

Aug 2nd

PRESENTED BY *



TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARY.

WITH THE COMPLIMENTS

OF THE

CHAIRMAN AND BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

OF THE

TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARY.





~~HE~~
~~NEED~~

A
BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY
OF
ENGLAND,
FROM
THE REVOLUTION TO THE END OF
GEORGE I's REIGN;

BEING A CONTINUATION OF
THE REV. J. GRANGER'S WORK:

CONSISTING OF
CHARACTERS DISPOSED IN DIFFERENT CLASSES,
AND ADAPTED TO A METHODICAL CATALOGUE
OF ENGRAVED BRITISH HEADS;

INTERSPERSED WITH A VARIETY OF
ANECDOTES, AND MEMOIRS OF A GREAT NUMBER
OF PERSONS,

Not to be found in any other Biographical Work.

*The Materials being supplied by the Manuscripts left by Mr. GRANGER,
and the Collections of the Editor,*

THE REV. MARK NOBLE,

F.A.S. of London and Edinburgh.

Rector of Barming in Kent, and Domestic Chaplain to the
Earl of Leicester.

VOL. III.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR W. RICHARDSON, STRAND;
DARTON AND HARVEY, GRACECHURCH-STREET; AND W. BAYNES,
PATERNOSTER-ROW.

1806.

DA

28

G73

V3



CHARACTERS DISPOSED IN DIFFERENT CLASSES
AND ADAPTED TO A METHUEN CATALOGUE
OF ENGRAVED BRITISH HEADS

2/272

INTERESTED WITH A SERIES OF
EXCERPTS AND REMAINS OF A GREAT NUMBER
OF PERSONS

Not to be found in any other Engraving Work

10497
4/12/90

VOL. III

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR W. RICHARDSON, STRAND;
BATON AND HARVEY, GRAYCHURCH STREET; AND W. BAKER,
PATERNOSTER-ROW.

1806.

INDEX



- 1. The history of the city of Toronto
- 2. The history of the city of Toronto
- 3. The history of the city of Toronto
- 4. The history of the city of Toronto
- 5. The history of the city of Toronto
- 6. The history of the city of Toronto
- 7. The history of the city of Toronto
- 8. The history of the city of Toronto
- 9. The history of the city of Toronto
- 10. The history of the city of Toronto
- 11. The history of the city of Toronto
- 12. The history of the city of Toronto
- 13. The history of the city of Toronto
- 14. The history of the city of Toronto
- 15. The history of the city of Toronto
- 16. The history of the city of Toronto
- 17. The history of the city of Toronto
- 18. The history of the city of Toronto
- 19. The history of the city of Toronto
- 20. The history of the city of Toronto
- 21. The history of the city of Toronto
- 22. The history of the city of Toronto
- 23. The history of the city of Toronto
- 24. The history of the city of Toronto
- 25. The history of the city of Toronto
- 26. The history of the city of Toronto
- 27. The history of the city of Toronto
- 28. The history of the city of Toronto
- 29. The history of the city of Toronto
- 30. The history of the city of Toronto
- 31. The history of the city of Toronto
- 32. The history of the city of Toronto
- 33. The history of the city of Toronto
- 34. The history of the city of Toronto
- 35. The history of the city of Toronto
- 36. The history of the city of Toronto
- 37. The history of the city of Toronto
- 38. The history of the city of Toronto
- 39. The history of the city of Toronto
- 40. The history of the city of Toronto
- 41. The history of the city of Toronto
- 42. The history of the city of Toronto
- 43. The history of the city of Toronto
- 44. The history of the city of Toronto
- 45. The history of the city of Toronto
- 46. The history of the city of Toronto
- 47. The history of the city of Toronto
- 48. The history of the city of Toronto
- 49. The history of the city of Toronto
- 50. The history of the city of Toronto

ERRATA

- Page 15 line 7, *for served, read saved.*
 23 — 5, *for Golden's read Goldney's.*
 29 — 4, *for confident read confidant.*
 36 — 20, *for Ossalstan read Ossulston.*
 38 — 7, *for had read has*
 39 — 6, *from the bottom, for Sewin read Irvin*
 47 — 15, *a comma after army, only*
 48 — 16, *dele a*
 68 — 17, *for archdeanery read archdeaconry*
 71 — 9, *add of*
 92 — 16, *for Mainingham read Manningham*
 160 — 6, *add old*
 161 — *last line, for varying read veering*
 176 — 16, *for Haurenhasen read Herenhausen*
 208 — 14, *from the bottom, after bishops add castle*
 219 — 8, *for Jebb read Jubb*
 239 *read 238, line ten from the bottom, for Woodhouse read Wodchouse.*
 240 — 18, *for Dr. read Mr.*
 252 — 5, *for Tunsall read Tunstall*
 267 — 11, *for amicable read amiable*
 279 — 7, *for T. Jenkins read F. Hayman*
 282 — 4, *for R. read B. Wilson, ad vivum pinxit, et aqua forti incidit.*
 310 — 4, *from the bottom, for suffered read suffused*
 317 — 9, *ditto, for Dying read Christian*
 328 *last line but one, for Loughborough read Luxborough*
 334 — 4, *for Pierce read Pearce*
 373 — 4, *from the bottom, for goveror read governor*
 408 — 3, *for pantry read parting*
 413 — 9, *for Delamer read Delawar*
 46 — 7, *from the bottom, for inserted read inscribed*
 421 — 3, *ditto, read Hervey*
 461 — 8, *ditto, for Oxburg read Oxburgh*
 470 — 17, *for dreadfuld read dreadful*
 476 — 11, *from the bottom, for Tryer read Fryer*
 491 *first note, a comma after nostrarum, dele the comma after student.*

THE
HISTORY OF ENGLAND,

&c.

CLASS I.

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

GEORGE I. began his reign August 1, 1714.

GEORGE I. *with Mr. Addison's verses to Sir Godfrey Kneller on his picture, la. obl. Bickham sc.*

GEORGE I. *with trophies, Ato. G. Bickham sc.*

GEORGE I. *profile, fol. Kneller p. Chereau sc.*

GEORGE I. *with Mr. Daniel's poem on his return, fol. Clark sc. 1720.*

GEORGE I. *in armour, mez. J. Faber sc. 1714.*

GEORGE I. *in armour, mez. Kneller p. Faber jun. sculp.*

GEORGE I. *in robes, oval, mezzot. D. Stevens p. J. Faber sc. 1722.*

GEORGE I. *oval, Mars, Mercury, and other emblematical figures, 8vo. J. Coie sc.*

GEORGE I. *8vo. Hirseman p. M. Vr. Gucht sc.*

GEORGE I. *wh. len. sitting, in his robes, mezzot, J. Hirseman p. J. Gole sc.*

GEORGE I. *fol. Gribelin, jun. sc.*

GEORGE I. *with "Wisdom, Religion, Justice, and "Moderation," fol. Vr. Gucht sc.*

GEORGE I. *with a view of the navy*, 4to. Barton p.
Vr. Gucht sc.

GEORGE I. *wh. len.* 8vo. Vr. Gucht sc.

GEORGE I. *supported by Minerva*, 12mo. Vr. Gucht
sculp.

GEORGE I. *la. fol.* G. Kneller p. P. Gunst sc.

GEORGE I. *fol.* P. Gunst sc.

GEORGE I. G. Kneller p. J. Houbraken sc.

GEORGE I. 4to. *mez.* F. Kyte sc.

GEORGE I. D. Lockley sc.

GEORGE I. 1733, *Fontaine* p. G. Monguibert sc.

GEORGE I. *wh. len. fol.* G. Mynde sc.

GEORGE I. *mez.* Kneller p. P. Pelham sc. 1720.

GEORGE I. *la. fol.* Picart sc.

GEORGE I. 4to. Picart sc.

GEORGE I. *with emblems*, S. F. Ravenet sc.

GEORGE I. *Des Rochers* sc.

GEORGE I. *mez.* P. Schenck sc.

GEORGE I. *mez.* Kneller p. J. Smith sc. 1715.

GEORGE I. *copy from Smith*, John Ryolt sc. 1761.

GEORGE I. 12mo. J. Sturt sc.

GEORGE I. *with emblems*, prefixed to "Histor.
"Cœlest."

GEORGE I. *fol.* J. B. Catenaro p. G. Vertue sc.

GEORGE I. *sheet*, Kneller p. G. Vertue sc. 1715.

GEORGE I. 8vo. Kneller p. G. Vertue sc.

GEORGE I. *fol.* Kneller p. G. Vertue sc. 1718.

GEORGE I. *in a flourished T for deeds*, several of
these, G. Vertue sc.

GEORGE I. 4to. G. White sc.

GEORGE I. *on horseback*, with a view of London, sh.

GEORGE I. *on horseback*, with a caduceus in his
hand, and several emblematical figures, sh.

GEORGE I. with the "Lord's Prayer," the "Creed,"
the "Ten Commandments," the "Prayers for the
"Royal Family," and the "Twenty-first Psalm."

GEORGE I. *small profile*.

GEORGE

GEORGE I. CLASS I.

GEORGE I. *in an oval of palms, "Salus Populi suprema Lex," at the top, 4to. mez.*

GEORGE I. *with the Prince and Princess of Wales, mez. Simon sc.*

GEORGE I. *an oval, with another of the Duke of Orleans, regent of France, with verses on the Triple Alliance.*

George I. had acquired great military fame in Hungary, the Morea, in Germany, and Flanders, before he succeeded to the dukedom of Hanover; to which he added that of Zell, by marriage: and by treaty, the establishment of the electoral dignity in his family. By the most extraordinary concurrence of circumstances he obtained the crown of Great Britain, with its dependencies, with the same tranquillity as if he had inherited it by *immediate* succession, through an uninterrupted and hereditary descent. This illustrious monarch added the principalities of Bremen and Verdun to his paternal dominions; and saw the alternate possession of the bishopric of Osnaburg settled in his house. At the time Queen Ann died, some of her ministers, it is thought, were endeavouring to restore the line of the Stuarts; but her dissolution disconcerted all their measures, if any had been actually taken for that purpose. Lewis XIV. who wished to place the son of James II. on the British throne, died just as he had made an attempt to effect it. But the policy of the regent, Duke of Orleans, induced him to conclude an advantageous peace; and Charles XII. the Alexander of the north, was killed, at the period when he had meditated to espouse the Stuart interest, in revenge for the depredations he had sustained, in the sale of his provinces of Bremen and Verdun. Thus, George I. escaped the resentment of two sovereigns, who had terri-

fied the north and south of Europe; concluded a treaty of amity with the Czar Peter, of Russia, another enemy; and obtained an acknowledgment of his right to the crown of England, by all Europe, of which he subsequently became the arbiter. When George the First's accession was announced to him, he declared he would govern his new subjects as their common father; but when he came into Holland his ministers made him change this benevolent plan: and on his arrival in England, he expressed only love for friends, and resentment towards his enemies. This led to the Rebellion. The kingdom was generally inclined to tory principles; but few were Jacobites. This united those parties, whilst the Republicans headed the whigs. The suppressed revolt occasioned severities which nothing less than the security of a kingdom could excuse. The ministry, indeed, were principally to blame. They were as insatiable for power, as the German favourites were for wealth. Whilst they ruled the people with a rod of iron, they attempted to reduce the sovereign to a Doge; and, had they obtained the peerage bill, they would have effected it. The king knew not the constitution, nor the character of the inhabitants of the British Isles. He regarded the power he obtained, more than the dignity it gave him. He never regarded splendour, nor courted popularity; the glare of royalty distressed, and the assembled multitude was painful to him. In the field he was cool and temperate; in the cabinet, wise and moderate. Yet nature had not designed him for a hero, though she made him a soldier; nor was he endowed with those fascinating powers which are calculated to win the hearts of the people at first sight, though he possessed qualifications to secure their esteem.

The

The features of this monarch were handsome, but his stature was below the middle size; consequently he had none of the characteristics of dignified grandeur: in short, he appeared rather amiable than princely. He was merciful, and loved peace; an economist of his time; temperate at table; always just; sometimes liberal; but seldom lavish. He understood Latin accurately, and spoke French fluently; but knew nothing of the English language: he delighted also in music. To view the man and not the sovereign, we must follow him into the recesses of the palace. There George I. was cheerful even to facetiousness; and he ever loved to divest himself of dignity, in order to enjoy the sociability of a select circle. He was struck with an apoplexy, in his carriage, when on his way to Osnaburg, and died shortly after his arrival there, June 11, 1727; after having reigned more than twelve years, and lived sixty-seven: and was buried with his ancestors, at Hanover. The Hanoverians loved, and the Britons respected him. The former rejoiced in the high dignity to which their sovereign had attained; the latter lamented only that he was not their *native* prince. The church, instead of Queen's Ann's fostering care, was regarded with jealousy. Learning met with no protector whilst he sat upon the throne, and the arts languished. Yet liberty rejoiced; and hope looked forward to the time when the illustrious House of Brunswick should regard themselves as Britons; and feel all the dignity of monarchs who swayed a sceptre as powerful, and wore a crown as resplendent, as any potentate in Europe. By Sophia Dorothea, the only daughter and heir of his uncle, George William, Duke of Zell, and knight of the garter, a lady equally virtuous and unfortunate, he had issue, George, his successor;

William Ernest, born in 1665, who died a child ; and Sophia, married to Frederick II. king of Prussia.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS, Prince of Wales, *in a small circle, with glory, twelve lines, 4to. G. Bickham sc.*

GEORGE, AUGUSTUS, Prince of Wales, *another, same size, J. Gole sc.*

GEORGE AUGUSTUS, Prince of Wales, *mez. J. Faber sculp.*

GEORGE AUGUSTUS, Prince of Wales, *in armour, oval, 4to. mez. J. Faber sc.*

GEORGE AUGUSTUS, Prince of Wales, *large folio, Vr. Gucht sc.*

GEORGE AUGUSTUS, Prince of Wales, *wh. len. in Guillim's "Heraldry," 1724, Vr. Gacht sc.*

GEORGE AUGUSTUS, Prince of Wales, *la. fol. Fountain p. P. V. Gunst sc.*

George, Prince of Wales, was born November 10, 1683, and left Hanover with his royal father; whence they went to Holland, and embarked at Orange Polder, in the Peregrine and the Mary yachts, September 16, 1714; from which they landed at the Hope, about nine o'clock, on the evening of the next day. At six o'clock in the evening of the 18th they arrived at Greenwich; and on the 20th they made their public entry into London, when His Highness was declared Prince of Wales, and took his place in the privy council. There had never been any great cordiality between the father and son, as the Electress Dowager Sophia had always consulted the prince respecting English affairs, but seldom the king. And a writ was demanded in the reign of Queen Ann, for the prince, as Duke of Cambridge, by the electress, without the knowledge of his father: a coolness was

THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

GEORGE I. CLASS. I.

was the consequence. The king intending to visit his electoral dominions, in 1716, the prince evinced great eagerness to be appointed regent: that eagerness disgusted the monarch; but he was named "guardian of the realm" and lieutenant," which offices were derived from a precedent in the reign of Edward III. when that monarch gave them to Edward, Prince of Wales. The conduct of the prince after this appointment was calculated to gain all parties: his condescension; engaging manners; and progress into Kent and Hampshire, to inspect the shipping and fortifications, and review the troops, obtained him a decided popularity. Power is ever jealous. Lord Sunderland, whose abilities were only seconded by his sinister policy, it is said, heightened this division; and the quarrel at length came to its extreme height, on the following occasion.—A young prince was to be baptized. The father was desirous that the king and the Duke of York should be sponsors. On the contrary, the Duke of Newcastle, lord chamberlain of the household, attended, not as proxy for His Highness of York, but as sponsor in his own right. The prince, naturally hasty, vented his resentment almost in the royal presence. The king, enraged, commanded him to remain under arrest in his apartment; and soon after to quit the palace. The guard was taken from him; and notice given, that whoever paid their respects to either the Prince or Princess of Wales would not be received at the king's court. It is impossible to describe the ferment this rupture occasioned throughout the kingdom. The Jacobites published the most indecent pamphlets, (of which I remember to have seen several in my youth, preserved by families of that party,) insinuating doubts as to the legitimate title of the

B 4

prince;

prince; and hinting a disposition in the king, to disown him as his successor. Nothing could be more impolitic than this conduct, which almost amounted to an abandonment of the crown itself. However, at length, Mr. Walpole and the Duke of Devonshire prevailed so far, as to induce the prince to write a submissive letter, requesting permission to pay his duty at the palace; and by this means the further progress of the quarrel was at least concealed from the knowledge of the public: but there never was any confidence or affection between the parties afterwards. During the king's subsequent visits to Hanover, the government was uniformly vested in lords justices, and the prince had very little power while his father lived. He resided at Leicester-House, formerly the town mansion of the Sidney family, with a guard, where he continued till he succeeded to the crown.

CAROLINA WILHELMINA, Princess of Wales, *oval, left hand raised, mez. Kneller p. Smith sc. 1717.*

CAROLINA WILHELMINA, Princess of Wales, *own hair, diamond, sh. Kneller p. 1716, Vertue sc.*

CAROLINA WILHELMINA, Princess of Wales, *folio, Kneller p. Vertue sc.*

CAROLINA WILHELMINA, Princess of Wales, *smaller, P. V. Gunst sc.*

CAROLINA WILHELMINA, serenest Walliæ Princessesse, *folio, Kneller p. J. Gunst sc.*

Carolina Wilhelmina Dorothea, the daughter of John Frederic, Margrave of Brandenburg Anspach, was born March 1, 1683; and married George, the Electoral Prince of Hanover, subsequently Prince of Wales, August 22, 1705. This lady did not accompany her consort to England, but arrived at Margate, October 11, 1714; and went thence to
St.

St. James's Palace, on the 13th, with her daughters, the Princesses Ann and Amelia. Caroline was an accomplished and very engaging woman, who gained the entire confidence of the Prince, and won a large circle to his interest during this reign. The king's resentment was directed against her as well as the prince; but, upon their outward reconciliation, His Majesty treated her with politeness, though he never was fond of her. A curious anecdote has been related of these illustrious personages, who often met in the chapel royal. Caroline was apt to talk when there; and the subject, one Sunday, turning on Walpole:—"He is, madam," said the king, "an extraordinary man;" and, pointing to the pavement, "he is able to turn these stones into gold." Frederic, their eldest son, did not come into Britain in the reign of George I. though he was created a knight of the garter. There were no less than three engravings made of William, the youngest surviving son, when three months old. To prevent confusion, and to place the royal family together, I shall defer mentioning the young princes and princesses till the following reign.

ERNEST AUGUSTUS, of Brunswick-Hanover,
Duke of York, *4to. mez. J. King exc.*

ERNEST AUGUSTUS, &c. *mez. Kaiser p. J. Faber sc.*

ERNEST AUGUSTUS, &c. *mez. Simon sc. 1718.*

ERNEST AUGUSTUS, &c. *mez. P. Shenck sc.*

ERNEST AUGUSTUS, &c. "Duke of York," *mez. R. Williams, &c.*

Ernest Augustus, of Brunswick-Hanover, was the youngest brother of George I. and born in 1674. This prince and all his brothers, were bred to arms, and served with great reputation,
under

under the banners of the emperor. More fortunate than his junior brothers, Ernest survived the various casualties of war; and had the satisfaction of seeing George I. to whom he was tenderly attached, seated upon the throne of England: and, like him, was faithful to the Protestant interest. He was created Duke of York and Albany, and Earl of Ulster, June 29, 1716; and elected, with his great nephew Frederic, afterwards Prince of Wales, knight of the garter: but His Highness was little known to the British nation, as he preferred Germany, where he was Prince Bishop of Osnaburg. Ernest survived his brother, George I. but a short time, and died a bachelor, in 1728.

JAMES STUART, the only and unfortunate son of James II. was proclaimed King of Great Britain and Ireland, by Lewis XIV. After the death of his father, James wrote a most pathetic letter to his sister, Queen Ann, who, from affection to her family, and dislike to the House of Brunswick, was supposed to wish his succession. Inclination and policy urged the French monarch to place this prince on the throne of his ancestors; but the whigs perfectly detested the ambitious Lewis, who wished to enslave Europe. He had felt their power; and he hoped to be revenged, by restoring the Stuarts, who would then be impelled by gratitude, and a sense of their own security, to maintain a strict alliance with France. Old, therefore, as he was, he sent James into Scotland, at the queen's death, to prosecute his claim, and the Scotch crowned him at Perth; but their army was defeated, and the Prince escaped with difficulty to France. The Roman Catholic powers were universally in his interest, as were several others; and the King of Prussia, whose queen was

was sister to George I. wrote, to praise his conduct in Scotland, and to condole with him for the fate of his arms. Charles XII. meant to have headed an army to place him on the throne; and his adversary, Peter the Great, of Russia, was in the same interest. But Lewis died, Charles was killed, Peter was reconciled to George I.; and, by the treaty of peace, concluded by George I. with Orleans, the regent, the prince was obliged to leave France. However, in the midst of these misfortunes, he found protection in Philip V. of Spain; and Clement XI. granted him a pension and palace at Rome, where he resided, surrounded by false friends, who betrayed his secrets to his royal adversary. His abilities, had they been more respectable than they were, could not have removed the numerous impediments to his wishes; but it was no small mortification to the court of St. James, that he married to continue his claim. The engravings of this prince are generally good, and his medals are excellent. They are principally productions of the papal artists, the Hamerani; a family that have contributed to give to Rome a series of medals of superior merit; and equally valuable for their number, and the excellence of the workmanship.

MARIA CLEMENTINA SOBIESKI, *F. Chereau sculp.*

MARIA CLEMENTIA SOBIESKI, *large folio, Davids p. P. Drevet sc.*

MARIA CLEMENTINA SOBIESKI, *hair dressed, with pearls, holding a coronet, sh. ad vivum, J. Frey, Rom.*

MARIA CLEMENTINA SOBIESKI, *black feather in her hair? anonymous, la. Ato. Trinisani p. Du Puy sc.*

MARIA CLEMENTINA SOBIESKI, *Des Rochers sc.*

MARIA CLEMENTINA SOBIESKI, *black feather, oval of*

of branches? anonymous, Trinisani p. (Simon) sc.
 MARIA CLEMENTINA SOBIESKI, *anonymous, a mask*
in her right hand, fol.

Maria Clementina, daughter of Prince James Sobieski, the eldest son of John Sobieski, the valiant King of Poland, was consort of the exiled son of James, once king of England. The families of Stuart and Sobieski were allied in misfortune, and equally pensionaries to other potentates: indeed, there seemed a kind of similarity in the fates of the two young people. The intended alliance was known to George I. who exerted his utmost efforts to prevent its taking place, by applying to the emperor to forbid it, as the Sobieski were his feudatories, but without effect; though his Imperial Majesty arrested the lady in the Tyrol, when on her way to her lover, whence she was conveyed a prisoner to Inspruck. Prince James Sobieski, her father, implored in vain the mercy of that court, which his heroic father had saved from destruction. He was proscribed, and the princess was still detained. But what will not love effect? Maria procured a male habit, in the month of May, 1729; and thus disguised, she eluded the vigilance of the person who had the care of her, and fled to Bologna, in which city she was espoused by proxy. She then went to Rome, and wished immediately to have passed into Spain; but the Pope detained her in his court, where every attention was paid to her by the holy father and several of the cardinals, till the arrival of the prince soon after. She received a profusion of jewels, which had belonged to the queen, her grandmother; and in the sequel her family inherited some estates in the emperor's hereditary territories. If the prince had married a daughter of the emperor of Russia, as was at
 one

one time proposed, the danger to the Brunswick line would have been very great. Clementina was an elegant woman, very religious, and very amiable; but her alliance was unhappy, as James, like his father, though devout, had his gallantries. These made a deep impression on her mind, who loved her husband with fervour, which he returned with mere esteem. There is a scarce print of the ceremonial of her marriage; and a beautiful medal, having on one side her bust, and the representation of her escape from Inspruck on the reverse, which, with many others of her consort, self, and children, are engraved in Snelling's book of English medals. This princess died at Rome, 18th of January, 1735, and was interred in St. Peter's, with royal solemnities; an account of which was published there, by authority, shortly after*. And Pope Clement XII who had been uniformly kind and liberal to the family, continued to manifest his regard for her, by ordering an elegant monument to her memory, in St. Peter's, the grand repository of departed greatness, with her portrait in mosaic; which is also represented on the reverse of a medal of his successor, Benedict XIV. the more to do her honour. And she was so much respected, that the anniversary of her death was commemorated in that city, the following year, as is mentioned below†.

* In a magnificent folio, with two large plates, representing the whole ceremony, both in the church and the procession to it, with the following title, in an engraved frontispiece, having at top, her portrait in miniature; and beneath it, "Parentalia Mariæ Clementinæ, magn. Britan. Franc. et Hispan. Regin. jussu Clementis XII. Pont. Max.:" The book is finely printed in Latin and Italian, in two corresponding columns.

† Parentalia in Anniversario Funere Mariæ Clementinæ magnæ Britannia Reginae, habita coram sacro Collegio, S.R.E. Cardinalium jussu sacrae Congregationis de propaganda Fide, &c. Romæ, 1736. To this book, which contains encomiastic verses on her, in almost every language, and is beautifully printed in a thin folio, with elegant engravings, her portrait is prefixed, in her royal robes, and holding a crucifix in her left hand, to which she is pointing; her crown on a table by her.

CLASS II.

GREAT OFFICERS OF STATE AND OF THE
HOUSEHOLD.

EVELYN PIERPOINT, Duke of Kingston, *in the "Kit Cat Club,"* *mez. Kneller p. 1709, Faber sc. 1753.*

EVELYN PIERPOINT, Duke of Kingston, *whole length, with a view of his seat and park at Thoresby in Nottinghamshire, sh. P. Tillesman fecit.*

Few persons have been more fortunate than Evelyn, Duke of Kingston. The Marquis of Dorchester, his distant relation, dying, the earldom of Kingston went to his eldest brother, Robert; that young nobleman died on his travels, when the title descended to the second brother, William. Thus, as the former never married, and the latter died without issue, the earldom and estate went to the subject of this article, the only surviving brother. Queen Ann created him Marquis of Dorchester, and George I. Duke of Kingston and knight of the garter; besides which, he was thrice one of the lords justices of Great Britain, twice lord privy seal, and once president of the council. The duke died March 5, 1723-4. He married Mary, daughter of William, and sister of Basil, Earls of Denbigh; and Isabella, daughter of William, Earl, and sister of Harry, Duke of Portland; and had issue by each alliance. By the former, William, who died before his father; and Evelyn, the second and last Duke of Kingston, memorable for his long and constant attachment to a lady of great celebrity: the eccentric Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, wife of Edward Wortley Montagu

Montagu, Esq. and mother of that singular character, Edward Wortley Montagu, Esq. Frances, married to the unfortunate John Erskine, Earl of Mar in Scotland, whom she liberated by a most artful stratagem, when under condemnation: she had endeavoured, in vain, to move the monarch's compassion. Having served her husband, she went into Scotland, and preserved the property of her son, which she effected by a courage and contrivance unparalleled; whence she escaped to the continent, though proscribed. Lady Evelyn was married to John, Lord Gower. The issue by the second marriage was, Caroline, who gave her hand to Thomas Brand, Esq. a marriage truly romantic on her side; and Ann, who died single.

CHARLES TOWNSHEND, Viscount Townshend, oval, in robes, mez. Kneller p. J. Simon sc.

CHARLES TOWNSHEND, Viscount Townshend, when a youth, with a parrot, mez. Kneller p. J. Smith sc. 1702.

CHARLES TOWNSHEND, oval, in "Cox's Memoirs," E. Harding sc. 1802.

Charles, the second Viscount Townshend, who succeeded to his family honours in 1697, was one of the most eminent men, and greatest ministers, that England has produced. Townshend espoused the tory interest, and was unemployed by William III. Queen Ann constituted him lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Norfolk, a commissioner for the union of the British kingdoms, captain of the yeomen of her guard, and a plenipotentiary for concluding a peace. At the close of her reign he gradually became a whig, from a settled conviction that it was necessary to have a Protestant prince upon the throne. His alliance with Walpole effected this

this change. At the accession of George I. he was appointed a lord justice of Great Britain; and on his majesty's arrival was made a member of the privy council, and appointed principal secretary of state. In 1717 he went as lord lieutenant to Ireland; and, June 11, 1720, was appointed president of the council, on the resignation of the Duke of Kingston. In this reign he became a second time principal secretary of state; and was always one of the lords justices when the king went to Hanover, and received the honour of the garter. George II. fully sensible of his lordship's abilities, continued him in the office of secretary, and appointed him a lord justice. The viscount had the happiness of being equally beloved by his sovereigns and the people, and opposed Lord Oxford's impeachment, though his rival; besides which, he checked the treacherous duplicity of the Earl of Sunderland. Lord Townshend had much of the weight of the diplomatic department. The princes of the House of Brunswick had great personal regard for him, and George I. was in a great measure indebted to him for the purchase of Bremen and Verdun: in short, he rivalled Lord Carteret in the confidence of that sovereign. George II. lamented his retiring from office, which was partly owing to ill health, but still more to the extinction of his friendship with Walpole; as they, brothers-in-law, from the sincerest friends became irreconcilable enemies, and bitter words were all but followed up with personal violence. When solicited to take a part in politics again: "No," said his lordship, "I may be hurried away by the impetuosity of my temper, and by personal resentment, to adopt a line of conduct, which, in my cooler moments, I may regret." Bidding an adieu to the metropolis, he spent the remainder

remainder of his life at Rainham, where he died suddenly of an apoplexy, in June, 1738. He had retired to his room, and had thrown up the sash of one of the windows for air, and rang his bell; when a servant going in, found his lordship dead. After his retirement his time had principally been occupied in the improvement of his estates, and in cultivating the friendship of the virtuous around him. Townshend loved war, as much as Walpole did peace; and could not bear to see his brother by marriage exceed him in political consequence, and become all powerful in Norfolk, where Houghton-Hall had eclipsed Rainham. Of this quarrel a descendant has said, it is difficult to trace the causes of a dispute between statesmen, but I will give you the history in a few words:—"As long as the firm of the house " was Townshend and Walpole, the utmost harmony prevailed; but it no sooner became " Walpole and Townshend, than things went " wrong, and a separation ensued." Rough, impatient, sanguine, impetuous, and overbearing as Townshend was, he yet was nobly disinterested: wealth he despised: and he is said also to have declined the offer of a higher title, which was made him, and to which his grandson has been since promoted. Though slow in council, and perplexed in speech, he was deep in penetration, and accurate in his plans; and ever had the welfare of his sovereign and his country in view. In private life none was more amiable. His person was tall and handsome. By Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas, Lord Pelham, he had issue, Charles, third Viscount Townshend; and other children: and by Dorothy, sister of the minister, Walpole, he also left issue. His lordship was 64 years of age at the time of his death.

HENRY BOYLE, Lord Carleton, in *Birch's*
"Lives," la. fol. J. Houbraken sc.

Henry, the third son of Charles Boyle, Baron of Lanesborough, eldest son and heir-apparent of Richard, Earl of Cork, like many others of his family, was bred a statesman; and, like all the Boyles, became eminent. In the reign of William III. he was one of the representatives of the university of Cambridge, for which he was constantly returned from 1690 to 1702. His connections were very great; as all the Boyles had large families, whose sons were ennobled, and whose daughters married titled persons. Queen Ann, fully aware of this statesman's merit, appointed him, in 1708, one of her principal secretaries of state, and chancellor of the exchequer; but he lost that situation on the change of the ministry in 1710, and was succeeded by St. John, Lord Bolingbroke. George I. received him, at his accession, with particular complacency; and, as he had been elected for Westminster, in 1705 and 1708, His Majesty removed him to the house of peers, October 29, 1714, by the title of Baron Carleton, of the county of York. In the year 1721 he was declared president of the council; and in 1723, one of the lords justices during the king's absence abroad. He died unmarried, March 14, 1724-5, and the title thus became extinct.

When Lord Carleton was a member of the House of Commons, he had great interest through his eminent abilities; and as chancellor of the exchequer he was highly valued, because he obliged every one. With his friends he was an agreeable companion; and the ladies admired him as an attentive and accomplished gentleman. His person was of the middle stature, and rather inclined

inclined to corpulency; his complexion dark; and he wore his own hair, which was, at that time, a singularity.

THOMAS PELHAM, Duke of Newcastle, *sitting, robes of the garter, mez. W. Hoare p. M. Ardell sc.*

THOMAS PELHAM, Duke of Newcastle, *standing, robes and wand, mez. G. Kneller p. J. Faber, jun. sc.*

THOMAS PELHAM, Duke of Newcastle, *oval, wand, as lord chamberlain, mez. G. Kneller p. P. Pelham sculp.*

THOMAS PELHAM, Duke of Newcastle, *three qrs. len. wand, mez. G. Kneller p. J. Smith sc.*

THOMAS PELHAM, Duke of Newcastle, *sitting at a table, in the same print with HENRY, Earl of Lincoln, "Kit Cat Club."*

But the most exact resemblance of His Grace is a small anonymous etching, with a glass of wine in his hand, in the act of drinking prosperity to the county of Sussex.

Thomas Pelham Holles, Lord Pelham, of Laughton in Sussex, was the maternal nephew and heir of John Holles, Duke of Newcastle; and created by George I. October 26, 1714, Viscount Pelham, of Haughton in Nottinghamshire, and Earl of Clare in Suffolk; and, August 2, 1715, Marquis of Clare, and Duke of Newcastle in Northumberland. He filled the most important offices in the palace and the cabinet, from the accession of the House of Brunswick to the British crown, almost to his death: he was lord chamberlain, secretary of state, first lord of the treasury, lord privy seal, and knight of the garter. Besides which, the university of Cambridge elected him, first, high steward, and afterwards their chancellor. The confidential friend of Townshend and Walpole, (the former his relation,) he supported
 C 2 their

their measures against the contrary party, headed by Lords Carteret and Cadogan; and at length became himself first minister of state. His devotion to the Protestant succession and the whig interest was unbounded: in support of which he did not scruple to appear, at one time, as a leader of the Mug-house party; or at another, prepared to drown a county in wine, in support of a candidate of the right sort. Of His Grace it may be truly said,

“ ’Twas George and Liberty that crown’d the cup,

“ And zeal for that great house that eat him up.”

for he literally expended a princely fortune in their cause. His real character did not appear to those who saw him only at his levees or his table. He expected great attention from his dependants; and was keen to mark any instance of want of respect or punctuality in those who attended him at either. As the Duke of Newcastle seemed to live in a perpetual bustle, bordering on confusion, the world drew unfavourable conclusions as to his capacity; but he had a good share of learning, and his talents for business were considerable. He could, when occasion required, withdraw from company, and the indulgencies attendant thereon, to his cabinet, and pen a letter of importance, or a dispatch to a foreign minister, with great readiness and accuracy: and, upon several occasions he spoke well in parliament. His memory was remarkably tenacious and correct, as to persons and circumstances the most minute. He was a kind master, and always made a provision for such of his servants as conducted themselves properly. The greatest defect in his character was want of sincerity: he was too ready to promise what he knew he could not perform.

perform. But it should be remembered, in extenuation of this, that many applications are made to ministers, without good pretensions; and people who are disappointed, do not examine very strictly into the justice of their claims. The public supposed he had amassed vast treasures by his official posts; but his death, November, 1764, at the age of 64, evinced, that so far from adding to, he had greatly diminished his patrimony. As he had no issue by Henrietta, eldest daughter of Francis, Earl of Godolphin, he procured, November 13, 1756, the title of Duke of Newcastle under Line in Staffordshire, with limitations for his nephew, Henry Clinton, Earl of Lincoln, who succeeded to it: this, and a barony, after his decease, for a near relation of his own name, were the only permanent rewards of his services. During the course of his long political life, indeed, he had, at one time or other, been possessed of almost every place of honour or profit that his sovereign could bestow.

CHARLES FITZROY, when Lord Euston, *wh. len. mez. Kneller p. 1685, J. Smith sc. 1689.*

CHARLES FITZROY, Duke of Grafton, *in the "Kit Cat Club," mez. Kneller p. Faber sc. 1731.*

CHARLES FITZROY, Duke of Grafton, *wh. len. la. fol. mez. V. Loo p. 1739, Faber sc. 1740, in the robes of the garter.*

Charles, the second duke of Grafton, and the grandson of Charles II. adopted his father's opinion in favour of the Revolution. This young nobleman returned from a continental tour in 1704, and took his seat in the House of Peers. In the year following he was constituted lord lieutenant of Suffolk; and was deputed, September 8, 1708, to proceed to Portsmouth, in Her

majesty's name, to compliment Mary Ann of Austria, the young queen of Portugal, on her arrival in England, where she rested a few days in her way to her own dominions. In the following reign he became a favourite at court; and after assisting at the coronation of George I. was continued in his lieutenancy: in addition to which he was appointed *custos rotulorum* of the same county, a lord of the bed-chamber, a member of the privy council, and lord lieutenant of Ireland: to which country he proceeded, August 27, 1721; and where his conduct was so acceptable to His Majesty, that he was nominated no less than four times a lord justice of England, during his visits to his continental dominions; and he received the garter, and was appointed lord chamberlain of the household. The citizens of Coventry elected the duke their recorder, and George II. continued him in his offices in Suffolk, adding to them the vice-admiralty of that county; retained him in his place of chamberlain, and at the council board; and also named him, for the fifth time, a lord justice of the kingdom during his absence. His Grace died, May 6, 1757, after having been twenty-three years a governor of the Charter-House. By Henrietta, daughter of Charles Somerset, Marquis of Worcester, the duke had a numerous issue. Lord Augustus Fitzroy, his third son, was father of Augustus Henry, the third and present Duke of Grafton, from whom the writer of this article has had the honour of receiving many favours.

JOHN CARTERET, Earl Granville, *in an oval frame, vignette, la. fol. V. Smitson p. T. Major sc. 1757.*

JOHN CARTERET, Earl Granville, *a small oval, with ornaments, prefixed to Dr. Taylor's "Demosthenes," Nixon sc.*

JOHN CARTERET, Viscount and Baron Carteret of Hawnes, Earl Granville, Lord President of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, *8vo. in an oval of Coronets of different ranks. P. Mazell sc. in Golden's "Friendly Epistle to the Deists," Lon. 1760.*

JOHN CARTERET, Earl Granville, when Lord Carteret, *oval, mez. G. Kneller p. P. Pelham sc.*

John Carteret was born in 1690, and succeeded his father, George, Lord Carteret, when only four years of age. His mother, Grace, youngest daughter of John Granville, the last earl of Bath of that family, was created, December 17, 1704, Viscountess Carteret and Countess Granville, with remainder to this nobleman, who seemed born with abilities to make his titles truly illustrious. To elegance of person he added all the accomplishments of the scholar and the gentleman. The dead languages were perfectly familiar to him; and he also spoke French, Italian, Spanish, and High Dutch, fluently, and wrote them grammatically. The earl was early initiated in the mysteries of politics; and George I. found him one of the brightest ornaments of his court, and one of the few of his new subjects with whom he could converse in his native language: a circumstance that made him extremely agreeable to His Majesty. In the struggle for power Lord Carteret for a long time firmly supported himself against the division of the whigs, headed by Townshend and Walpole; and he was sent as lord lieutenant, to appease the discontents which at that period prevailed among the Irish: but he failed, by his attempt to introduce the beautiful coinage of halfpence and farthings, for which Wood had received a patent. Wood, though of no good character, was by no means faulty in that

affair, yet was ruined by it, and Carteret was recalled; but he triumphed over Walpole in the end, as he obtained the office of secretary of state, on the disgrace of that minister. He filled several offices in the state, in the reign of George II. with great ability, being equally qualified to shine in the home and foreign departments; and he gained great reputation as an ambassador, particularly in conciliating the north of Europe. When he trusted to others he was often deceived in his expectations, by their misrepresentations. At length the Duke of Newcastle supplanted him, as he had Walpole; but he retained great influence till his death, which happened January 2, 1763. He had succeeded, by his mother's death in 1744, to the earldom of Granville; and was succeeded by Robert, his only surviving son, whom he had by the only daughter of Sir Robert Worsley, Bart. He had, besides, four daughters. By Sophia, daughter of Thomas, Earl of Pomfret, he had no issue. There were few peers who received equal attention in parliament. To the knowledge of ancient jurisprudence he added that of the politics of modern Europe; and he well knew how to display his great fund of information and his deep penetration, by a dignified and commanding flow of words. He was, perhaps, a little too fond of metaphors; but he raised the senatorial dignity to a great height, and adorned it with all the powers of elocution. His lordship was, at the time of his death, president of the council, knight of the garter, and a governor of the Charter-House*.

* The last Lord Orford has given us a poetical "Portrait" of Lord Granville, in which his person and manners are very happily delineated. See his Works, vol. I. page 31.

CLASS III.

P E E R S.

DUKES.

JOHN MANNERS, Duke of Rutland, *wh. length, since reduced, sh. mez. C. Jervas p. J. Faber sc.*

John, the eleventh earl, and third duke of Rutland, was born October 21, 1696; and succeeded to his titles, and the lord lieutenancy of the county of Leicestershire, in 1720, at his father's decease. The following year he was elected a knight of the most noble order of the garter; made a privy counsellor in 1727; and appointed chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, which he resigned in 1736. The duke had no part in administration till 1755, when he received the office of steward of the household, and the appointment of lord justice of Great Britain: in the following year he became a governor of the Charter-House. His present majesty, George III. made him a privy counsellor, and steward of the household, and afterwards master of the horse. His Grace died at his seat at Knightsbridge, May 29, 1779, aged 83, leaving his hereditary honours to his grandson Charles, son of the gallant John, Marquis of Granby, whom he had by Bridget, only daughter and heir of Robert Sutton, Lord Lexington. The duke passed great part of his time at his seat of Belvoir Castle, where he was highly beloved, surrounded by his numerous family and friends, having no ambition to appear much in political life. His lady died June 16, 1734.

PHILIP

PHILIP WHARTON, Duke of Wharton, *prefixed to his "Works,"* 1731, 12mo. *Michael Vr. Gucht sc.*

PHILIP WHARTON, Duke of Wharton, *with a protest against the Bill for inflicting pains and penalties on Francis, Lord Bishop of Rochester,* mez. *C. Jervas p. Overton exc.*

PHILIP WHARTON, Duke of Wharton, mez. *C. Jervas p. Simon sc.*

PHILIP WHARTON, Duke of Wharton, *ermine robes, prefixed to his "Life,"* 1732, 8vo. *C. Jervas pinx. G. Vertue sc.*

This "soul of whim," blessed with every possible advantage of birth, rank, and fortune; the brightest genius, improved by learning; and the finest form; terminated an eventful life in obscurity and disgrace. His profligate father, the marquis, died in 1715, when Philip had just left the care of his travelling tutor, to return to Britain, where the blaze of rank that burst upon him, so turned his brain, that he never afterwards was the same man for twelve hours together. Educated in the strictest whig principles, he hated toryism; and his speeches in parliament were, by turns, wonderful efforts of good sense and folly: which was demonstrated in his attack upon Walpole, and his defence of Dr. Atterbury. King George, who had received many services from his father, endeavoured, by every possible care, to engage and retain the son in his interest and service, by raising him to the title of Duke of Wharton; but though qualified to grace even this rank, he chose to forfeit all his fortunes, without forming any regular plan for his public conduct. Proscribed at home, he fled to France, where he acted the part of a maniac, rather than that of a man of understanding; and received
from

from the court of St. Germain's the empty title of Duke of Northumberland, with the order of the garter: though in his heart he despised the unfortunate, weak prince, whose cause he espoused, and even openly ridiculed him. Thence he went to Spain, where he arrived at the height of extravagance: not only in serving against his country at Gibraltar, but by facing the British cannon balls, as if he had known himself to be invulnerable. His commerce with women, continued inebriety and smoking, at length so undermined his constitution, that he became convinced death had other instruments besides gunpowder, lead, and iron; and, to avert his fate, he went to some chalybeate waters in Catalonia, where nature revived. But falling from his horse in one of his frequent fainting fits, he was carried to, and charitably received at, a small convent of monks of the order of St. Bernard, situated in a wretched village, in which he died, May 31, 1731; and was buried by the community, in the same coarse and simple manner they inter the brethren of their order. A flat stone marks the spot; but the inscription, though short, is almost illegible through neglect, as I have been informed by a traveller, who had some difficulty in tracing it. Thus perished, unlamented, at the early age of 32, the wise, witty, but unprincipled Duke of Wharton, who, from his versatility of genius, and want of moral feeling, was alike able and willing to outbrave the inmates of a brothel or a night cellar; or, acting in his proper sphere, "Th'applause of list'ning senates to command."

His family, long the pride of the north, became extinct at his decease, as he left no issue by either of his alliances: the first of which was with the daughter of Major-general Holmes, whom he privately

vately married. But his ill usage of this lady sent her to an untimely grave; yet, if we may believe the poet, he at once adored, was jealous, and neglectful of her:

“ A tyrant to the wife his heart approv’d,

“ A rebel to the very king he lov’d.”

His last duchess was Miss Obern, a young lady of Ireland, and maid of honour to the Queen of Spain; she survived him many years, continuing a widow, and living in great privacy, in London, upon a small pension which she obtained from the Spanish court. Wharton is supposed to have been the Lovelace of Richardson’s *Clarissa*; and the characters certainly agree in some traits of profligacy. Swift supposes, in his “*Inquiry*,” that the duke would not have given a shilling to have had it in his choice, whether he should be represented to future ages as an Atticus or a Cataline; but this, it is presumed, is rather wittily than wisely said: for, sending his manuscript tragedy of *Mary Queen of Scots* as a present to a friend, His Grace finished his letter with these beautiful lines of Dryden to Congreve:

“ Be kind to my remains; and oh, defend

“ Against your judgment, your departed friend!

“ Let not th’ insulting foe my fame pursue,

“ But shade those laurels that descend to you.”

CHARLES MONTAGUE, Duke of Manchester,
*mez. G. Kneller p. J. Faber sc. 1735, in the “Kit
& Cat Club.”*

Charles Montague succeeded to the title of Earl of Manchester, by his father’s death, in 1682, and had the office of carver to the Queen of James II. at their coronation; but soon left the kingdom,

kingdom, from dislike to the wild political schemes he witnessed. When introduced to William, Prince of Orange, in Holland, he was made a confidant of the designs against King James; and returned to England to assist them, by raising a troop of horse, with which he joined William on his landing. Few of the adherents of that prince gained more by his politics, and few deserved more. He assisted at the coronation of Their Majesties William and Mary; and sailed with the king, as captain of the guards, to Ireland, where he proved his courage at the battle of the Boyne. Montague ever exerted himself in opposition to arbitrary government; and the same noble spirit had induced him to appear in the defence of the bishops, when brought to the bar by the abdicated king. He was a member of the privy council in the reigns of William, Ann, and George I.; was sent ambassador to Venice, and afterwards as ambassador extraordinary to France, by William; and to Vienna, Turin, and Venice, by Queen Ann; in which important situations he evinced a steady determination to promote the honour of Britain, and the general interests of Europe. But he held the office of secretary of state for so short a time, that his judgment and skill in that department cannot well be decided upon; as he obtained it, January 4, 1701-2, and lost it at the accession of Queen Ann. He was received with great respect by George I. who made him a lord of his bed-chamber, and raised him, April 30, 1719, to the dignity of Duke of Manchester. His Grace died, January 20, 1721-2, and was buried with his ancestors, at Kimbolton. The Duke married Dodington, youngest of the two daughters and co-heirs of Robert Greville, Lord Brook, who died, February 6, 1720-1, and was buried at Kimbolton. By this lady he had
issue,

issue, William and Robert, the second and third dukes of Manchester; and Ann; Dodington; Elizabeth; and Charlotte, who married P. Viscount Torrington; the others died single. Dodington, the second daughter, unhappily perished by an accidental fire at her house in lower Brook-street, London, January 8, 1774, aged 80. The duke is said to have been “ of greater application than capacity; of good address, but no elocution; was very honest; a lover of the constitution of his country, which he took pains to understand and serve: was of a middle stature; well shaped; with a very beautiful countenance, and fair complexion.”

JOHN BRYDGES, Duke of Chandos, *when Earl of Caernarvon*, *mez. M. Dahl p. Simon sc.*

John Bridges, by descent Baron Chandos, succeeded his father in that title in 1714, but had sat in the House of Commons from 1695. As he disliked William III. he obtained no employment during his reign, nor much notice in that of Queen Ann, till 1707, when he was made a member of the council to George, Prince of Denmark, for naval affairs, and afterwards paymaster-general of all the British forces abroad; but, on the accession of George I. he rose very rapidly in political consequence, and still more in dignity. On the 19th of October, 1714, the king advanced him to the title of Viscount Wilton and Earl of Caernarvon; and, April 30, 1719, to the rank of Marquis of Caernarvon and Duke of Chandos. His Grace possessed a princely mind, and actually expended 200,000*l.* in building Canons, in Stanmore-Parva, Middlesex, where he lived with a splendour to which no other subject had ever aspired. However, it was generally supposed the means were not adequate to the expenditure;

penditure; but the public were deceived, and the bills of the tradesmen were regularly discharged. This great, wise, and fortunate peer died, August 9, 1744, and was buried at Stanmore-Parva, or Whitchurch, where there is a magnificent monument to his memory, in a chapel paved with marble over the vault. His effigies are represented as large as the life, in a Roman dress, between his two first wives. His epitaph is, by his express desire, extremely modest; as if he had, in life, been satiated with grandeur. By his first marriage, with Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Lake, of Canons, he had issue, Henry, his successor. His second lady was Cassandra, daughter of Sir Francis, and sister to Thomas Willoughby, Lord Willoughby; and the third was Lydia Catherine, the daughter of John Vanhattem, and Sir Thomas Davall, M.P. who brought the duke 40,000*l*. The earlier parts of the duke's manhood was spent in reflection and observation; his middle age in business, honourable to himself and serviceable to his country; and his advanced years in "patience, resignation, and piety." His liberality was equalled only by his generous forgiveness of injuries. Pope disgraced his muse by the sarcastic wit he levelled at the duke; which the public resented, and the poet meanly disclaimed the application: this no one believed; and Hogarth punished "the note of interrogation," by representing the bard of Twickenham not only white-washing Burlington-House, but bespattering the duke of Chandos' carriage as it passed. The poet, however, was prophetic in his lines respecting the short-lived magnificence of Canons:

"Another age shall see the golden ear

"Embrown the slope, and nod on the parterre;

"Deep

“ Deep harvests bury all his pride has plann’d,
 “ And laughing Ceres reassume the land.”

That stately palace has been destroyed; and was sold, piece meal, by auction, in 1747*. But it required no prophet to predict this. What successor would have disposed of his wealth with equal management! None are so liberal as the prudent. Thus Chandos opened his purse to patronize learning, and merit in every other pursuit. A clergyman, much esteemed by the duke, was one day viewing the library at Canons:—
 “ Please, Sir, to fix upon any book you like, and
 “ it shall be yours.” The gentleman chose one, politely, of no great price; afterwards, on turning over the volume, he found a bank bill of considerable value, between the leaves, which His Grace had placed there. Greatly surprised, he returned it with the book. His Grace received the bill, but gave in exchange one of double the value, saying, “ Accept that, Sir, for your ho-
 “ nesty.” This was worthy the “ princely Chan-
 “ dos.”

EARLS.

JAMES STANLEY, Earl of Derby, *H. Winstanley p. Vr. Gucht sc.*

JAMES STANLEY, Earl of Derby, *robes, laced neck-cloth, mez. H. Winstanley p. P. Pelham sc, 1726.*

James Stanley, a younger son, and tenth earl of Derby, was elected for Preston, in the convention parliament of 1688–9; and for the county of Lancaster, in those following, as long as he continued a commoner. Joining in the Revolu-

* It was quite the *rage* of that day, to use a fashionable expression of the present, to buy something at Canons; and hardly an attendant at the sale went away empty-handed, so numerous and so various were the lots.

tion,

tion, and fond of his military profession, he served under William III. in Flanders; rose to be lieutenant-colonel; and commanded the 16th regiment of foot. The king appointed him a groom of the bed-chamber; and, on his brother's decease, in 1702, he became Earl of Derby, when he resigned his situation in the army. Queen Ann constituted him lord lieutenant of North Wales and of the county of Lancaster, and vice-admiral of the latter; made him a privy counsellor, and chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. But he lost most of those offices at the change of the ministry in 1710, and regained several of them after the accession of George I. and was, besides, appointed captain of the yeomen of the guard to that prince, and custos rotulorum of Lancashire. The earl died at Knowsly, September 1, 1735-6. He married Mary, daughter and sole heir of Sir William Morley, of Halnaker in Sussex, K.B. born September 8, 1667, who died at Chichester, March 10, 1752; and was, by her own desire, buried at Boxgrove in Sussex, with her relations. Their only child, William, died an infant, and the earldom of Derby went to a distant branch of the Stanley family; but the lordship or sovereignty of the Isle of Man, and the barony of Strange, went to the Duke of Athol, who was descended from a daughter of the good and great, but unfortunate Earl of Derby, who distinguished himself so much in the civil wars, and finally sealed his loyalty with his blood, upon the scaffold.

THEOPHILUS HASTINGS, Earl of Huntington, unfinished, in the "*Kit Cat Club*, mezzot. Kneller p. Faber sc. 1733.

Theophilus Hastings, the ninth earl of Huntington, succeeded his half-brother, George, who

died unmarried, in 1704-5. "If respect was due
" to his birth, his life deserved it more. If he
" derived his title from a long roll of illustrious
" ancestors, he reflected back on them superior
" honours. He ennobled nobility by virtue."
After receiving private tuition at home, the young
lord was sent to Oxford, where he was placed under
the care of Dr. Martin Benson, afterwards the pious
and learned Bishop of Gloucester. Informed, by
his studies, of the characters and events of past
ages, he acquired a knowledge of the men and
manners of his own, by visiting France, Italy, and
Spain. No man better understood the true con-
stitution of the British government; nor had any
one taken a more comprehensive view of our real
interests, domestic and foreign. "Capable of
" excelling in every form of public life, he
" chose to appear in none. His mind fraught
" with knowledge, his heart elevated with senti-
" ments of unaffected patriotism, he looked
" down, from higher ground, on a low level of a
" futile and corrupt generation; despairing to
" do good, he mingled as little as his rank per-
" mitted in national affairs." Indeed, only one
instance is mentioned of this peer having acted
in a public capacity, which was carrying the
sword of state at the coronation of George II.
The earl died of an apoplexy, October 13, 1746,
in the 50th year of his age; and was buried in
the church at Ashby de la Zouch, where there is a
monument to his memory. Though "home is
" the refuge of a wise man's life," and "home
" was the refuge of his," yet Lord Huntington's
rank and station demanded the exercise of more
active duties. His lordship married Selina, se-
cond daughter, and one of the co-heirs of Wash-
ington Shirley, Earl Ferrers, with whom he ap-
pears to have experienced every conjugal hap-
piness.

piness. This lady was the ardent patroness of methodism, and may be said to have been the spiritual spouse of the Rev. S. Wesley. The countess had many children by Lord Huntington. Francis, his eldest son, succeeded him, as tenth earl, who dying unmarried, the family titles became extinct. It was to this last nobleman that Dr. Akenside, in 1747, addressed his celebrated ode, beginning:

“The wise and great of every clime,” &c.

HENRY CLINTON, Earl of Lincoln, with *THOMAS PELHAM*, Duke of Newcastle, in the “*Kit Cat Club*,” *sh. mez. G. Kneller p. J. Faber sc.*

Henry Clinton, the seventh earl of Lincoln, succeeded his father in 1693; and was appointed a gentleman of his chamber, by Prince George, of Denmark, and, as such, attended the obsequies of His Royal Highness: but, dissatisfied with the conduct of the queen’s ministers, he retired from court during the four last years of her reign. At the accession of her successor he was appointed master of the horse to the Prince of Wales, and soon after a lord of the bed-chamber to the king; constituted paymaster-general; made a privy counsellor, knight of the garter, lord lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets, constable of the Tower, and cofferer of the household. George II. appointed him lord lieutenant and *custos rotulorum* of Cambridgeshire, a lord of the bed-chamber, and a privy counsellor; and, at the coronation of those monarchs his lordship bore the pointed sword. In addition to these high preferments, Arthur Herbert, Earl of Torrington, the disgraced admiral of the reign of William III. from respect to his integrity and firmness, left him the principal part of his great estates.

estates. The Earl of Lincoln married Lucy, daughter of Thomas, Lord Pelham, and sister to Thomas, Duke of Newcastle, which event paved the way for the ducal honours centering in his son and successor, Henry. His lordship died November 7, 1728, aged only 44; but his countess survived till July 20, 1736.

JOHN CECIL, Earl of Exeter, when Lord Burleigh, *wh. len. mez. Wissing p. Smith sc. 1686.*

John Cecil, sixth earl of Exeter, was a member of the House of Commons for Rutlandshire, in 1695 and 1698, when Lord Burleigh; but took the oaths, and his seat in the Upper House, upon the death of his father, in 1701; after which he was appointed, December 11, 1712, lord lieutenant of the county he had before represented in parliament. The earl died, December 24, 1721, and was buried with his ancestors, at Stamford. He married Arabella, daughter of John Bennet, Lord Ossalston, who dying without issue, in August, 1698, he re-united himself to Elizabeth, eldest daughter and co-heir of Sir John Brownlow, of Belton in Lincolnshire, Part. The children of this marriage were five sons and one daughter: John and Brownlow, the two eldest sons, became, successively, the seventh and eighth earls of Exeter.

HENEAGE FINCH, Earl of Winchelsea, *la. fol. G. Vertue, ad vivum, 1725.*

Heneage, fourth earl of Winchelsea, passed a long life, without having any memorable circumstances recorded of him in our peerages, more than that, being a gentleman of the bed-chamber to James, Duke of York, and attending His Royal Highness to Oxford, the university conferred

conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws, May 22, 1683. The next year James succeeded to the throne, at which period he was only a commoner, and with little prospect of the honours he succeeded to; yet, as an uncle of Charles, Earl of Winchelsea, he could not be without some political consequence in the state. Thus we find, by Wood, that he was captain of James II's halbardiers; from which it appears he was brought up to arms. That misguided sovereign was afterwards so entirely deserted, that it was in vain (however well disposed) to have done him any service: we cannot wonder, therefore, that Finch did not injure himself by endeavouring to serve so infatuated a monarch. There were two other Heneages of the surname of Finch, contemporaries of the earl, and both his near relations; both lawyers, and both ennobled. Heneage, created Earl of Nottingham; and Heneage, his second son, created Earl of Aylesford; both of whom had previously sat in parliament for the university of Oxford, and Guildford in Surry. The latter, I think, was member for Maidstone in 1701. His nephew, Charles Finch, Earl of Winchelsea, died without issue, in 1712; in consequence of that event he succeeded to his honours when at the age of 56. His countess, Ann, daughter of Sir William Kingsmill, of Sidmonton, Hants, died August 29, 1720; and though he had no issue by her, he remained a widower, and died September 30, 1726, aged 70, when the title went to his half-brother, John Finch; who dying in 1729, also without issue, the earldom of Winchelsea descended to a distant relation, Daniel Finch, second earl of Nottingham. Since that time the earldoms of Winchelsea and Nottingham have continued united. This nobleman's countess was the writer of a poem on the

spleen, &c. and had been maid of honour to the Duchess of York, afterwards queen. On the revival of the Society of Antiquaries, in 1717, the earl was chosen president, when he procured the excellent artist, Vertue, the office of engraver to that respectable body. His lordship was well acquainted with his skill, which he had eminently shown in engraving his lordship's portrait, before mentioned.

CHARLES HOWARD, Earl of Carlisle, *with a wand, in the "Kit Cat Club," mezz. Kneller p. Faber sc. 1732.*

Charles Howard, third earl of Carlisle of this name, was member of parliament for Morpeth, when a commoner, and voted as such in the convention parliament; besides which, he was entrusted with the offices of lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the counties of Westmorland and Cumberland, at the Revolution. On his attaining the hereditary title of Earl of Carlisle, by his father's death in 1692, he was appointed custos rotulorum of Cambridgeshire, and William III. made him a lord of his bed-chamber in 1700; after which he went to Holland, under a pretence of serving in that capacity, and obtained the dissolution of the parliament which had impeached the Partition Treaty. His attachment to William seems to have been unequivocal; and it was chiefly owing to him that addresses were sent from all parts of the country to express the dislike and resentment entertained, that Lewis XIV. had proclaimed the son of James II. king of England. In reward for this and other services, His Majesty gave him the post of first commissioner of the treasury, with the government of the town and castle of Carlisle; the vice-admiralty of the adjacent coasts; and made him a privy counsellor. Queen Ann, though

though by no means partial to his lordship, yet continued him in the office of deputy earl marshal, in which capacity he acted at her coronation; besides which, he still held his posts in the northern counties, and remained a privy counsellor; and Her Majesty appointed him one of the commissioners for the union of the kingdoms. George I. perfectly convinced of his steady adherence to the Protestant succession, named him a lord of the regency, till he could take possession of the British throne; and, on his arrival in England, not only restored him to the office of first commissioner of the treasury, but continued him in his lieutenancy; and added the constableness of the Tower, and lieutenancy of its hamlets; the government of the town and castle of Carlisle, with that of Windsor Castle; and lord wardenship of the Forest. The resignation of his office of governor and captain of that castle, was followed by his appointment as lord warden and chief justice in eyre of the royal forests and chaces north of Trent, and master of His Majesty's fox hounds. The earl died at Bath, May 1, 1738; and was buried at Castle Howard, in a sepulchre his lordship had provided as a resting-place for himself and his descendants. Lord Carlisle was a steady and sincere patriot, possessing great abilities, which he used with discretion; and his mind, like his manners, was grave and decorous. His person was of the middle size, and his complexion fair. By Ann, daughter of Arthur Capel, earl of Essex, he had issue, Henry, his successor; Charles; Ann, married first to Richard Ingram, Viscount Sewin, of Scotland, and after his decease to Colonel James Douglas; and Mary, who remained single. The countess, their mother, died October 14, 1752, aged 78, and was buried at Watford, Herts: a lady whose extensive charities embalmed her memory.

JAMES BERKLEY, Earl of Berkley, in the "*Kit Cat Club*," mez. Kneller p. Faber sc. 1731.

James Berkley, third earl of Berkley, was a second son, and bred to the sea service, in which he nobly supported the honour of the British flag. The electors of the city of Gloucester returned him one of their members in the last parliament of William III. Viscount Dursley, his eldest brother, died in 1699; but his father was living when Queen Ann called him to the House of Peers, by writ, dated March 7, 1704, as Baron of Dursley. When under the command of Sir George Rooke he rose to be vice-admiral of the White; and in every instance most bravely seconded that gallant admiral, with whom he was once near sharing a watery grave. Berkley's conduct at Toulon; his capture of the strong forts at the Hieres, and the Gloire, of 44 guns and 312 men, commanded by Mons. Du Guay Trouin; and at the same time recovering the British ship Bristol, of 53 guns, off Scilly, has established his fame: the last ship unfortunately sunk soon after her recapture, but all her crew were saved, except twenty men. George I. rewarded this brave peer, then earl of Berkley, (who, at the head of the fleet, declared for the Protestant succession,) by giving him the office of a lord of the bed-chamber; and appointing him a privy counsellor; first commissioner of the navy; a vice-admiral of Great Britain; and lieutenant of the admiralty, navies, and seas of that kingdom; a knight of the garter; and lord lieutenant of Gloucestershire, Bristol, Lincolnshire, and the county of Surry; and custos rotulorum of the first and last: besides which, he was high steward of the city of Gloucester, keeper of the forest of Dean, and constable of St. Briavel's Castle,

Castle. His lordship's health requiring a warmer climate than that of England, he went to the castle of Aubigné, the seat of the Duke of Richmond, near Rochelle, where he died, in August, 1736; but his body was brought to Britain, and buried with his countess and his ancestors, at Berkley. He married the beautiful and accomplished Louisa, eldest daughter of Charles, Duke of Richmond, a lady of the bed-chamber to Caroline, princess of Wales, afterwards queen, who died of the small-pox, January 15, 1716-17, when only 22 years of age. By her he had issue, Augustus, his successor, fourth earl of Berkley; and Elizabeth, married, February 11, 1727-8, to Anthony Henley, Esq. of the Grange, Hampshire.

RICHARD LUMLEY, Earl of Scarborough, *star and garter, in the "Kit Cat Club, mezzot. Kneller p. 1717, Faber sc. 1732.*

RICHARD LUMLEY, Earl of Scarborough, *in Maty's "Memoirs of Lord Chesterfield," 1777, V. Loo p. Hall sc.*

Richard Lumley, second earl of Scarborough, K.G. was a member of the House of Commons in the reign of Queen Ann; and, at the accession of her successor, he was summoned to the Upper House by his father's second title, and had precedence for it: and in 1721 he succeeded to the earldom, by the death of his parent. This nobleman was much in favour during the reigns of George I. and George II.; and was a gentleman of the bed-chamber to the latter, when prince of Wales; master of the horse to both monarchs; and a privy counsellor to the latter; lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of Northumberland, and Newcastle upon Tyne; and vice-admiral of Durham,

Durham. The former sovereign gave him the first troop of granadier guards; and the latter, the second regiment of foot guards. He resigned his office of master of the horse in 1733-4. Dying *suddenly*, at his house, in Grosvenor Square, January 29, 1739-40, a bachelor, he was succeeded in his titles and estate by his brother, Sir Thomas Lumley Sanderson, K.B. This amiable and accomplished nobleman was deeply regretted, as his character stood very high, as well in respect of his talents for public life, as for his disinterestedness and integrity in his discharge of the several duties of it. He is eulogized by Pope, in company with the most distinguished men of his time: and though we, perhaps, ought to make some allowances for the colouring which friendship is apt to give of a favourite character, yet, whoever compares Lord Chesterfield's account of Lord Scarborough's principles and manners, with the general opinion entertained of him at the time, by mere indifferent observers, will not think it much exaggerated; or that any great deduction need be made from it on the score of partiality, in order to ascertain his lordship's real merits, and fix his reputation on its proper basis. A particular detail of circumstances relating to the unfortunate termination of this valuable life, may be seen in the memoirs before mentioned; and which may be safely relied on, as proceeding from communications of the first authority.

FRANCIS GODOLPHIN, Earl of Godolphin, *in the "Kit Cat Club,"* mez. G. Kneller p. J. Faber sc. 1734.

FRANCIS GODOLPHIN, Earl of Godolphin, *in a flowered vest,* mez. G. Kneller p. G. White sc.

Francis,

Francis Godolphin, the second earl of Godolphin, succeeded to the title at his father's death in 1712. He was governor of the Scilly Islands, a privy counsellor; and died, January 17, 1766, aged 87, when the earldom became extinct. But he had procured a patent constituting him Baron Godolphin, of Helston, which, by virtue of the remainder, went to Francis Godolphin, Esq. member for the borough of Helston in Cornwall, who was descended from Dr. Henry Godolphin, provost of Eton, and dean of St. Paul's, London, and brother to the first earl. The succession in this family to the Marlborough honours and estates, failed in the person of Earl Francis's son, William, marquis of Blandford, who left no issue; and the new creation and entail of the barony of Godolphin ceased likewise, in the first succession. By these events, the noble family of Osborne was considerably benefited both in power and fortune.

CHARLES BENNET, Earl of Tankerville, when Lord Ossulston, *in the Oxford Almanack, 1744, whole length, in armour.*

Charles, Lord Ossulston, was descended from the eldest brother of Henry, earl of Arlington, one of the junto in the reign of Charles II. and a great favourite with that monarch. This nobleman, who succeeded his father, John, the first lord Ossulston, K.B. in 1688, appears to have led a very private life in the reigns of William and Ann, as we do not find any particular mention of him in a public station during that period. When George I. ascended the throne, through his marriage with Mary, only daughter and heir of Ford, Lord Grey of Wark, Earl of Tankerville, His Majesty created him, October 19, 1714, Earl of Tankerville;

kerville; and appointed him chief justice in eyre south of Trent: besides which he was honoured with the order of St. Andrew, or the thistle. Lady Tankerville died May 31, 1710; and the earl, May 21, 1722, in the 48th year of his age: they were both buried, with their deceased children, and his ancestors, at Arlington in Middlesex, now generally written Harlington. Dawley-House, in that parish, had for a long time been their seat; but this nobleman sold it to Lord Bolingbroke, who there amused himself in rural elegance: and quitting, for a time, the politician, affected to be the farmer, adorning his hall "with trophies of
" rakes, spades, forks, &c. and other implements
" of agriculture, merely to countenance his call-
" ing this place a farm." Swift, who visited him here, makes mention of those particulars, in one of his letters to Stella.

THOMAS CONINGSBY, Earl of Coningsby, *with his daughters, Ladies MARGARET and FRANCES, sh. Kneller p. 1722, G. Vertue sc. 1723.*

Thomas Coningsby, Baron Clanbrazil, of Ireland, was a descendant from Lord Coningsby, of Coningsby in Lincolnshire, who fell in the wars of 1267, between the barons, under Simon de Mountford, and Henry III. This earl was great grandson of Sir Thomas Coningsby, knighted by Queen Elizabeth in 1591; and, joining in the Revolution, he distinguished himself in the battles of the Boyne and Aughrim. In reward for these services William III. created him an Irish baron; in addition to which he was made joint paymaster of the forces in Ireland, one of the lords justices of that kingdom, and a privy counsellor in England. Lord Bellamont and Mr. Hamilton exhibited articles against Lord Coningsby and Sir Charles

Charles Porter, for improper conduct in Ireland; but the English House of Commons refused to impeach them, as the charges were not substantiated: though, in a subsequent reign, Lord Coningsby forgot the pain a charge of high treason occasioned, when he stood forth as an accuser of others, in the memorable transactions respecting the tory ministry of Queen Ann; in whose reign he was continued a member of the privy council, and appointed vice-treasurer and paymaster of the forces in Ireland. This nobleman sat in the British House as a commoner, in the first parliament of George I. His zeal for the Protestant succession gained him the English earldom of Coningsby, of Hampton Court in the county of Hereford, January 20, 1716, with limitations to the eldest daughter of his second marriage, and her heirs male. His lordship died, December 18, 1719; and left by Barbara, daughter of Ferdinando Gorges, of Eye in Herefordshire, Esq. several sons and daughters: and by Frances, second daughter and co-heir of Richard Jones, Earl of Ranelagh, two daughters, the ladies represented in the engraving. The original, from which it is taken, I have seen at the family seat; where there is a very fine collection of portraits: amongst which are so many representations of beautiful women, that they may well be called the beauties of *Hampton Court, Herefordshire*. The co-heiresses were, Margaret, created Baroness and Viscountess Coningsby, of Hampton Court, January 26, 1716, who succeeded to the title of countess, in her own right, on her father's death. This lady married Sir Michael Newton, K.B. and died in 1761. John, her only child, died an infant, consequently the title became extinct at her death. Her ladyship constantly resided at her country seat. Frances, her sister, married the gay and

and accomplished Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, K.B. and died in 1779, leaving two daughter: the elder of whom married William Ann Holles Capel, earl of Essex, whose son and successor inherited the seat and estate of Hampton Court. At Lady Williams's, his maternal grandmother's death, the barony of Clanbrazil went to Lord Coningsby's grandson, Richard, son of his lordship's son Thomas; but he left no issue. This ancient family is now extinct; and the poet can no longer sing of one of them, as the rude rhymers did of the gallant Thomas de Coningsby, who, when a prisoner in Bretagne, obtained his liberation from the castle of Conquett, by consenting to marry Theophania, daughter of Sir John d'Almaine, of Conque in that duchy; on whose return, the bard alluded to *composed* the following lines:

“ Thomas Coningsby,
 “ And his wife, Tiffany,
 “ Are comen out of Britanny,
 “ With his servant, Maupas,
 “ And her maid, Muleface,
 “ With their dogge, Hardigrace*.”

VISCOUNTS.

RICHARD TEMPLE, Viscount Cobham, *folio*, V. Loo p. 1751, G. Bickham sc.

RICHARD TEMPLE, Viscount Cobham, in the “ Kit Cat Club,” *mez.* Kneller p. Faber sc. 1732.

RICHARD TEMPLE, Viscount Cobham, when Sir Richard Temple, *mez.* Kneller p. Simon sc.

* As an accurate antiquary I have not dared to alter, omit, or add; but, as an annotator I may, perhaps, be indulged in the conjecture, that this celebrated dog's name was Hardirace, or, as we should write it, Hardy-race, a very significant name.

James I. created this branch of the numerous and ancient family of Temple, baronets, and this nobleman was the fourth of that title. They had great interest in the county of Buckingham, and either the county or the town returned him their representative in the House of Commons. But he was a soldier as well as a legislator, and fought and conquered under Marlborough. Thus, his laurels justly won him the coronet granted by George I. who created him Baron of Cobham in Kent, October 19, 1714; and May 23, 1718, Viscount and Baron Cobham, with remainder to his sisters Hester and Christian: the first of whom married Richard Grenville, Esq.; the other, Sir Thomas Lyttelton, Bart. of high rank in the army. He was always intrusted with some great post, fit only for a general officer; and, of equal ability in civil affairs, with others which did not relate to military arts: both were executed with the greatest honour and credit to himself. His lordship was constable of Windsor Castle, and governor of the Isle of Jersey, lieutenant-general of the ordnance, envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Emperor Charles VI. a privy counsellor, a lord justice of the kingdom, and lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Buckingham; and died at Stow, September 13, 1749, without issue, by his lady, Ann, only daughter of Edmund Halsey, of Southwark, Esq. who survived him till March 29, 1760. He was succeeded in his titles by his eldest sister, who was advanced to the dignity of Countess Temple, October 18, 1749, with remainder of the earldom to her descendants. The Grenvilles adopted the name of Temple; and the nobleman who now possesses these honours, has superadded that of Nugent, in consequence of his marriage with the heiress of the late earl of that name and title.

The

The higher rank of Marquis of Buckingham was conferred upon the present representative of this ancient and illustrious family, a few years since.

HUGH BOSCAWEN, Viscount Falmouth, in *Harding's "British Characters."*

The Boscawens were a family of great respectability and antiquity, resident in the county of Cornwall. This nobleman, their representative, was frequently returned for the county, or one of its boroughs. In the reign of Queen Ann he held the office of groom of the bed-chamber to Her Majesty's royal consort, whose funeral he attended. George I. considering him as a strenuous friend to the Protestant succession, treated him with great attention, on his accession; and appointed him a comptroller of his household, and a member of the privy council. James Painter, jun. Esq. proclaimed the son of James II. in Cornwall, in 1715; but Boscawen prevented the raising of the standard of the exiled family, by the promptitude and vigour of his exertions: and that part of the kingdom, remote from the seat of government, where an easy communication might have been maintained between the Cornish and Cheshire people, and the inhabitants of the principality of Wales, who were inimical to the Brunswick line, was thus preserved. His loyalty met with due reward, as he was created Baron Boscawen Rose, and Viscount Falmouth, both in Cornwall, June 3, 1720; and received, amongst other honourable employments, the vice-treasurership of Ireland; the post of captain of St. Maw's Castle; the appointment of recorder of the towns of Tregony and Penryn; and the lord wardenship of the stanneries, which he had enjoyed in the preceding reign. The viscount died

died suddenly at Trefusis, October 25, 1734, highly esteemed and beloved. As a subject he was faithful, zealous, and able; and in private life all that could be wished, as husband, father, master, and friend. Benevolent, charitable to the distressed, and ever willing to perform the difficult but godlike virtue of forgiveness. He knew how to condescend, without losing sight of his elevated rank. He married Charlotte, eldest daughter and co-heir of Charles Godfrey, Esq. by Arabella, sister of the great duke of Marlborough, April 23, 1700. This lady died, March 22, 1754, and was buried with her lord, at Penkevil. The issue of this alliance was, Edward, his successor; seven other sons; and ten daughters.

BARONS.

CHARLES, fourth Lord Cornwallis, in the "*Kit Cat Club*," mez. Kneller p. Faber sc.

This nobleman, who served under King William, in Flanders, was, while a commoner, member for Eye in Suffolk. He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, in 1698; and was made lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the said county. In the reign of King George I. he filled the offices of postmaster-general, jointly with the elder Craggs, and paymaster of the forces, on the resignation of Mr. Walpole. He was also a member of the privy council, but did not long enjoy his honours; dying at the age of 47, in January, 1721-2, and was buried with his ancestors, at Culford in Suffolk. He was grandfather of the late noble Marquis Cornwallis, whose unwearied exertions in the service of his king and country, in several of the highest departments of

government, both civil and military, in Europe, Asia, and America, will furnish ample materials for the pages of the future historian.

THOMAS TREVOR, Lord Trevor, *long wig, band, collar open, la. fol. T. Murray p. R. White sc. 1702.*

THOMAS, Lord Trevor, *in his robes, wig, laced neck-cloth, coronet in his hand, Sympson sc. in Gwillim's "Heraldry."*

Thomas, the first Lord Trevor, was a younger son, and studied the law at Gray's Inn. He received the office of solicitor-general from King William, in 1692, and was soon after knighted; and, in 1695, appointed attorney-general, and finally, in 1701, lord chief justice of the common pleas: and, by Queen Ann, for his great merits and affection to the crown, he was called up to the House of Peers, being included in the famous creation of 1711, by the title of Lord Trevor, of Bromham in the county of Bedford: George I. named him lord privy seal, March 6, 1725-6; and, May 31, 1727, one of the lords justices of Great Britain. On the accession of George II. he was continued in the office of lord privy seal, June 25, 1727; and was appointed president of the council, May 8, 1730. His lordship was, besides, a governor of the Charter-House, and a Fellow of the Royal Society. After having been a very useful subject to four sovereigns, he died, June 19, 1730, in the 72d year of his age, and was buried at Bromham. His lordship married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of John Searle, Esq. of Finchley, Middlesex; and Ann, daughter of Robert Cauldon, Esq. widow of Sir Robert Bernard, of Brampton, Huntingdonshire, Bart. By the former marriage he had issue,
Thomas

Thomas and John, who successively inherited the barony; and three daughters. By the latter, Robert, the fourth Lord Trevor, and first Viscount Hampden; Richard, lord bishop of Durham; and Edward, who died young.

THOMAS NEWPORT, Lord Torrington, *mex.*
Kneller p. 1714. *J. Smith* sc. 1720.

Thomas Newport was the second son of Francis, Earl of Bradford, whose family interest introduced him to the office of a commissioner of the customs, in the reign of William and Mary; being at the same time, a member of the House of Commons for Ludlow; at which board he continued to sit during the reign of Queen Ann. George I. shortly after his accession, created him Baron Torrington of the county of Devon. He was, successively, a commissioner of the treasury, a privy counsellor; and lastly, one of the tellers of the exchequer. His lordship died May 27, 1719, without children, when the title of Torrington became a third time extinct, for want of male issue, in the several families of Monk, Herbert, and Newport, who had severally born it at different periods. He was thrice married: first, to the daughter of Lord Chief Baron Atkyns; his second lady was Penelope, daughter of Sir Orlando Bridgeman, Bart.; and his third, the daughter of Francis Pierpoint, of Nottingham, Esq.

SCOTCH PEERS.

ALEXANDER GORDON, Duke of Gordon, *with a dog and a gun*, 4to. G. Kneller p.

The Gordons, though a very great family in Scotland, were particularly unfortunate. George, the second marquis of Huntley, lost his life by the axe of the usurpers, in 1649; and his estates were given to the Argyle family. This nobleman left issue, Ludovic, the third marquis, who was succeeded by George, the fourth marquis, created Duke of Gordon by Charles II.; and, by James II. made a knight of the thistle. At the Revolution he seized Edinburgh Castle, which he refused to surrender, unless William III. restored him the Gordon estates, which the Argyles still held. Treated, in consequence, with coolness, by the king, he went to France, where he was received with still more indifference. Leaving the court of St. Germain's en Laye in disgust, he retired to Switzerland, where he was apprehended and sent a prisoner to Holland, and thence to Scotland, where he was more frequently in confinement than at large. In short, he was distrusted by all parties. Though he professed the Roman Catholic religion, he is said to have believed very little in revelation. The priests of James II. hated him, and he despised them; and the kirk of Scotland, though served by him, regarded him as an enemy. Majestic and elegant in person, and accomplished in manners, he seemed calculated merely for the ladies; yet he loved wealth still more than gallantry. This enigmatical character died in 1716: his eldest son, George, Marquis of Huntley, who had acted in the Stuart interest, in the preceding reign, played

played his part upon the political theatre; while Alexander, the younger son, adhered to the Brunswick line: thus, the estate was retained in the family. Huntley was sent to the Tower, and Alexander became Duke of Gordon. This circumstance was attended with the happiest effects, in regaining a very powerful clan, who were allowed to follow a beloved and great chieftain. The duke was fond of the sports of the field, and left politics to others. In religion he continued a Roman Catholic; his mother probably rivetting him in their tenets, who was a daughter of the Duke of Norfolk. Duke Alexander married Henrietta, daughter of Charles Mordaunt, earl of Peterborough: this event prepared the way for the subsequent change of the Gordons in their religious principles. His Grace died in 1728; and, with the exception of Lewis, his younger son, the family have since evinced the strongest attachment to the royal House of Brunswick. Lewis fled to France, in 1745, and died there, in 1754. Cosmo, the third duke, was very loyal. Few families in Britain are now more powerful, and none more faithful or more beloved.

JOHN KER, Duke of Roxburgh, *mez.* *Richardson* p. 1725, *Faber sc.* 1741.

This peer was a younger son, but obtained the earldom of Roxburgh, in 1696, by the premature death of his elder brother, when on his travels. His lordship's abilities gave him great influence in the Scottish parliament; and he at first opposed the union of the British kingdoms so strenuously, that he said, "it should be prevented, if no other way could do it, by the sword." But won by Queen Ann's ministry, with a promise of changing his earldom into a Dukery, as the Scotch call

it, (and which took place accordingly in April, 1707,) he adopted the measure with as much energy as he had previously used against it: however, he proved a great accession, as he was then secretary of state. George I. greatly valued him, and appointed him one of the lords of the regency, till he came to take possession of the crown; continued him in the office of secretary; made him a privy counsellor, and knight of the garter. Besides which, he was returned one of the sixteen peers for Scotland, in several parliaments; and frequently one of the lords justices during the king's absence in Hanover. The duke died in retirement, February 24, 1741, aged 61. By Mary, daughter of Daniel Finch, earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, widow of William Saville, marquis of Halifax, he left issue, Robert, his successor. Mackay describes the duke, when about 25 years of age, as possessed "of great learning and virtue; knows all the ancient languages thoroughly, and speaks most of the modern ones perfectly well, without pedantry; is a fine gentleman, and lives up to his quality; holds a good estate, is handsome in his person, and brown complexioned." Mr. Lockhart, though so prejudiced against him for his deserting his party, as to call him the "very bane and cut-throat of his country, yet allows he was a man of sense, improven by so much reading and learning, that, perhaps, he was the best accomplish'd young man of quality in Europe; and had so charming a way of expressing his thoughts, that he pleased even those against whom he spoke." In the "British Compendium" His Grace is called, "the honour of his country abroad, and the ornament of the court at home."

JOHN

JOHN ERSKINE, Earl of Mar, *mezzot. Kneller p. J. Smith sc. 1707.*

JOHN ERSKINE, Earl of Mar, *this is evidently only the print of PETER HOET, with the face altered: from this circumstance it is become very uncommon in its original state.*

John Erskine, the eleventh earl of Mar, knight of the thistle, twice secretary of state, a promoter of the Union, and repeatedly returned one of the sixteen peers to represent Scotland in parliament, was beloved and trusted by his sovereign, Queen Ann; but finding himself deprived of all his offices, and treated with suspicion, if not contempt, by the ministry of George I. he openly avowed those principles which it is supposed he secretly entertained, and such as his father professed on his death-bed, though he had adopted the cause of King William. Hurried away by the impetuosity of party, Mar opposed the royal forces, as commander of a multitude equally destitute of arms and discipline. The event proved the rashness of the undertaking. Effecting his escape to the continent, he joined the unfortunate Prince, for whom he had fought, at Rome; but leaving his service, he went to Geneva, where he was arrested. Regaining his liberty, he retired to Paris; but depressed by misfortune, he went to Aix-la-Chapelle, at which place he died in the arms of his affectionate daughter, Frances, May, 1732, who had been the faithful companion of his various afflictions. Those who detested his political errors, lamented his fate, as an amiable nobleman, and an ornament to the peerage. Mackay pronounced him "a very good manager in his private affairs, which were in disorder when his father died, in 1689." He called him

“ a staunch countryman ;” and described his person as “ fair complexioned, and of low stature.” The earl had two wives : Margaret, daughter of Thomas Hay, earl of Kinnoul, by whom he had issue, John, who died an infant; and Thomas, Lord Erskine. His second countess was Frances, daughter of Evelyn Pierrepont, duke of Kingston, who effected his escape in a most wonderful manner, by dressing him in women’s clothes. George I. allotted that lady her jointure, as if her lord had been actually dead; and permitted his friends to purchase his estates, valued at 1678*l.* per annum, for the use of his son, who, reduced to a commoner, was returned in several parliaments for some of the Scottish counties. The dutiful and amiable Lady Frances was by the last marriage, whom the king graciously permitted to receive the portion she was entitled to under the marriage settlement of her mother, as if her father had not revolted from his allegiance.

In the correspondence of Lady Wortley Montagu, lately published, are several letters to Lady Mar, from her sister, which are extremely well worth reading.

THOMAS HAMILTON, Earl of Haddington, *inscribed* “ *Simon, the Skipper,*” *mez. W. Aikman pinx. Smith sc.* 1719.

Thomas Hamilton, the fifth earl of Haddington, was thrice returned one of the sixteen peers to represent the nobility of Scotland in parliament. George I. appointed him governor of Edinburgh Castle, and granted him the order of the thistle; and George II. made him a privy counsellor. His lordship died in 1735. Bromley says, I know not of any earl of Haddington of the name of *Simon*. But that gentleman might have recollected the name

name was as fictitious, as the office of *skipper*. The print, in short, is a political burlesque of this respectable nobleman, whose opinions were at variance with those of the rigid Scots, who called the friends of the English, or Hanoverian interest, *Skippers*. *Simon* was, perhaps, allusive to some peculiar circumstance, the remembrance of which is now lost. By Ellen, sister of Charles Hope, earl of Hopeton, he had issue, John, Lord Viscount Binning, or Bining, mentioned in this volume; Charles; and two daughters.

JOHN DALRYMPLE, Earl of Stair, *coat over his armour, and helmet by him, mez. Burford sc.*

JOHN DALRYMPLE, *coat, staff, hat by him, mezzot. A. Ramsay p. Faber sc.*

JOHN DALRYMPLE, *an oval, with martial ornaments, la. fol.*

John Dalrymple, second earl of Stair, son of John, the first earl, termed the *Judas* and the *Sunderland* of Scotland. This nobleman was one of the most distinguished persons in the British court, whether we view him as the fine gentleman, the statesman, or the soldier. Equally learned and eloquent in the senate, where he had thrice represented the peerage of Scotland, and penetrating as a negociator, he rendered the nation great service at Paris; nor was his high reputation as a soldier less deserving of praise, which he gained under the Duke of Marlborough, to whom he served as *aid-du-camp*, at Venlo, Liege, Ramilies, Oudenard, Tanieres, and Douay. Queen Ann honoured him with the order of the thistle, with which the hero of Blenheim invested him in the camp at Douay. George I. made the earl a member of the privy council, a lord of the bed-chamber; and restored him to his regiment of

of dragoons, which he had disposed of, in the last reign, to the Earl of Portmore. When ambassador in France, he united abilities and splendour. In short, he accomplished the difficult task of being useful to Britain, gratifying to the French nation, and highly honourable to himself. Though he had divested himself of all his employments in 1733, yet, when his country required his services in 1743, he again joined in all the bustle of camps, and the intricacy of cabinets. He commanded in chief till his sovereign took the field in person at Dettingen, where he saw, with lively concern, the preference given to Hanoverian soldiers, over British. Stair, as field-marshal, a third time, commanded the Scotch dragoons; was declared governor of Minorca; and went as ambassador extraordinary to Holland. As he had urged the demolition of Dunkirk, in his embassy to France, he did still more service to his country, by discovering the intended invasion. This nobleman died at Edinburgh, in May, 1747; but having no issue by his countess, Eleanor, daughter of James Campbell, earl of Loudon, and widow of James Primrose, Viscount Primrose, he left his honours, by will, to his nephew, John, son of his youngest brother. This devise being contested by William Dalrymple, his heir at law, the House of Lords gave it in his favour. A decision suitable to our ideas of the descent of hereditary honours, but, perhaps, contrary to the title, as well as spirit, of the law of Scotland; for their monarchs gave titles in fee, disposable by devise, to any one, even a stranger to their blood: a practice which, if now allowed, would be attended with the greatest improprieties, and consequently injurious to families; for, who can answer for the caprices dictated by anger, prejudice, misrepresentation, or even eccentricity.

HENRY

HENRY SCOT, Earl of Deloraine, *mez.* *J. Closserman p. W. Faithorne, jun. sc.*

HENRY SCOT, Earl of Deloraine, with his mother and brother, the Duchess of Monmouth and the Earl of Dalkeith; he is on the left side of Her Grace: upon his right hand is a parrot; his left is laid on the Duchess's arm.

Lord Henry Scot, youngest son of the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth, was created Earl of Deloraine, by Queen Ann; and became one of the sixteen representatives of the peers of Scotland, in the first parliament of George I. and continued such the remainder of his life. The earl was, besides, a gentleman of the bed-chamber to George II. before and after his accession to the throne; and, at his death, in 1730, he was a major-general, and colonel of the 16th regiment of foot. His lordship married Ann, daughter and heir of William Duncombe, of Battlesden in Bedfordshire, Esq. a lord justice of Ireland, in the reign of William III. and a comptroller of the army accounts in that of Queen Ann, by whom he had issue, Francis and Henry, successively earls of Deloraine.

CHARLES HAMILTON, Viscount Binning, *mez.* *J. Richardson p. 1712, A. V. Haecken sc.*

Charles Viscount Binning, eldest son and heir-apparent of Charles Hamilton, sixth earl of Haddington, of the kingdom of Scotland, K.T. was elected member of parliament for St. Germain's, Cornwall, in 1722, and appointed a commissioner of trade in Scotland. This nobleman unfortunately died at Naples, when on his travels, in the year 1732; and had married, in 1720, Rachael, daughter of George Bailie, of Jerviswood, with
whom

whom he received the estate at Jerviswood. By this lady he had issue, Thomas Hamilton, seventh earl of Haddington; George, who took the estate and name of his maternal grandfather, Mr. Bailie; Charles James, a captain in a regiment of dragoon guards; Grizil, who married James, earl of Stanhope; and Rachael. The title is often written Binnie, as well as Binning.

IRISH PEERS.

WILLIAM GRIMSTON, Viscount Grimston. *J. Harding sc.*

William Viscount Grimston was paternally descended from the family of Luckyn, baronets; but, being adopted by his maternal uncle, Sir Samuel Grimston, baronet, he adopted his surname; and was thrice returned member of parliament for St. Alban's, a borough near his seat of Gorhambury. At his father's death he became the fourth baronet of the Luckyns; and he obtained his uncle's estate in 1699. George I. created him Baron Dunboyne and Viscount Grimston, of the county of Meath in the kingdom of Ireland, May 4, 1719. He is thus noticed as a noble author, by Lord Orford: "William Viscount Grimston is only mentioned here, to vindicate him *from being an author*; having, when a boy, written a play, called "The Lawyer's Fortune, or Love in a hollow Tree," to be acted with his school-fellows. The Duchess of Marlborough, many years afterwards, procured a copy, and printed it, at a time that she had a dispute with him about the borough of St. Alban's. Lord Grimston buying up the impression, the duchess sent the copy to Holland to be re-

" printed.

“ printed. She made his lordship ample reparation afterwards, by printing her own memoirs, not written in her childhood.” His lordship died, October 16, 1756; and left issue, by Jane, daughter of James Cook, citizen of London, nineteen children: James, his second, but eldest surviving son, succeeded to the title; whose son, James Bucknall Grimston, the third and present viscount, was created an English peer, by the title of Baron Verulam, of Gorhambury, July 9, 1790.

GUSTAVUS HAMILTON, Viscount Boyne, *mez. W. Hogarth p. M. Ford sc*; the name of Ford was erased, and that of A. Miller substituted.

GUSTAVUS HAMILTON, Viscount Boyne, *8vo. W. Hogarth p. A. M. I. (reland) sc.*

Viscount Boyne was descended from a Scotch family, and Frederick, his lordship's father, from a younger branch of the Hamiltons, lords Paisley, afterwards earls of Abercorn, who was a gallant soldier in the army of the hero of the north; and thus his son obtained the baptismal name of Gustavus, from the king of Sweden. The title of viscount originated from the battle of the Boyne, which decided the fate of James and William, where he gained immortal honour, as commander of a regiment given him by the latter; and in which he narrowly escaped death, as his horse was killed under him. His bravery was equally conspicuous at the storming of the town of Athlone, of which he was made governor; and he afterwards served under General Ginckell in all the subsequent engagements. Queen Ann appointed him *custos rotulorum* of the county of Donegal, which he represented in the Irish House of Commons in 1704; vice-admiral of the province of Ulster;

Ulster; and a major-general: and George I. ennobled him. Besides which, he was a privy counsellor to the three sovereigns. This gallant nobleman died September 16, 1725, and left several children by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Harry Brook, Knt.; but was succeeded by his grandson, Gustavus, son of Frederick, his eldest son.

RICHARD BOYLE, Viscount Shannon, *unfinished, a Kit Cat, mez. Kneller p. Faber sc. 1733.*

Richard Boyle, the third and last viscount Shannon, fought in his country's cause, under the Duke of Ormond; and served during three campaigns in Flanders, in the reign of William III. In that of Queen Ann he embarked in the expedition against Cales; and had the command of the granadiers when the fort of Rondonello was taken, and the French and Spanish ships of war, with the rich galleons, were destroyed. Thus, his merit gained him the rank of general. George I. appointed him, in 1720, commander in chief of all the forces in Ireland; one of the lords justices of that kingdom, in 1724; and at various other periods, made him colonel and captain of the fourth troop of guards, general of horse, and field-marshal of all his forces. His lordship died December 20, 1740, aged 72, universally respected and regretted, not only as a soldier, but as a distinguished member of the British parliament; in which he proved himself a wise and virtuous patriot: nor was he less amiable in private life. He had no issue by his first lady, the Countess Dowager of Orrery; but, by his second marriage, with a daughter and co-heir of John Senhouse, of Netherhall, Cumberland, Esq. he left a daughter, who was his sole heir.

ROBERT

ROBERT MOLESWORTH, Viscount Molesworth, *mez. T. Gibson p. P. Pelham sc. 1721.*

This amiable and virtuous nobleman, was the posthumous son of the loyal Robert Molesworth, Esq. of Ireland, by his wife, Judith, eldest daughter and co-heir that survived of twenty-one children, of John Byssse, Esq. chief baron of the exchequer in that kingdom. He was born in Dublin, and completed his education in the university there. At his first appearance in public life he declared for the Prince of Orange; and distinguished himself as a steady asserter of the laws and religion of his country, as by law established: and he steadily pursued the same course during his whole life. He was early taken notice of by King William, who sent him, being then of his privy council, in 1692, to Denmark, as envoy extraordinary, where he resided several years. At his return home he published his account of that country, with a preface, containing very spirited remarks on the state of government there, which was greatly admired by the public in general, for the generous and manly sentiments of liberty that it expressed; but which gave great offence to the Princess Ann's consort, who employed Dr. King, the civilian, to write an answer to it. Mr. Molesworth served in parliament, both in England and Ireland. In the latter part of Queen Ann's reign, his principles not according with the ruling politics of that day, he fell into a temporary disgrace, by losing his seat at the council board, on account of some warm expressions that had fallen from him respecting the proceedings of the Lower House of Convocation, which, it is well known, were violent enough at that period. The star of Brunswick, however, soon dispelled this temporary gloom;

gloom; for he was immediately brought into notice by the new king, who conferred upon him both honours and emoluments; and finally raised him to the dignity of the peerage, in his native country, by the title of Viscount Molesworth, &c. His lordship did not desert his old principles or practice, but continued his active services wherever they were required, till ill health and increasing years compelled him to retire from public business altogether. He died in Ireland, in May, 1725, and was buried there. He had by his lady, Letitia, daughter of Lord Coloony, a numerous issue. His two eldest sons inherited his titles in succession. Lord Molesworth is recorded among the noble authors of our nation; for he has written sundry tracts in defence of liberty, of his country, of mankind. Besides his well-known account of Denmark, he also published an English translation of Hottoman's "Franco-Gallia," with an interesting preface; and a posthumous volume of poems, entitled "Marinda," written by his daughter, Mary, wife of George Monk, Esq. of Stephen's Green. To this last his lordship (who seems to have taken pleasure in making his prefaces and dedications the vehicle of his tenets on civil and religious subjects) prefixed a very long and elegant address to the Princess, after Queen, Caroline, with whom he appears to have been a favourite, in the highest style of compliment and panegyric, predicating the greatest advantages to the country from Her Highness's talents and virtues, and the influence of so illustrious an example of all that was good and great. Lord Molesworth was also the friend of the author Lord Shaftesbury; of Mr. Molyneux; and that ornament of his age, Mr. John Locke.

CLASS IV.

CLERGY.

ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS.

WILLIAM WAKE, Archbishop of Canterbury, *mez. T. Gibson p. Cooper sc.*

WILLIAM WAKE, Archbishop of Canterbury, *mez. J. Ellys p. Faber sc.*

WILLIAM WAKE, Archbishop of Canterbury, *oval frame, canonical habit, la. fol. Vr. Gucht sc. The first impression is without an address; the second, sold by T. Smith; third, sold by B. Dickinson,*

WILLIAM WAKE, Archbishop of Canterbury, *holding a cap, in Gwillim's "Heraldry," 1724, Vr. Gucht sculp.*

WILLIAM WAKE, Archbishop of Canterbury, *oval, 4to. mez. Gibson p. Js. Sympson sc.*

WILLIAM WAKE, Archbishop of Canterbury, *oval, mez. Gibson p. G. White sc.*

The family of Wake is as ancient and as respectable as those of most of the gentry. The primate was descended from a younger branch. The elder, resident at Clevedon, were created baronets by James I. in 1621. A curious circumstance is mentioned of the archbishop's father, which seems well attested. When at Westminster School, a curtain was torn that separated the upper from the lower school. The severe Dr. Busby observed it, and resolved to punish the offender. Nichols, the culprit, trembled for the consequences. "Comfort yourself," said Wake, who sat next him, "I will take the blame upon
VOL. III. F "myself."

“ myself.” He did so, and was severely punished accordingly. The civil war between Charles I. and his parliament demanded the services of all men; and the gallant Wake rose to be a colonel in the royal army. He had the courage, besides, to oppose the all-conquering Cromwell, in the ill-concerted scheme of Penruddock and Grove*, in the west. Colonel Wake, made a prisoner, and confined at Exeter, was led to the bar, and condemned with others†, his associates. But fortunately for him, the judge chanced to be his old school-fellow, Nichols, who recognized in the prisoner his youthful defender. Animated by the recollection, he flew to the Protector, and obtained the pardon of his friend‡. Such was the father of Dr. Wake, memorable also for his assistance of Lady Banks, in her heroic defence of Corfe-Castle. His son, the archbishop, was sent to Christchurch Oxford, of which he was afterwards a canon. He afterwards became dean of Exeter; was consecrated bishop of Lincoln, in 1705; and translated, in 1715, to Canterbury. Though not so eminent as Tillotson, as a divine, he was prodigiously superior, as such, to his immediate predecessor.

* The Rev. Harry Grove, rector of Staplehurst, Kent, a descendant of the brave, but unfortunate Colonel Grove, has some white pocket kerchiefs marked with his hair, by his afflicted sister: they have been kept in the family as choice memorials of that gallant gentleman.

† Captain William Wake, the archbishop's father, was eighteen times imprisoned, and twice condemned to be hanged, for his loyalty to Charles I. and Charles II. The archbishop's grandfather, the Rev. William Wake, rector of Holy Trinity, and St. Michael, in Wareham, was imprisoned nineteen times on the same account; but lived till 1661, after having been restored to his preferment one year. The Rev. Edward Wake, the primate's uncle, was imprisoned twenty times for his adherence to those sovereigns; was once shot in the head; and had nearly been poisoned for his loyalty. These are extraordinary instances of suffering in one family. The archbishop possessed courage in another way. He preached, when a private clergyman, before William III. upon the almost impossibility of potentates being saved. The king, with great magnanimity, took the design well, and ordered the sermon to be printed.

‡ This story was first told in the “Spectator,” Vol. V. No. 383, but without the names of the parties. Dr. Grey, in his “Hudibras,” Vol. I. p. 392. supplied this defect.

His

His Grace engaged in controversy; and published several sermons, practical tracts, explanations of the Catechism, and translations of the Fathers. He left his valuable library of books and manuscripts, with 1000*l.* to Christchurch College. Dr. Wake was a benevolent man, an excellent preacher, a venerable, good prelate, and the graceful gentleman; but he, unhappily, long outlived his faculties: during this calamity Dr. Gibson, bishop of London, governed the Anglican church. The archbishop died at Lambeth, January 29, 1733-4, aged 76; and his body, according to his desire, was buried at Croydon, to which place the remains of Ethelreda, his wife, were conveyed at the same time; who was the daughter and co-heir of Sir William Howel, of Illington, in Norfolk, Knt. and by whom His Grace had issue, six daughters, his co-heirs: Arney, married to Francis Seymour, Esq. of Hendford, Dorset; Ethelreda, to Thomas Bennet, Esq. of Norton Bavant, Wilts; Hester, to Richard Broderip, of Mapperton, Dorset, Esq. and after to Thomas Strode, of Parnham, Dorset, Esq.; Dorothy, to James, eldest son of Sir Francis Pennyman, of Ormsby in Yorkshire, Bart.; Magdalen, to William Churchill, a bookseller in Paternoster-row, afterwards of Henbury, Dorset, Esq.; and Mary, to Dr. John Lynch, dean of Canterbury. I cannot avoid observing, that, had this metropolitan's scheme of uniting the English and Gallican churches been attended with success, the horrid outrages in France would never, in all probability, have happened. Religion, in that devoted country, degenerated into impious mockery: the ignorant were lost in the basest superstition; and the literati soared into all the extravagance of unbelief, many, even into downright atheism.

LANCELOT BLACKBOURNE, Archbishop of York, *square, wig, arms, mez. T. Taylor sc.*

LANCELOT BLACKBOURNE, Archbishop of York, *Æt. 68, la. fol. I. Zeeman p. Vertue sc. 1727.*

There is something mysterious in the history and character of Dr. Blackbourne. The former is but imperfectly known: and report has even asserted he was a buccaneer; and that one of his brethren in that profession having asked, on his arrival in England, what had become of his old chum, Blackbourne, was answered, he is archbishop of York. We are informed, that Blackbourne was installed sub-dean of Exeter, in 1694, which office he resigned in 1702; but after his successor, Lewis Barnet's death, in 1704, he regained it. In the following year he became dean; and, in 1714, held with it the archdeanery of Cornwall. He was consecrated bishop of Exeter, February 24, 1716; and translated to York, November 28, 1724, as a reward, according to court scandal, for uniting George I. to the Duchess of Munster. This, however, appears to have been an unfounded calumny. As archbishop he behaved with great prudence, and was equally respectable as the guardian of the revenues of the see. Rumour whispered he retained the vices of his youth, and that a passion for the fair sex formed an item in the list of his weaknesses; but so far from being convicted by seventy witnesses, he does not appear to have been directly criminated by one. In short, I look upon these aspersions as the effects of mere malice. How is it possible a buccaneer should have been so good a scholar as Blackbourne certainly was: he who had so perfect a knowledge of the classics, (particularly of the Greek tragedians,) as to be able to read them with

with the same ease as he could Shakespeare, must have taken great pains to acquire the learned languages; and, have had both leisure and good masters. But he was undoubtedly educated at Christchurch College, Oxford. He is allowed to have been a pleasant man: this, however, was turned against him, by its being said, "he gained more hearts than souls." He died in 1743, and was buried in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster. Mrs. Blackbourne, his wife, died in 1726, aged 80*. There was a Rev. Thomas Blackburn, prebendary of Bilton, in York Cathedral, installed 1750. The Rev. Thomas Hayter, installed prebendary of Riccal, in 1728, and of Strenshall, in 1735, both in the same archiepiscopal church, was supposed to have been the son of the archbishop's youth. Was the eminent divine and bishop, John Blackbourn, the nonjuror, a relation of the primate's? who was a man of the most opposite disposition; and died, November 17, 1741, aged 58, and was buried at Islington; as was his widow, Philadelphia, who re-married to Richard Heyborne, a citizen of London, and survived until January 10, 1750, aged 70. The nonjuror republished Bale's "Chronicle concerning Syr John Oldcastell," with an appendix; and an edition of Bacon's works, in four vols. folio.

EDMUND GIBSON, Bishop of London, *mez.*
Bowles sc.

EDMUND GIBSON, Bishop of London, *mez.* *Vr.*
Bank p. 1737, Faber sc.

EDMUND GIBSON, Bishop of London, *oval, mez.*

* The Blackbournes or Blackburns were a very ancient and respectable family in the north of England. In the north aisle windows, by the door of All-Saints, North-street, of York, are the figures of Nicholas Blackburn, and Margaret, his wife, in prayer; and in the next window, Nicholas Blackburn, jun. and Joan, his wife, in the same attitudes; each have scrolls. The elder was lord mayor of the city, 1429.

T. Murray p. 1723, P. Pelham sc. 1724, altered to Staekhouse. What a change!!!

EDMUND GIBSON, Bishop of London, large folio, *J. Ellys p. George Vertue sc. 1727. There are two states of this plate: one, with arms; the other, with books, charters, &c. in lieu of them: the latter is very uncommon.*

The truly pious and learned Dr. Gibson was born in 1669, at Bampton in Westmorland, where he was educated; and sent, at seventeen, to Queen's College, Oxford. His abilities soon became universally admired, through his knowledge of British topography, and Roman and Anglo-Saxon antiquities. Dr. Tenison, archbishop of Canterbury, honoured him with the appointment of domestic chaplain and librarian at Lambeth: under this patronage he obtained the preferments of precentor and residentiary of Chichester, rector of Lambeth, and archdeacon of Surry. Dr. Gibson was consecrated bishop of Lincoln in 1715, on the promotion of Dr. Wake to the primacy, and translated, in 1720, to London. At a later period the whole care of the Anglican church was vested in him, through the mental incapacity of the metropolitan of Canterbury. He was sometimes called, "the Pope." "Yes," answered Walpole, and "a very good pope he is." He had been of great service to the accession of the illustrious House of Brunswick. The minister looked upon him as the firmest and most eminent man on the bench of bishops. A "Life of Cromwell," which has passed through several editions, is supposed to have been written by him; and with probability, as he was, in some degree, allied to the Protectoral family, by his uncle, Dr. Thomas Gibson's marriage with Ann, a daughter of Richard Cromwell, once pro-

tector. He might be termed, in point of political consequence, the third subject in the state; for the firm seemed Townshend, Walpole, and Gibson: but the middle man sent the former, as an agriculturist, to Norfolk; and deprived the last of his title of heir-apparent to the see of Canterbury, because he refused to aid the Quakers' Bill, in full hopes of which he had refused that Winchester. Archbishop Wake died, and Dr. Potter, bishop of Oxford, was called to Lambeth. Upon his death the primacy was offered to Gibson, but it then came too late: his infirmities forbade his acceptance of that which, before, he would have received with great satisfaction. However, it is but justice to add, that though Sir Robert, in some instances, pursued the bishop with acrimony, yet he always acknowledged his great merit: though, by so doing, he condemned himself. This prelate was highly respectable, not only in the republic of letters, but as a very enlightened statesman, and a most orthodox churchman; firmly opposing the atheistical and deistical writers, who, in his time, openly disseminated their opinions. He was, besides, equally a barrier against popery and fanatical enthusiasm. The church had not a better friend; the king, a more loyal subject; or the country, a more honest and proved patriot. He died, September 6, 1748, aged 79, and was buried at Fulham. His edition of Camden's "*Britannia*," has been superseded by the improved one of Mr. Gough; but his "*Codex Juris Ecclesiastici Anglicani*," gained him great credit. Some of his enemies have termed him Dr. Codex, though he had none but the profligate who were personally so. Few men have lived in so munificent, yet prudent a manner; and the generosity of his disposition was shown in numerous instances, particularly in restoring the 2500*l.* bequeathed to

him by Bishop Crew, to that noble prelate's relations. He often counteracted the poison of profane authors, by buying the whole impression of their work; and often, by relieving the miserable scribbler, enabled him to maintain himself by honest means: and not unfrequently by copying the drift of the argument, and answering it, which prevented even a curiosity to inspect the book. He has left many descendants. Mr. Granger asserts, that the portrait in Queen's College library most resembles him. There is a satirical print of the three Doctors, Gibson, Hoadley, and Smallbrook, rowing towards Lambeth, which was designed by Hogarth. There is another on the same subject, the vacancy of the archbishopric, in which Hoadley is represented throwing the Bible into the Thames, to lighten the boat. Mrs. Gibson, the bishop's wife, died suddenly, in her chair, December 28, 1741.

WILLIAM TALBOT, Bishop of Durham, when Bishop of Salisbury, as Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, *mez. G. Kneller p. Faber sc.*

WILLIAM TALBOT, Bishop of Durham, also when Bishop of Salisbury, *in the robes of the order, as Chancellor, la. fol. G. Kneller p. Vertue sc. 1720.*

WILLIAM TALBOT, Bishop of Durham, *quarto, in Hutchinson's "History of Durham."*

Dr. Talbot, successively bishop of Oxford, Salisbury, and Durham, was the only son of William Talbot, Esq. of Lichfield, and Mary, daughter of Thomas Doughty, Esq. of Whittington in the county of Worcester; and was born at Stourton Castle, Staffordshire, the seat of his father. He distinguished himself at Oxford, particularly in a speech at the ENCÆNIA. After he had been ordained a priest he obtained the rectory of Barfield, Berks. Charles Talbot, Earl, and afterwards Duke

Duke of Shrewsbury, his distant relation, patronizing him, he received the deanery of Worcester, subsequent to the ejection of Dr. Hickes, the nonjuror; and was diplomated Doctor of Divinity by Archbishop Tillotson. Queen Mary admiring his sermons and manner of preaching, procured him the see of Oxford, September 24, 1699, with which he held his deanery. The university of Oxford confirmed his degree; and he obtained the deanery of the royal chapel. He was translated to Salisbury in 1715; and in 1721 he became bishop of Durham, and also a governor of the Charter-House; and some time after, lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the palatinate of Durham. Few ecclesiastics were more fortunate than this prelate in his secular concerns. The revenues of his see were great, and much increased by his obtaining an act enabling bishops to grant leases of mines, and to raise the fines upon renewal of leases of lands. Yet, his lordship was frequently distressed for money, owing to his generous expenditure; but, happily for him, he had a son, who was chancery of England, who supplied his parent's deficiencies. The bishop died, at his house in Hanover Square, London, October 10, 1730, and was privately buried in St. James's Church, Westminster. Dr. Talbot was learned and magnificent; but not sufficiently attentive, perhaps, to his worldly concerns. Previous to his greater preferments he married a daughter of Mr. Crispe, an eminent attorney of Chipping-Norton, Oxfordshire, who died without issue; after which he married Catherine, daughter of Alderman King, of London; by whom he left a very numerous family. Charles Talbot, his eldest son, was appointed chancellor of Great Britain, in November, 1733; and was created, December 5, following, Lord Talbot, of Hensol in the county of Glamorgan.

CHARLES

CHARLES TRIMNELL, Bishop of Winchester,
mez. J. Faber sc. scarce.

Dr. Trimnell, one of the fourteen fortunate children of the Rev. Charles Trimnell, rector of Repton Abbots, Huntingdonshire, studied at Oxford; and was appointed preacher to the master of the rolls, Sir John Trevor, in 1688: but in the following year he attended the Earl and Countess of Sutherland to Holland. His preferments were, a stall in Norwich Cathedral; the rectory of Bodington, and afterwards that of Brington, both in the county of Northampton, and of small value: yet he refused to hold them together; and resigned the latter in favour of his brother-in-law, Mr. afterwards Dr. Downes. Queen Ann appointed him one of her chaplains: and having remained for some time without further parochial preferment, he accepted the church of St. Giles's, in Norwich, whence he removed to St. James's Church, Westminster. He was consecrated bishop of Norwich, February 23, 1707. George I. constituted him clerk of his closet; and, in August, 1721, he was translated to the bishopric of Winchester, and elected president of the corporation of the sons of the clergy. His lordship, naturally of a weak constitution, did not long survive his last promotions; and died at Farnham Castle, August 15, 1723, aged 60; and was buried, by his own desire, near the tomb of William of Wykeham, his great predecessor, the founder of the two colleges in which his father, his brothers, and himself, had received their educations. This prelate became, from conviction, a steady partizan of the Revolution, which he strenuously defended by his pen. His political opinions, perhaps, greatly aided him in obtaining the lawn sleeves,

sleeves, which he wore with the utmost credit. Warm, yet temperate; zealous, yet moderate; his piety did not prevent him from gaining a perfect knowledge of mankind: nor did his assiduous performance of the clerical duties interfere with the most perfect elegance of manners. When he rebuked, his words were smother than oil, yet "they were very swords:" and he thus gained respect from all parties. Even the tories valued him, though he preached "terrible whig sermons." Dr. Trimmell married Maria, daughter of Dr. Talbot, bishop of Durham, who died in 1716; after which he married, in 1718-19, Elizabeth, sister of Sir Richard Wynne, of Nostell, Yorkshire, Bart. widow of Joseph Taylor, of the Temple, Esq. who survived him. His two children by the first alliance, died infants; and, in consequence, his property descended to his brothers and sisters, or their representatives. His family were extremely well provided for by the influence of his merit, not of his applications; and they deserved the honours and wealth bestowed on them.

RICHARD WILLIS, Bishop of Winchester, *his own hair, sitting in a carved chair, mez. M. Dahl p. Simon sc.*

Dr. Richard Willis, Fellow of All-Souls College, Oxford, was promoted to the deanery of Lincoln, by William III. and George I. raised him to the episcopal honours. He was consecrated bishop of Gloucester in 1714; translated to Salisbury, November 21, 1721; and thence to Winchester, September 21 1723, where he presided till his death, at Winchester-House, Chelsea, which happened suddenly, on the morning of August 10, 1734, when in his 71st year. His lordship was
prelate

prelate of the most noble order of the garter, clerk of His Majesty's closet, and a commissioner for building fifty new churches. His wife, Isabella, was buried in the north vault of Chelsea Church, November 27, 1727; but his body was interred in his own cathedral, in the south aisle, a little above Bishop Wyckham. He is represented on his monument in his episcopal robes, upon a sarcophagus: the design of it is good, and it is well executed. The descendants of this bishop still hold the manor of Malden, under a lease from Merton College, granted to him in 1707, after the term had expired, when the Goode family were to resign it, in consequence of a determination in favour of the college; it appearing that Queen Elizabeth had wrested it, and the presentation, from that foundation, contrary to the restraining act.

GEORGE HOOPER, Bishop of Bath and Wells, *mez. Kneller p. Smith sc.*

GEORGE HOOPER, Bishop of Bath and Wells, *T. Hall p. 1723, G. White sc. 1728. It may be remarked, that the mixture of engraving with mezzotinto was first practised in this print.*

Dr. Hooper was a native of the county of Worcester, and educated at Westminster School, and Christchurch College, Oxford; after which he became chaplain to Dr. Morley, bishop of Winchester, and then to Archbishop Sheldon: this procured him the rectory of Lambeth, in 1675, and in 1677, the place of Chanter in Exeter Cathedral. He was also rector of Woodhay, Hants. Mary, Princess of Orange, whom he accompanied to Holland, appointed him her chaplain; and when the Revolution seated her and William III. on the throne of England, he was continued in that office

office by both, and they gave him the deanery of Canterbury in 1691. Queen Ann promoted him to the see of St. Asaph in 1703; and in the following year translated him to that of Bath and Wells, where he remained till his death, constantly refusing the offers of removal to London or York. This prelate even astonished his most accomplished guests with his learning: he was a universalist, in the best sense of the word; and not a smatterer in various sciences, but a perfect master of them all: the lawyer, the casuist, the divine, the antiquary, the linguist, the philosopher, the classical scholar; yet always the refined and accomplished gentleman. He blended the gravity of the bishop with the pleasantry of the wit: but the former always restrained the latter, so that the gracefulness of piety ever kept the brilliancy of imagination in chastened restraint. In short, he was the patriarchal father of his diocese. Known to, courted, beloved, and esteemed, by the good and wise in all parts of the kingdom, he had a numerous set of friends; but neither they nor his relations could claim or receive his patronage. His clergy were his family; his spiritual sons: to them he was all gentleness. He knew their wants, and encouraged them to reveal them by his kindness: when necessary, his patronage and purse raised the distressed, laborious pastor to ease and competency, sometimes to independance. This worthy prelate died, September 6, 1727, at the advanced age of 90; and his memory is dear to posterity. How accurate was Dr. Busby in his knowledge of character. "This boy," said the disciplinarian, "is the least favoured in features of any in the school, but he will be the most extraordinary of any of them." After this, what reliance can be placed on Dr. Burnet, who describes him as "reserved, crafty,

“crafty, and ambitious;” as dissatisfied with his deanery, because he thought he deserved to be raised higher. How “reserved, crafty, and ambitious he was,” has been seen; as has his “avarice.” It is known he never solicited for any preferment, and that he refused all above his humble see of Bath and Wells. The bishop’s works were printed in folio, 1757, by Dr. Thomas Hunt, canon of Christchurch.

JOHN HOUGH, Bishop of Worcester, *Æt.* 91, *sitting, mez. Dyer p. Faber sc.* 1715. *Quere the date?*

JOHN HOUGH, Bishop of Worcester, *mez. J. Riley p. R? Williams sc.*

JOHN HOUGH, Bishop of Worcester, *mez. Dyer p.*

JOHN HOUGH, Bishop of Worcester, *on the right hand group of the Oxford Almanack for 1730.*

JOHN HOUGH, Bishop of Worcester, *a head, Richardson del. T. Holloway sc.* 1798, in Seward’s “*Biographiana*,” vol. II. p. 517.

Dr. John Hough, the venerable and apostolic bishop of Worcester; was the son of John Hough, a citizen of London, and Margaret, his wife, daughter of John Birche, of Leacroft, Staffordshire, Esq. and was born April 12, 1651. This prelate is well remembered as the president of Magdalen College, Oxford; from which he was most unjustly ejected, at the same time that twenty-six of the Fellows were deprived by James II*. It was but a poor atonement that this rash and ill-advised monarch made, by sending his mandate, on the eve of the Revolution, to reinstate both President and Fellows. The calm and intrepid spirit with which Dr. Hough maintained the rights of the college, and his own, gained him the bishopric of Oxford, which he

* See Hough, superior to a tyrant’s doom,
Smile at the menace of the slave of Rome.—*Mason’s Isis.*

held for a time, with his presidentship. In 1699 he was translated to Lichfield and Coventry. George I. removed him, in 1717, to Worcester, where he died, May 8, 1743, at the age of 93; and was buried in the cathedral, in which there is a monument erected to his memory, by his executor, John Birche, Esq. Roubilliac has done the prelate and himself ample justice in the execution of this monument*. His lordship married Lettice, daughter of Thomas Fisher, of Walsall, relict of Sir Charles Lee, of Billesley in Warwickshire. This amiable and accomplished lady was born July 20, 1659; and died November 12, 1722, and was buried in the same vault with the bishop. Piety, serenity, meekness, and patience, preserved this good man in the full enjoyment of his faculties till his dissolution. A few weeks before his death he wrote with his usual ease and pleasantness. The calmness of his temper at that period, is demonstrated by the following anecdote.—A young clergyman, curate to a neighbouring parish, retiring rather awkwardly from the presence of the bishop, threw down a favourite barometer. The visitor, motionless from surprise, confusion, and regret, was prevented from apologizing by the good old prelate, who approached him with his usual complacency, and said, “Sir, do not be uneasy; I have observed this glass almost daily, for upwards of seventy years, and never saw it so low before.”

My friend, the late J. Oliver, Esq. of Worcester, whose second wife was niece to Bishop Hough, had many volumes of his manuscript sermons; several of which he sold to clergymen, who rightly judged they could not do better for

* There is a good engraving of it in Green's History of Worcester.

their flocks than to preach them. As he was not only an orthodox and learned divine, but had "one of the finest pens the age in which he lived produced," Carte, on that account, laments he did not write the life of the Duke of Ormond, to whom he had been chaplain. One of the engraved portraits of the bishop was so very unlike him, that, purchasing the plate, he broke it, remarking, "I did not think I had been so ugly."

FRANCIS ATTERBURY, Bishop of Rochester, *oval, mez. Faber, ad vivum.*

FRANCIS ATTERBURY, Bishop of Rochester, *4to. mez. Faber sc.*

FRANCIS ATTERBURY, Bishop of Rochester, *fol. G. Kneller p. Vr. Gucht sc.*

FRANCIS ATTERBURY, Bishop of Rochester, *oval, 8vo. Vr. Gucht sc.*

FRANCIS ATTERBURY, Bishop of Rochester, *done by his direction, mez. Kneller p. 1718, J. Simon sc.*

FRANCIS ATTERBURY, Bishop of Rochester, *la. fol. mez. J. Smith sc.*

FRANCIS ATTERBURY, Bishop of Rochester, *prefixed to his "Sermons," 8vo. Vertue sc. 1735.*

FRANCIS ATTERBURY, Bishop of Rochester, *mez. G. White sc.*

FRANCIS ATTERBURY, Bishop of Rochester, *in prison.*

FRANCIS ATTERBURY, Bishop of Rochester, *in the Oxford Almanack for 1724.*

This distinguished prelate was born at Middleton in Buckinghamshire, 1662, and educated at Westminster School, and Christchurch College, Oxford. His abilities were of the most resplendent description, and blazed forth at a very early age; which is proved by his Latin version of Dryden's
"Absalom

“ Absalom and Achitophel,” and a translation of some odes of Horace. His “ Vindication of Luther,” written when only 24 years of age, evinced his powers as a controversialist. In religion and politics he was a high churchman and a violent tory; of which parties his graceful form, and his eloquence, soon raised him to be the leader, and the opponent of the whiggism of Wake and Hoadley. Favoured by Queen Ann’s last ministry, he left his deanery of Carlisle, in 1713, to receive the see of Rochester, to which the deanery of Westminster was commonly annexed. Had Atterbury’s councils been attended to, it is probable an effort would have been made to place the son of James II. upon the British throne, after the queen’s death; but the ministry, luckily, had not the bishop’s temerity. George I. consequently treated him with indifference, which he indignantly resented. Daring and violent in the House of Lords, energetic in the closet, he attempted to embroil the state in favour of the exiled line. It was believed, that pains were taken to conciliate him, and that Mr. Walpole expostulated with him in a friendly manner, thus: “ Why don’t you restrain yourself when in the House?” “ I cannot.” “ Then, why not stay away?” “ I have no excuse.” “ Yes, my lord, say you have the gout.” “ I cannot.” “ You may; I often do. Be quiet, and I undertake to give you, privately, 5000*l* per annum, to which you shall succeed till Winchester falls.” This good advice and generous intention was rejected, and Walpole, in revenge, ruined a man he admired. The means, however, were despicable. The nation looked upon Atterbury as their martyr, and he received more homage in the Tower than was often paid to the throne. Public prayers, it is said, were offered up for his safety,

in some of the churches of London and Westminster; and a print was published, exhibiting him with a portrait of Archbishop Laud in his hand, which termed him

“ ————— a second Laud,
“ Whose Christian courage nothing fears, but
God,”

and Pope, who idolized, has thus apostrophized him:

“ How pleasing Atterbury’s softer hour,
“ How shines his soul unconquered, in the Tower!”

It is difficult which most to blame or admire: his folly, in becoming the ardent agent of the weak son of James II.; or his conduct, as the firm and unshaken Protestant prelate. Proscribed by parliament, he died in exile, at Paris, February 15, 1731, aged 70; but his remains were brought to England, and deposited in Westminster Abbey. Had he remained peaceably at Westminster, he might have obtained the bishopric of Winchester; and adorned that mitre instead of Hoadley, whom he infinitely excelled in genius, taste, and learning. It is impossible not to condemn his conduct, though the ministry of the time were thought to have acted towards him with unnecessary rigour; and their indecency to the remains of departed greatness, in arresting the progress of his corpse, opening his coffin, and treating it with all possible irreverence, by the agency of custom-house officers, under pretence of searching for contraband French brocades and Flanders lace, cannot be defended. But, from what has since appeared of his negotiations against King George and his government, supported by incontrovertible evidence, and the most authentic documents, it cannot be doubted, but that the
means

means then pursued in his prosecution, though novel, and created as it were for the particular occasion, were, nevertheless, absolutely necessary at the time, and warrantable on the sound principle of *Salus Populi suprema Lex*. The bishop's miscellaneous works, and his correspondence, have been lately published. His son's widow, some few years ago, solicited, and was glad to obtain admission into Bromley College! Bishop Atterbury had issue by Catherine, daughter of the Rev. ——— Osborne, a relation of the Duke of Leeds, Osborne Atterbury, baptized at Chelsea, April 23, 1705, who was of Christchurch, Oxford, and went to the East Indies. Returning in 1732, he was ordained by his father's great rival, Hoadley, bishop of Winchester; and in June, 1746, obtained Oxhill in Warwickshire: he inherited his uncle's, Dr. Lewis Atterbury's estate at Great Stoughton in Huntingdonshire. Francis, born, baptized, and buried at Chelsea; a daughter, who died single; and another, his favourite child, who was married to William Morice, Esq. high bailiff of Westminster.

GEORGE SMALRIDGE, Bishop of Bristol, *prefixed to his "Sermons."* 1724, fol. Kneller p. *Vertue* sc. 1724.

GEORGE SMALRIDGE, Bishop of Bristol, *in the Oxford Almanack for 1724.*

Dr. Smalridge, born at Lichfield in 1663, was the son of a dyer of that city; and had not the discernment of an Ashmole called forth his abilities, he might also have been condemned to follow the same trade. His patron sent him to Westminster School, where, and at Christchurch College, Oxford, he became the admiration of his contemporaries, through the sweetness of his

temper, and his proficiency in learning. In compliment to Mr. Ashmole, Smalridge praised the memory of Lilly the astrologer, who was most preposterously valued by the "Accomplished Herald;" after which he was selected to join in the controversy with Aldrich and Atterbury, in defence of the Protestant faith, against Obadiah Walker, a high honour for so young a man: and he enriched the "*Musæ Anglicanæ*" with the addition of his "*Auctio Davisiana*." These were useful and graceful precursors to his entering into holy orders; in which he had, at first, the chapel in Tothill-fields, Westminster; and soon after received a stall in Lichfield Cathedral. As an approved deputy to Dr. Jane, the regius professor, the public voice would have elected him to the chair; but political circumstances conveyed the honour into other hands. From Oxford he transferred his views to London, where he gained great reputation as lecturer of St. Dunstan's in the West: in consequence of which he was presented with a canonry of Christchurch; and soon after received the deanery of Carlisle; then the deanery of Christchurch; and was consecrated bishop of Bristol, April 4, 1714, which he held with it. Queen Ann added to these the place of lord almoner. Smalridge owed many of his preferments to the renewed friendship of his school-fellow, Dr. Atterbury; we are not to wonder, therefore, that he declined, with him, signing the address to the throne, in the reign of George I. as drawn up by the Archbishop of Canterbury and some others, whose politics Atterbury disliked. But it should be remarked, that Dr. Smalridge wished to have avoided all party violence; yet gratitude forbade his acting directly contrary to the sentiments of those who had raised him. The ministry, resenting his conduct, deprived him
of

of all they could take away, his office of almoner. The Princess Caroline of Wales, afterwards queen, not only patronized him, but when an apoplexy hurried him to the grave, September 27, 1719, she saved his family from poverty. A white marble monument protects his ashes at Christchurch, where he died. His works gained him great reputation; one of which was the "Life of Dr. Grabe." After his death his widow published sixty of his sermons, in folio; reprinted in 1727. These were judiciously inscribed to his, and his family's patroness, Caroline, who gave 300*l.* per annum to his widow, Catherine, daughter of Dr. Samuel de Langle. He left a son, named Philip; and two daughters. The former, then of Christchurch, and a Master of Arts, was proffered a living; to qualify himself for which, he took holy orders. Malice ever pursues merit. His enemies accused him of Arianism; but his answer to the charge proved his orthodoxy. Dr. Smalridge was, undoubtedly, what he has been pronounced, "a polite scholar, a learned divine, and a pious and devout prelate:" nor was he less valuable in the character of friend, husband, and parent. It is as creditable to Dr. Smalridge's piety, that he was beloved by a Nelson; as it is to his genius, that he possessed the friendship of an Atterbury.

FRANCIS GASTRELL, Bishop of Chester, *la. fol.*
Dahl p. Vertue sc. 1728.

Dr. Gastrell was a native of Slapton in Northamptonshire; and was first student, and afterwards a canon of Christchurch, Oxford, which he obtained in 1702. The House of Commons made him their chaplain. In 1711 he was named proctor for the chapter of Oxford; and he subsequently became a chaplain in ordinary to Queen

Ann, preacher at Lincoln's Inn, a commissioner for building fifty new churches, and a member of the Society for propagating the Gospel; at length he was consecrated bishop of Chester, April 4, 1714. His lordship died at Oxford, of the palsy, November 14, 1725; and was buried without a memorial, in the cathedral church of that city. Swift, who knew him personally, says, "he was "an eminent divine, and one he loved much." He was esteemed by Atterbury, and returned his affection by pleading for him in parliament. His political opinions were, probably, the only reason why he was not translated to a better bishopric, which his virtues, and services to the church and the university of Oxford, deserved. His writings are greatly valued. But Dr. Gastrell was made of unbending materials: a proof of which was his refusing to induct Mr. Peploe, who was afterwards his successor in the see of Chester, to the wardenship of Manchester College, because he had only received a Lambeth degree of Doctor of Divinity. A trial ensued, when the archiepiscopal power was admitted as sufficient to enable the divine to hold the preferment. An elaborate and acute state of the case, which was drawn up by the bishop, was printed both at Oxford and Cambridge; and many able judges of the question, were of opinion, that there was a good deal of policy and expediency mixed with the law, in the decision that was made upon it.

WHITE KENNET, Bishop of Peterborough, *oval, with a patch upon his forehead, mez. Faber, s. ad vivum, 1719.*

WHITE KENNET, Bishop of Peterborough, *mez. J. Smith sc.*

WHITE KENNET, Bishop of Peterborough, *as Judas, in*

in the altar-piece in Whitechapel Church in London, representing the Last Supper, Fellows pinx.

This extraordinary man, born at Dover, August 10, 1660, was the son of the Rev. Basil Kennet, M.A. of the university of Dublin; rector of Dimchurch, vicar of Postling, and incumbent of the sinecure of Orgaswich, all in Kent. He received his baptismal name from his maternal grandfather, Mr. Thomas White, a master shipwright, who had been mayor of Dover. Kennet was seized by the small-pox when he was to leave a country school to attend the election at Westminster; after which he was appointed tutor to the sons of Mr. Tolson, at Beaksborne; but in the following year he went to St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford. His abilities were great, and they obtained him considerable interest in the university; and in the sequel, at court; and in the city of London, where he was, successively, rector of St. Botolph, Aldgate, and St. Mary, Aldermanbury. His opinions were of the most versatile description; and from a violent tory he became a staunch whig. Queen Ann presented him to the deanery of Peterborough; and he was consecrated bishop of that see, November 9, 1718. His death occurred at his house in St. James's-street, Westminster, December 19, 1728; but he was buried in his own cathedral, according to his direction, where a funeral sermon was preached, as he had desired. Dr. Kennet was, undoubtedly, a man of considerable abilities and wonderful acquirements; but was still more distinguished by his incessant literary labours. He is little known as a poet; moderately, perhaps, as a divine; but as an historian and antiquary, his name will be remembered as long as the language he wrote in is read. A catalogue of his printed works may be

found in his "Life," written in 1730, which is but a poor performance, and in the "Biographia Britannica." Lord Lansdowne possessed many of his valuable manuscripts; and Mr. West had many of his printed books, with curious notes, illustrating the authors and the contents. There is a scarce collection of tracts, from an early date, at Peterborough; particularly such as were published during the great rebellion: chests of these were sent to me, by my kind friend, Dr. Hinchliffe, a successor of Kennet in this see, which were extremely useful when writing the Cromwell Memoirs. If the bishop had his weaknesses, he possessed many virtues. His munificence at Ambroseden in Oxfordshire, in repairing the church, and adorning the parsonage, built by Dr. Stebbing, over whose remains he laid a stone, was very great. The repairs of the church must have been very expensive; as he had the bells re-cast, erected a new pulpit, placed a vane on the spire, and enclosed the cemetery with a high stone wall and an elegant gate. This expenditure was the more praise-worthy, as he had just emerged from the drudgery of being an usher at Burcester in that county, where he was curate. He afterwards exchanged a city living for one of less value. Dr. Kennet was more liberal in his sentiments than his antagonists; witness his conduct to Dr. Hicks, the learned non-juror. His enemies said, he boasts of his "moderation." "Yes, his moderation is known unto all men." They usually called him, "The dean, the traitor;" and they even portrayed him as Judas the Betrayer, in a picture of the Last Supper, which was placed over the altar in Whitechapel church. The figure, too strong a likeness to be mistaken, was habited in a black garment, between a gown and a cloak, with a black scarf and a white band,

a short

a short wig, and a mark on his forehead, something between a lock of hair and a patch*, seated in an arm-chair. The reason of the latter appears to have been, that the Judas first designed was Bishop Burnet; but, for fear of *Scandalum magnatum* the dean was substituted. He seems to have disregarded the insult; but the Bishop of London ordered the painting to be removed†. The print from this picture, in the library of the Society of Antiquaries, has four manuscript lines under it, said to be written by Maittaire :

To say the picture does to him belong,
Kennet does Judas and the painter wrong :
False is the image, the resemblance faint;
Judas, compared to Kennet, is a saint.

The following couplet is printed on the engraving :

" Falleris hac qui te pingi sub imagine credis;
" Non similis Judas est tibi, poenituit."

The Rev. Dr. Basil Kennet, well known in the republic of letters, was his brother. The bishop left no children, and his widow married again.

JOHN WAUGH, Bishop of Carlisle, *a book and pen upon his knees, mcz. Vr. Bank p. 1723, Faber sc. 1727.*

Dr. Waugh was a native of Appleby in Cumberland, where he received his school education; whence he removed to Queen's College, Oxford, of which society he afterwards became a Fel-

* When shooting, in January, 1689, at Middleton-Stony, Oxfordshire, the gun burst, and a splinter tore away the tables of his skull: he underwent the trepan, and ever after wore a black velvet patch over the place. As he lay on the bed, with his head and brains thus injured, he dictated a Latin poem to a friend, who sat beside him; a rare instance of fortitude. When he had completed the poem his memory forsook him, and he remembered nothing but his misfortune until he recovered from the trepanning.

† The picture is still there, the offence having been done away by altering the figure of Judas,

low. His preferments were dean of Gloucester; a stall in Lincoln Cathedral; the rectory of St. Peter's, Cornhill, London; chaplain to His Majesty: and he was elected bishop of Carlisle, October, 1723; a promotion very acceptable to the clergy and gentry of that diocese, who highly esteemed him. His lordship died, at his town-residence, Queen's Square, Westminster, October 29, 1734, aged 79 years; and was buried under the communion-table in St. Peter's Church, Cornhill. His son, the Rev. Dr. John Waugh, chancellor and prebendary of Carlisle, was installed dean of Worcester, November 14, 1751.

SAMUEL BRADFORD, Bishop of Rochester, *wh. length, as Dean of the Order of the Bath, small 4to. in Pine's "History of the Order," folio.*

Dr. Bradford was a native of London, and educated at Bennet College, Cambridge; but intending to apply himself to the study of physic, he left the university without receiving a degree. Afterwards changing his inclinations in favour of the church, Archbishop Sancroft procured the royal mandate for his degree of M.A.; but he did not take holy orders till the Revolution, when he was appointed minister of the church belonging to St. Thomas's Hospital, and collated to the rectory of St. Mary le Bow, where he preached Boyle's Lectures. Upon Her Majesty's visiting Cambridge in 1705, he obtained the degree of D.D. and soon after received a prebendal stall at Westminster. In 1710 the bishopric of St. David's was offered to his acceptance, with permission to hold his other preferment with it; but the then ministry not only refused their assent to this arrangement, but insisted upon his resigning the rectory of Bow, which he declined, and the see

was given to another. The mastership of his college was soon after conferred upon him; and in 1718 he was consecrated bishop of Carlisle, whence he was translated to Rochester, and also made dean of Westminster: and on the revival of the order of the bath he became dean of the order, July, 1723. The bishop died at the deanery-house, Westminster, May 17, 1731, aged 79; and was buried in the Abbey, where there is a monument to his memory. He was greatly disliked at first, by the gentry in the north, for having spoke in the House against Dr. Atterbury. The "True Briton" calls him, the little Ebony Doctor; but at length his intrinsic worth regained him the public esteem. His lordship was an assiduous preacher as long as his health permitted; and he graced his abilities and learning with mild and gentle manners. He assisted in preparing Archbishop Tillotson's posthumous sermons for the press.

ROBERT CLAVERING, Bishop of Peterborough,
mez. T. Gibson p. J. Simon sc.

Dr. Robert Clavering, son of William Clavering, Esq. of Tillmouth in the palatinate of Durham, was a Fellow of University College, and canon of Christchurch, Oxford; consecrated bishop of Landaff in 1724; translated to Peterborough in 1728; and died July 21, 1747. This prelate was very learned, and particularly in the Hebrew language, of which he retained the professorship, with his canonry at Oxford, till his death. He married Mary, second daughter of John Cook, Esq. a Spanish merchant, niece to Sir Thomas Cook, of Hackney. This lady's brother, John Cook, Esq. was of Fawley Court, and took the surname of Freeman.

EDWARD

EDWARD WADDINGTON, Bishop of Chichester, *H. Winstanley p. 1730, J. Faber sc.*

Dr. Waddington, Fellow of Eton, was of King's College, Cambridge, and consecrated bishop of Chichester in October, 1724, where he presided till his death, September 8, 1731. Sir Edward Ernley related the following anecdote of him to Mr. Granger. At the coronation of George II. he went in his robes to the dean and chapter of his cathedral, when they were sitting on business, to acquaint them, that he thought it would be proper they should have a bonfire at *noon*, in the market-place; and, at the same time, directed them to let off plenty of squibs and crackers, patriotically promising to find gunpowder himself. Mr. Mainingham, son of a deceased prelate of that see, replied with equal gravity, that he judged it also proper for the dean and chapter to go in their gowns and hoods, in the evening, to the top of the spire, and send off from thence a paper kite, with a lanthorn in its tail, and that he would find the candle. Dr. Maddox, to show his freedom in love, ran away with the prelate's niece, when he was chaplain to the Bishop of Winchester; which proved a fortunate alliance, as Dr. Maddox afterwards became a far greater man than even Dr. Waddington, by wearing the mitre of Worcester with great reputation. It is much to the credit of Bishop Waddington that he left his library, valued at 2000*l.* to Eton College. Lord Chief Justice Reeves, who chiefly resided at Eton, also left his fine collection to the college; made chiefly by Richard Topham, Esq. keeper of the Tower records, who had bequeathed them to the judge. This library has lately received a very valuable addition, by the bequest of

of Anthony Storer, of Bellisle in the island of Jamaica, and of Purley in Berkshire, Esq. who, at his death, left the whole of his choice collection of books and prints to that society, in whose school he had been educated, though not as a member of the foundation. This benefaction is commemorated by an elegant and classical inscription to the honour of the donor, in the library.

STEPHEN WESTON, Bishop of Exeter, *sitting in an elbow chair, with a book, mez. T. Hudson pinx. G. White sc.*

Dr. Weston, a native of Devonshire, had his education at Eton, and at King's College, Cambridge, of which he was also Fellow, as he was afterwards of Eton; having been for some years second master in the school there. He was vicar of Maple-Durham in Oxfordshire; and collated to a stall at Ely, June 23, 1715. Dr. Weston, it is believed, was particularly indebted to the friendship of Sir Robert Walpole for his promotion to the mitre: they had been school-boys together, and both Fellows of the same society at Cambridge. His conduct as a prelate did credit to the recommendation. He was consecrated bishop of Exeter, December 28, 1724; and dying, January 16, 1741-2, aged 77, was buried in his own cathedral. Bishop Sherlock published his sermons, in two volumes, several of which the Right Rev. writer had himself prepared for the press. "The style of these discourses," says the editor, "is strong and expressive; but the best Greek and Roman writers were so familiar to the author, that it leads him frequently into their manner of construction and expression, which will require, sometimes, the attention of
" the

“ the English reader.” Prefixed to the first of the two volumes, is a print of him, without the engraver’s name, copied from the above mezzotinto, which represents him as a person of a dark complexion a sensible look, but rather stern of feature.

AN IRISH BISHOP.

JOHN STERNE, Bishop of Clogher, *own hair, black cap, band, mez. Carleton p. T. Beard sc.*

The Sternes were originally of Mansfield in the county of Nottingham; and this prelate was, I presume, of the family of Richard Sterne, who died archbishop of York, in 1683, aged 87, and the son of English parents, though born in Ireland, from whom also descended the late Lawrence Sterne, that eccentric genius, more commonly known of late years, by the familiar name of Parson Yorick. Dr. Sterne was Swift’s immediate predecessor in the deanery of St. Patrick’s Dublin; and, on a resignation thereof, by compromise in his favour, was, in May, 1713, promoted to the bishopric of Dromore; from which he was, in March, 1717, translated to Clogher, where he died, in June, 1745, at the age of 85. The generosity, hospitality, and charity of Dr. Sterne, were unbounded. The deanery-house of St. Patrick, the palaces of Dromore and Clogher, and the cathedral of Clogher, are lasting monuments of his munificence; and show us what bishops *can* do in the cause of religion, when they have no families to support. But even there we must not stop—they *may do more*: for he erected the university-printing-house of Dublin; and bequeathed all his books to St. Sepulchre’s library, of which they had not duplicates.

cates. He acted as his own executor, by giving his relations and friends most of the legacies he had designed for them; but the bulk of his fortune (full 30,000*l.*) he left to public institutions. Amongst these benefactions were, ten exhibitions to the university, of 50*l.* per annum, each; Mercer's Hospital 200*l.*; St. Stephen's Hospital 40*l.* for a chaplain; Dean Swift's Hospital 600*l.*; towards the spire of St. Patrick's Cathedral 1000*l.* Such acts as these confer honour on our Protestant prelates.

BISHOP OF SODOR AND MAN.

THOMAS WILSON, Bishop of Sodor and Man, *sitting in a chair, black cap, sh. Vr. Meulen p. J. Naval sc. 1752.*

THOMAS WILSON, Bishop of Sodor and Man, *prefixed to his "Works," 1782, 4to. Philips p. J. and C. Sherwin sc.*

THOMAS WILSON, Bishop of Sodor and Man, *mex. Philips p. Simon sc.*

THOMAS WILSON, Bishop of Sodor and Man, *sh. Fellows p. G. Vertue sc. 1726.*

THOMAS WILSON, Bishop of Sodor and Man, *8vo. G. Vertue sc. 1726.*

THOMAS WILSON, Bishop of Sodor and Man, *fol. mez.*

THOMAS WILSON, Bishop of Sodor and Man, *J. Wright p.*

The venerable and truly apostolical Bishop Wilson was born of humble parents, at Burton, a village in the Hundred of Wirral, Cheshire, where his ancestors had passed their unambitious lives for several ages; and his mother was a Sherlock, of Hoxton, in the same division of the county. Fortunately, both his parents lived to see their son honour the mitre. From Chester School he
went

went to the university of Dublin, as was then the custom for such of the Lancashire and Cheshire lads as were designed for the church. His first preferment was a curacy under Dr. Sherlock, his maternal uncle, then the pious priest of the rich rectory of Winwick; whence he went to the family of the Earl of Derby, as chaplain, and tutor to his lordship's sons. At that period he showed noble disinterestedness, by refusing the rich living of Baddesworth in Yorkshire, because in his then situation he could not perform the duties of it. The bishopric of Sodor and Man, which had been long vacant, was so reluctantly received by him, that it might be said, he was "*forced*" into it. Baddesworth was again offered *in commendam*, and again refused. He went to his "Patmos," and there remained till his death, March 7, 1755, in the 93d year of his age, and the 58th from his consecration. In this sequestered spot he gained more credit than some of his contemporaries at Rome ever possessed. He was the father and the friend of his flock; he fed them spiritually and temporally; and God prospered him in all honour and earthly happiness. Frugality, care, and patience, enabled this worthy prelate to perform wonders; who saved both life and soul, during the years of scarcity, by his liberality to the poor Manks. He was a second Joseph, and, like that righteous man, suffered imprisonment. Let virtue in distress learn, that merit the most transcendent is often tried by the severest afflictions: and in this instance, a wicked governor sent to prison a man, who might almost be said to be inferior only to an apostle. But his innocence appearing as "clear as the noon-day, shame fell on his persecutor." Dr. Wilson rejected richer bishoprics than that he possessed, saying, "he would not part with his wife because

because she was poor." His works, in two volumes 4to. prove that he had sufficient merit to gain him whatever could be offered: but his moderation and serenity preserved him in health and vigour to the last. By Mary, daughter of Thomas Patten, Esq. of Warrington, he had issue, four children; three of whom died young. The Rev. Dr. Thomas Wilson, prebendary of Westminster, and rector of St. Stephen's, Wallbrook, was his only surviving son and heir, whose eccentricity relative to Mrs. Macauley, is well known. Dr. Wilson died April 15, 1784, aged 80; Mary, his wife, November 4, 1772, aged 79, "in the 40th year of their happy marriage."

DIGNITARIES IN THE CHURCH, AND INFERIOR CLERGYMEN.

HENRY FINCH, *it is an altered plate from BENJAMIN CALAMY, fol. (Drapentier) sc.*

The Hon. and Rev. Henry Finch, M.A. was the brother of Daniel Finch, Earl of Nottingham, two of the fourteen children of Heneage, the preceding nobleman of that title. He was installed dean of York, June 13, 1702, which deanery he held 26 years; and died at Bath, September 8, 1728; but was buried in his own cathedral, where there is a monument erected to his memory, with the busts of him and his elder brother, the Hon. and Rev. Edward Finch, rector of Wigan, and prebendary of York. The dean was a most exemplary clergyman, who added to his piety the benignity of the ecclesiastic, and all the graces of person and manners.

ALURED CLARKE, D.D. *sitting, mez. Wills p. Haskel (exc.)*

Dr. Clarke was brother of Baron Clarke, the judge, who died of the infectious fever, usually called the gaol-distemper, at the same time that Sir Samuel Pennant, then lord mayor, and many other persons, attending their duty at the Old-Bailey Sessions, fell sacrifices to that dreadful calamity. This Doctor will ever be remembered for his promoting, with indefatigable assiduity, the county hospitals of Winchester and Exeter, the first of their kind which were erected. This most respectable man became a prebendary of Westminster and Winchester; and was installed dean of Exeter, May 12, 1740, which he enjoyed but a short time, as he died at the age of 46, May 31, 1742, and was buried in the abbey church of Westminster, without a memorial: however, the hospitals he patronized are sufficient testimonials of his worth. He preached several sermons, on public occasions, most of which are in print.

ROBERT MOSS, D.D. *prefixed to his "Sermons," 8 vols. 1752, 8vo. Vertue sc.*

Dr. Moss was a native of Gillingham in Norfolk, and educated at Benet, or Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, of which he became a Fellow, when only a junior bachelor; a distinction he merited by his classical and academical learning. Besides this, he had nearly been chosen public orator, losing his election only by two or three votes. Indeed, his ease and fluency in expressing himself elegantly in the Latin language, rendered him well qualified for the office. His reputation recommended him as a tutor; and he went from the university as preacher to the Hon.

Hon. Society of Gray's Inn, a situation he ever retained. In 1708 he was chosen Tuesday lecturer of St. Lawrence Jewry, which was the more respectable, as he succeeded Dr. Tillotson and Dr. Stanhope; but he resigned this appointment in 1727. Bishop Robinson, in 1714, gave him the rectory of Gilston in Hertfordshire, a living of small value. However, his reputation was so well established, that he had the honour of being chaplain to his three sovereigns, William, Ann, and George I.: but, from party prejudices, he, and his friends, Drs. Hare and Sherlock, were deprived of their chaplainships, in 1718. His sermons rather increased, than lessened his fame, as has, in more instances than one, been the case. Yet, his highest promotion was the deanery of Ely, to which he was instituted April 30, 1712. Dr. Moss died, March 26, 1729, aged 63; and was buried in the presbytery of his own cathedral, where there is a plain stone to his memory. To a graceful person he added the most pleasing address. Equally gentle, generous, and faithful to his friends, he never lost one. In short, he was a perfect model of a Christian clergyman, with all the virtues, and all the amiable qualities, necessary to adorn the character. The respect and love ever felt for him by his pious and learned contemporaries, were such as reflected honour upon them. Deprived of the use of his limbs, and his mental faculties failing, death may be said to have been a relief to him. As he had long been engaged to Mrs. Hinton, of Cambridge, he refused every intimation of marrying more advantageously; and having no issue, he gave her a comfortable provision. Besides which, he settled a perpetual annuity of 5*l.* charged upon lands in Cheshire, on the Master and Fellows of Caius College, in compliment to his friend Dr. Gooch,

afterwards bishop of Ely. He left some few other legacies; and the remainder of his property to his nephew, Charles Moss, then a student at Caius College; afterwards archdeacon of Colchester; prebendary of Salisbury; and rector of St. George's, Hanover Square; afterwards bishop, first of St. David's, then of Bath and Wells.

THOMAS BISSE, D.D. 8vo. *T. Hill p. Vertue sc.*

Dr. Bisse, was the younger brother of Dr. Bisse, bishop of Hereford; and obtained the chancellorship of that diocese upon the deprivation of John Harvey, M.A. the nonjuror, to which he was collated August 1, 1716: and was also rector of Cradley and Weston, portionist of Ledbury, a prebendary of Hereford, and died in 1737. Quere. Was he the friend of Hearne the antiquary, who, with Mr. afterwards Dr. Tanner, attended him in his last illness, as his confidants, and who had the care of such papers as he did not burn?

RICHARD BENTLEY, *Æt.* 48. 1710, 4to. *Js. Thornhill p. Vertue sc.*

RICHARD BENTLEY, D.D. in a 4to. page, *C. Picart sculp. in Mr. Cumberland's "Memoirs of his Life and Writings," 4to. 1806.*

Dr. Bentley, so universally admired both at home and abroad, for his uncommon knowledge of the learned languages, and his wonderful critical accumen, though said by some to have been the son of a blacksmith, was, according to other accounts, descended from an ancient and loyal family, which had bled in the field, in the cause of Charles I. His mother, whose maiden name was Willis, and his father, both dying early, young Bentley was left to the care of his maternal grandfather,

grandfather, who sent him to Wakefield School: his mother, a woman of great understanding, having previously taught him the Latin accidence. When he left school, he was sent to St. John's College, Cambridge, where his acquirements were so considerable at a very early period, that he was qualified to have taken orders, long before the time appointed by the canons of the church for that purpose. Bishop Stillingfleet, to whom he was domestic chaplain, and also tutor to his sons, gave him a prebend in his own cathedral at Worcester; which he afterwards resigned, on his being appointed by the crown, in 1700, to the mastership of Trinity College, Cambridge. It was on this occasion that he is reported to have adopted that expression of the Psalmist, "By the help of my God I have leaped over the wall," alluding to the situation of the two colleges of Trinity and St. John's, of both of which he was successively a member, and which are contiguous to each other. His other preferments were, royal library keeper at St. James's, a rectory in the Isle of Ely, arch-deacon there, and Regius professor of divinity at Cambridge. This Colossus of literature was constantly opposed by a host of foes. His courage, grounded on superior abilities and learning, long resisted, and, in the judgment of impartial posterity, completely triumphed over, his antagonists: the united efforts of the Christchurchmen, and the band of wits, Pope, Swift, and Garth, with the critic Barnes, and his load of Greek at his back, have all fallen before him. Notwithstanding all his contests and controversies of various kinds, both literary and personal, most of which were carried on with reciprocal acrimony, Dr. Bentley reached the great age of fourscore, without experiencing much of its inconveniencies or misfortunes. A pleuritic fever,

a disorder most generally incidental to youth, put an end to his valuable life, on the 14th of July, 1741. He lies buried in the college chapel, with a plain stone, and as plain an inscription, over his remains. Though harsh and severe in controversy, and violent when opposed, as he was, both by his college and the university, he could, nevertheless, unbend upon occasion, and display great ease, and even playfulness, in mixed conversation; and though austerity, and even sternness, marked his general character, yet he could soften both when circumstances demanded it: and, when he found that Bishop Moore, who had formerly been his friend, took an active part against him, in his capacity of visitor of Trinity, in the dispute between the Master and Fellows of that society, he is said to have fainted away. It was a mark of the high estimation that Dr. Bentley stood in with the public, that he was the first person appointed to preach Mr. Boyle's Lectures; and how well he discharged that duty, his discourses on that occasion abundantly testify. Though Garth, to please his brother wits at Button's, ventured to have a fling at the great critic, in his popular poem of the "Dispensary," in the well-known lines,

"So diamonds take a lustre from their foil,

"And to a Bentley 'tis we owe a Boyle:"

yet it may be truly said both of him and Swift, who opposed him also, in prose, that "*Telum imbelles sine ictu conjecit.*" Of much the same value is the joke about Phalaris and his bull; with the witty exclamation, "I would rather be *Roasted than Boyled.*"

By his wife, a daughter of Sir John Bernard, of Brampton, Huntingdonshire, he left three children.

children. Richard, the ingenious, but imprudent friend and correspondent of the late Lord Orford, and the publisher of the first edition of Gray's Poems; for which he designed the ornamental and curious engravings that accompany them. The daughters were, Elizabeth and Joanna, the beauties of the university in their time. The young Cantabrigian poets sighed and adored, and vented their passion in amorous strains in praise of the charms, or complaints of the coldness of the admired fair ones, as the objects of their adoration smiled or frowned. The eldest was married to Humphrey Ridge, Esq. and the other, the celebrated Phæbe of Dr. Byrom's well-known pastoral ballad,

"My time, O ye muses, was happily spent,"

became the wife of the Rev. Denison Cumberland*, rector of Stanwick in Northamptonshire, and the mother of the celebrated writer of the present day, Richard Cumberland, Esq.

It cannot be denied by the most zealous advocates for Bentley, that he was negligent of some of his Magisterial duties, even to scandal; which his enemies did not fail to lay hold of, and turn to his disadvantage. Mr. Granger has thought it worth while to preserve the following copy of verses on this subject, which are here given exactly from his manuscripts, and may serve as a conclusion to this article.

* Grandson of the learned prelate of that name; and himself successively bishop of Clonfert and Kilmore in Ireland, where he died and was buried; leaving behind him a most amiable character for piety, generosity, and moderation.

*Upon Dr. BENTLEY, Master of Trinity College,
Cambridge.*

ZOILUS, tir'd with turning o'er
 Dull indexes, a precious store,
 For ease to chapel took his way,
 Resolv'd to take a nap or pray.
 Proceeding slow in solemn state,
 Forward he marches to his seat :
 But, oh! the lock, long since disus'd,
 T'admit the holy man refus'd!
 The virger tugs with fruitless pains,
 The rust invincible remains.
 Who can describe his woful plight,
 Plac'd thus in view, in fullest light,
 A spectacle of mirth, expos'd
 To sneering friends and giggling foes.
 Then first, as 'tis from fame receiv'd,
 (But fame can't always be believ'd,)
 A blush, the sign of new-born grace,
 Gleam'd through the horrors of his face.
 He held it shameful to retreat,
 And worse, to take a lower seat.
 The virger soon, with nimble round,
 At once vaults o'er the wooden mound,
 And gives the door a furious knock,
 Which forc'd the disobedient lock.
 Then Zoilus ent'ring in confusion,
 His elbows placing on a cushion,
 Devoutly loll'd in musing deep,
 Unable now to pray or sleep,
 Some words imperfect mumbled o'er :
 The wicked Sophs declare he swore,
 That none should e'er for seven years space
 Again behold him in that place.
 What then? 'tis plain, in strictest truth,
 Religiously he kept his oath.

SAMUEL

S.(AMUEL) S.(ALTER,) D.D. *an etching, Vivares sculp. P.P.*

This is the portrait of Dr. Salter, archdeacon of Norfolk from 1734 till his death in 1756, who was highly esteemed as a clergyman, and as a man of great humanity and benevolence. He was long a member of a club with Dr. Johnson and others; in whose life, by Mr. Boswell, may be found many particulars relating to him. He married Ann Penelope, daughter of Dr. John Jeffery, archdeacon of Norwich; by whom he had issue, the Rev. Samuel Salter, D.D. a scholar on the Foundation, at the Charter-House, and after Fellow of Benet College, Cambridge; who was first preacher, and afterwards master, of the noble foundation where he had been educated; and also rector of St. Bartholomew's behind the Exchange. He wrote the life of his maternal grandfather. The elder Dr. Salter retired to his friend Dr. Hawkesworth's, whose wife then kept a boarding-school at Bromley, where he was soon restored to his wonted health and cheerfulness; and was called, "Hermippus Redivivus." The above print is said to have been a good likeness of the archdeacon, except that it represents him as a much larger man in person than he really was.

BENJAMIN IBBOT, *Æt. 45, a small oval, P.P. mez. T. Forster p. 1711.*

This gentleman was the son of the Rev. Thomas Ibbot, vicar of Swaffham, and rector of Beachamwell, both in Norfolk; at which latter place he was born, in 1680, and probably had his education there, under his father, till he went to the

the university of Cambridge. He was admitted of Clare-Hall, where he took his first degree; and then removed to Benet College, where, in 1706, he was chosen into a county fellowship. He was afterwards chaplain to Archbishop Tenison, from whom he received preferment. He was also made chaplain to King George I.; and, on His Majesty's visit to Cambridge in 1711, he had the degree of D.D. conferred upon him by royal mandate. He had before been appointed to preach the Boyle lectures; and was afterwards rector of St. Paul's, Shadwell; and assistant preacher to the celebrated Dr. Samuel Clarke, at St. James's, Westminster, by whom he was much esteemed. He obtained at length a prebendal stall at Westminster, which he enjoyed but a very short time; as he died of a decline, at the early age of 45, and was buried in the Abbey there. Shortly after his death two volumes of his sermons were published by subscription, for the benefit of his widow, under the care of his friend Dr. Clarke; of which, in 1776, there was a new edition, with six additional discourses, and some memoirs of his life prefixed: his portrait was engraved about the same time, at the expence of a relation of both his names, from an original painting.

LAURENCE ECHARD, *prefixed to his "History of England, 1720, fol. G. Kneller p. Vertue sc.*

Laurence Echard, A.M. was a person of some estimation amongst his contemporaries, but who is little known to us. He was archdeacon of Stow, a prebendary of Lowth in Lincoln Cathedral; rector of Rendlesham and Sudborne, cum Orford capella, in Suffolk; and chaplain to the archbishop of Canterbury. Echard wrote a History of England; a History of the Revolution; and
translated

and translated the whole of Terence, besides three comedies of Plautus. But he had not sufficient genius to enable him to feel the fire of the ancients, and in consequence gave the works of Terence a buffoonery not their own. "His image of Terence," said Coleman, "was as imperfect as Hobbes's of Homer, or Ogilby's of Virgil; and, as an historian, who reads him?" His History of the Revolution is but an ordinary performance. In his History of England the characters at the end of each year are the most valuable part, though even they are poor and spiritless. His politics floated with the day he wrote of: before the Revolution Charles I. was his idol; afterwards William III. claimed his admiration. "Are you a whig or a tory," said a friend to him. "I am, Sir, an historian." Burnet presents us history through a distorted medium; and Echard gives the same characters reversed. Burnet would have thundered anathemas against all who discredited his relation; the archdeacon, more modest, wished that all his history might be superseded by writers of greater eminence*. After all, Echard was an honest, worthy man. Of the solemn compact, said to have been entered into between Oliver Cromwell and the Devil, the archdeacon has given much too minute a relation; and in this instance his credulity appears to have quite got the better of his judgment. The historian was nearly related to his much more celebrated namesake, author of the "Grounds and Reasons for the Contempt of the Clergy;" of whom he said, he could not, on account of such affinity, give "his just character, without suspi-

* Allusive to this different character of these two writers on the same subject, is the well-known epigram, beginning,

"Gill's history appears to me
"Political anatomy, &c."

cion of partiality." It is remarkable, that though professing to be relations, they did not spell their names *exactly* alike.

WILLIAM DERHAM, D. D. *Svo. White pinxit, J. Green sc.*

Dr. Derham, born, November 26, 1757, at Stowton in Worcestershire, was educated at Blackley School in that county; and from thence sent to Trinity College in Oxford. Few scholars gained more celebrity than Dr. Derham, who excelled as a divine, a philosopher, and a physician. Introduced into the Royal Society, he became one of its most conspicuous members; and their volumes are enriched with many of his curious and select papers. His abilities met a suitable reward; as he was made canon of Windsor; holding with it the vicarage of Wargrave, Berks; and the valuable rectory of Upminster in Essex. To the former he was presented in 1682, and to the latter, in 1689. These were conveniently situated, and enabled him to visit London, where he was frequently obliged to reside. His first work was the "Artificial Clock-maker," after reprinted. In the years 1711, 1712, and 1714, he preached, at Mr. Boyle's Lecture, the substance of his two volumes, entitled "Physico and Astro-Theology," which he digested afterwards, and enriched with valuable notes and copperplates. "In these he contrived to lead the unlearned into a familiarity with the works of nature, so that they might venerate the Almighty Creator; and he taught the common eye not to regard the heavens only as a silken canopy embroidered with stars, but as systems on systems, and worlds on worlds." Dr. Derham's last publication was his "Christo-Theology," intended

tended to demonstrate the divine authority of Christianity, and taken from a sermon published by him at Bath, 1729. After a life spent in the improvement of himself and mankind, this true physician of the souls and bodies of his parishioners, died at Upminster, universally regretted, April 5, 1735, aged 78. He left behind him many valuable papers and curiosities; chiefly specimens of birds and insects. In his person he was tall, strong, and healthy: the print is a good resemblance of him. George Scott, Esq. of Wolstan-Hall, near Chigwell in Essex, and F.R.S. who was related to Dr. Derham, and inherited his papers, published, in 1760, "Select Remains of the learned John Ray, with his Life," written by the Doctor, his friend and correspondent; with a portrait of the former, engraved by Hibbart, of Bath, prefixed to the volume. Mr. Scott also presented a picture of Dr. Derham to the Royal Society, in 1773

WILLIAM LUPTON, S.T.D. *prefixed to his "Sermons,"* 8vo. G. Vertue sc. 1727.

Dr. Lupton was educated at Lincoln College, and received the degree of M.A. in 1700; B.D. in 1708; and D.D. in 1711. After having been Fellow of his college, he was appointed curate to Dr. Bull, afterwards bishop of St. David's; besides which, he obtained the vicarage of Richmond in Yorkshire, in 1705: but resigned it in the following spring, when he was invited to London, to preach the lectures at St. Dunstan's in the West, and those at Lincoln's Inn; situations usually followed by considerable promotion. He received a stall at Durham from Bishop Crew; but I do not know that he ever had any other living than that which he resigned in 1706,

though

though he was elected afternoon lecturer of the Middle Temple, but continued to perform his duty still at Lincoln's Inn. Dr. Lupton died at Tunbridge-Wells, December 14, 1726. This divine (selected by Mr. Nelson, as "a fit model for " the preachers of the rising generation,") outlived his fame, by preaching Lady Moyer's Lectures at St. Paul's. He was so conscious of the peculiar circumstances which had raised him to higher fame than he deserved, as a preacher, that, in his last illness, he requested his manuscript sermons should not be printed; but the request was not attended to: one which he had published, on the Plague at Marseilles, has great merit. As a violent partizan of the high church, he rendered himself extremely agreeable to Bishop Crew. Preaching a sermon on the fiftieth anniversary of that prelate's consecration, he selected for his subject, " the temporal advantages of religion;" and for his text, " Length of days is " in her right hand, and in her left hand riches " and honour*." Far different was this from his conduct respecting Archbishop Tillotson: then " hell fire" was the subject; no wonder there was " fervent heat."

HARRICUS BARKER, S.T.P. *oval frame, arms, mez. Gibson p. G. White sc. The first impression was made larger. The second impression has a half-circle over the crest and address, W. H. Toms. The last impression has his age, &c.*

Dr. Barker, born in Dorsetshire, was first scholar, and afterwards senior Fellow, of Trinity College, Oxford. The living of Rotherfield-Greys in Oxfordshire, becoming vacant, he claimed it, as *unprovided for*, under the condition of the gift of this preferment, which was, that it was ever to go

* Proverbs chap iii. ver. 16.

to the senior Fellow, if "unprovided for." The matter being contested, was decided in his favour, by the visitor, the Bishop of Winchester, the prebend to which he had been promoted, July 26, 1716, not being adjudged a provision. Dr. Barker was chaplain to Sir Spencer Compton, speaker of the House of Commons, to whom he had formerly also been tutor; and being recommended as usual, to the crown, for some dignity in the church, the stall in the Abbey was given him in consequence thereof. It is well known, that Dr. Barker was remarkable for his eloquence and fine reading. When he buried Mrs. Oldfield, the celebrated actress, in the Abbey, it was observed, that "if he
" had spoken a good funeral oration on that oc-
" casion, with the same spirit and solemnity with
" which he read the burial service, he would,
" doubtless, have made a lasting impression upon
" the hearts of many among the multitude of
" spectators." He died at his prebendal house, in September, 1740; and was buried in the Abbey, where there is a memorial of him; on which, as also on the engraved portrait, he is said to have been 87, not 85, as Mr. Bromley gives his age. The Doctor's Excellent Drops for
" Palsie, Rheumatism, Paralitick Disorders, and
" Jaundice, were prepared and sold by Mrs.
" Chapman, (his faithful housekeeper,) at her
" house, near Story's Gate, Westminster, to whom
" only he left the original receipt," and all his effects. Mr. Granger doubted whether Dr. Barker was not descended from the royal printers of that name. The last of these was Robert Barker, king's printer, who died a prisoner for debt in the King's Bench; and was buried January 12, 1645; whose misfortunes were probably occasioned by those of his royal master*.

* In the letters of Mr. Granger and his friends, lately published, is a farther and very curious account of the Doctor.

JOHN DAVIES, *Æt.* 39, 1717, “*Sacr. Theol. Doct. Cantab.*” *Ato. mez. Faber sc.*

John Davies, D.D. a learned critic, was first, Fellow, and at length elected, March 23, 1716, president of Queen’s College, Cambridge. This divine was born in London, April 22, 1679; obtained the rectory of Fenditton near Cambridge; and was installed a prebendary of Ely, September 24. 1714. Dr. Davies is well known in the republic of letters by his editions of Cicero’s philosophical works, Lactantius, Cæsar’s Commentaries, and a variety of other classic writers; as well as by his notes upon various authors. This learned man died in his college, March 7, 1731–2, aged 52, and was buried in the chapel belonging to it. That a man actively engaged in the duties of a profession, should find time for so many, and such arduous undertakings, and accomplish them so well, who lived little more than half a century, presents an extraordinary example of abilities, application, and learning.

SAMUEL DUNSTER, M.A. *prefixed to his* “*Translation of Horace,*” 1712, 8vo. *M. Vr. Gucht sc.*

The Dunsters, of Dunster, and afterwards of Ilchester, both in Somersetshire, were a family of great respectability. I have no doubt that this translator was a native of the same county. Mr. Granger merely mentions his name, degree, and preferment; and Mr. Bromley only observes, that he was living in 1719: but they both say he was a prebendary of Sarum. I think it not improbable, that he was a son, or other near relation, of Thomas Dunster, D.D. elected warden of Wadham
ham

ham College, Oxford, in 1689, upon the promotion of Dr. Gilbert Ironside to the see of Bristol. A brother translator* does not convey a very favourable idea of the version of Horace by Mr. Dunster, in these lines, in a poem professedly on the subject of translation :

“ Oe’r Tibur’s swan the Muses wept in vain,
 “ And mourn’d their bard, by cruel Dunster
 slain.”

But that genius, learning, and taste, are *now* at least familiar with this name, there needs no other evidence than the English translation of the “Frogs of Aristophanes,” and the edition of Philips’s “Cyder,” and the “Paradise regained” of Milton, by the present worthy incumbent of the valuable vicarage of Petworth.

ROBERT NEWTON, *prefixed to his* “Catechism,” 1717, 1a. 8vo. G. Vr. Gucht sc. Since inscribed LAURENCE HOWEL; in this state it is without the coat of arms.

Neither Granger nor Bromley mention more than the name of this clergyman; nor have I been able to discover any particulars of his life, personal history, or writings.

SAMUEL CROXALL, S.T.P. 1709, 12mo. Bownawitz p. Clarke, &c.

SAMUEL CROXALL, S.T.P. *mez.* B. Dandridge p. Fa-ber sc. 1730.

Dr. Samuel Croxall obtained the vicarage of Hampton in Middlesex, 1714; besides which, he had the united parishes of St. Mary, Somerset,

* The late Rev. Thomas Francklin, D.D. Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Greek professor there.

and St. Mary, Mounthaw in London; and was appointed chancellor, and canon residentiary of Hereford, and archdeacon of Salop. He gained these preferments by the celebrity of his pen, which he employed more as a political writer in the whig interest, than as a poet. He translated several works, particularly *Æsop's Fables*; and in his younger days he was the author of a poem, called the "Fair Circassian," a kind of poetical paraphrase of Solomon's Song. As a politician, he flourished from the latter part of the reign of Queen Ann till his death; and in the reign of George II. he had considerable influence. Dr. Croxall died February 6, 1752. He married Phillippa, daughter of Edward Progers, Esq. of Hampton, page of honour to Charles I. and groom of the bed-chamber to Charles II. Of this gentleman the following very remarkable circumstance is recorded, that he died of a fever, occasioned by the pain he underwent in cutting a new set of teeth, at the great age of 93.

JOHN LAURENCE, M.A. *prefixed to his "Gardening,"* 1717, 8vo. *G. Vertue sc.*

The Rev. John Lawrence, M.A. prebendary of Salisbury, excelled in the art of gardening, and particularly in cultivating fruit-trees. This divine published a new system of agriculture, and a complete body of husbandry and gardening; but did not teach others without understanding the subject from practice, as too many have attempted. He had raised a fine collection of trees, which, it was said, bore fruit not inferior to those in Languedoc. Naturally hospitable and benevolent, he had great pleasure in presenting a rich dessert to his friends. I do not know a more pleasing or healthful occupation, than agriculture

ture and gardening, occupations so compatible with the life of a rural clergyman. Mr. Lawrence wisely remarks of gardening, that it is the most wholesome exercise, being *ad ruborem non ad sudorem*. It is such an exercise as studious men require; less violent than the sports of the field, and more so than fishing. It is, in fine, the happy medium. Millar, however, has superseded his labours, who lived in the days of greater experience, in a spot, the centre of general knowledge, and whose sole occupation was horticulture: Lawrence, when it was just rising into estimation, yet his merit is considerable. He resided at a great distance from the capital; I believe, at Bishop-Weremouth in the county of Durham, as he was rector of that parish from 1721 till his death, May 18, 1732. He did not, it is evident, give more time to his fields and his gardens, than a good priest ought: for he is said to have written several *moral* tracts, which, I presume, were on religious subjects, and recommendatory of the Christian virtues.

THOMAS FORD, A.M. *oval, mez. Ipse sc. Private plate, extremely scarce.*

The Rev. Thomas Ford, of Christchurch, Oxford, was prebendary and vicar choral of Wells, and vicar of Banwell and Wokey in the county of Somerset. This gentleman, who died August 29, 1746, was father of the late deservedly eminent physician and accoucheur, Dr. Ford.

PHILIP STUBBS, M.A. *oval frame, his own hair, mez. T. Murray p. 1713, J. Faber 1722.*

PHILIP STUBBS, M.A. *oval, 8vo. mez. J. Faber, ad vivum.*

PHILIP STUBBS, M.A. *in the print with SACHEVEREL and HIGGINS.*

Philip Stubbs, A.M. was appointed archdeacon of St. Alban's, October 1, 1715; besides which, he was rector of Woolwich, but resigned that living in 1695; rector of St. Alphage in London, and of Lornton in Oxfordshire, which he held till his death. He resided at Greenwich, being first chaplain to the royal hospital, and died there in September, 1738, and was buried in the old cemetery; but his monument, with several others, is preserved in the mausoleum built in the new burying-ground. His widow survived him till 1759, and died at the age of 95. Dr. Stubbs printed many single sermons: "The religious Seaman, fitted with proper Devotion on all Occasions," London, 1696, 8vo.; and "Advice to the Clergy of St. Alban's," in several tracts. He is said to have obtained his archdeaconry by reading the service of the church with singular devotion and accuracy; and to have greatly improved many of the clergy who heard him: and to give them an opportunity of so doing, he was ready to read prayers in different churches, whenever an opportunity presented itself. Conscious of his excellence in this particular, he had that paper of the "Spectator," in which his manner of reading is commended, printed by itself, and hung up in his parlour. Mr. Granger was informed, that there is a head of him, attached to the Number of the "Spectator" alluded to, done by his own desire; but that gentleman observes, it is more probable the head and the "Spectator" were distinct publications.

ANDREW

ANDREW SNAPE, S.T.P. *mez. Faber, ad vivum.*
This plate, Granger says, has been altered to HEN-
LEY, (the orator, I suppose.)

Dr. Andrew Snape, Scholar, head Master, and at last Fellow, of Eton College, is well known as the leader of the famous Bangorian controversy, that, for so long a time, interested the public, and divided the polemical writers of that day; the subject of which was, the visible and invisible church of Christ. Dr. Hoadley, then bishop of Bangor, preached a sermon before the king, March 31, 1717, on the nature of Christ's kingdom. Dr. Snape answered this, as contrary to his ideas, and was soon joined by Dr. Hare, Dr. Potter, and Dr. Sherlock. This controversy, "bolted to the bran," had many auxiliary forces of inferior strength; but the honour of the contest lay chiefly with the above great men. It had one good effect, in promoting Hoadley to Winchester, long designed for Atterbury; and it brought Hare, first to St. Asaph, then to Chichester; and Potter, to Oxford, and thence to Canterbury. The latter, in point of precedence, seemed to belong to Dr. Snape; but he never obtained the mitre, though the original combatant. He was installed canon of Windsor in 1713; had a fellowship at Eton; and was elected provost of King's College, Cambridge, in 1719. He died December 23, 1743, with the reputation of a very good writer. The claims of lunatics on the humanity of the public were nobly stated by him, in two spital sermons, preached in 1707 and 1718. As a controversialist, he was violent and implacable: in private life he was humane, amiable, ingenious, and gained the general esteem

and love of all who had the happiness to know him.

MATTHEW HOLE, D.D. *prefixed to his "Exposition of the Catechism,"* 1732, 8vo, M. Vr. Gucht sculp.

Dr. Hole, rector of Exeter College, wrote an Exposition on the Catechism of the national Church, and sermons on the Common Prayer and Church Catechisms, in six vols. 8vo. 1714; but I do not know of any other literary production by him. I apprehend he died in 1737, when he was succeeded in his college by the Rev. James Edgecomb, D.D. Bob Symons, a clerical wag of Oxford, was very like the Doctor; and as there are few men without their little peculiarities, particularly studious men, Bob would occasionally make free with the air and gestures of Dr. Hole, and particularly in imitating a certain dictatorial consequence and dignity that the Doctor was apt to display in his general look and manner. This, when reported to him, could not be very pleasing to the ears even of the rector; what then must have been his displeasure and impatience, when he saw himself in caricature, as it were, at a visitation-dinner, where they were both present, in the full sight of the assembled clergy, according to the Horetian Canon,

"Segnius irritant animos demissa per aures
"Quam quæ sunt oculis subjecta fidelibus."

SAMUEL CLARKE, D.D. *a bust, mez. J. Faber sculp.*

SAMUEL CLARKE, D.D. *in "Hist. des Philos. Mod."* 1762, Francois sc.

SAMUEL

SAMUEL CLARKE, D.D. in *Birch's "Lives,"* T. Gibson p. J. Houbraken sc.

SAMUEL CLARKE, D.D. 12mo. Nixon sc.

SAMUEL CLARKE, D.D. oval frame, gown and band, mez. Gibson p. J. Simon sc.

SAMUEL CLARKE, D.D. prefixed to his "*Works and and Life,*" 1749, fol. Gibson p. G. Vertue sc.

SAMUEL CLARKE, D.D. 8vo. G. Vertue sc.

SAMUEL CLARKE, D.D. T. Worlidge sc.

SAMUEL CLARKE, D.D. done in France, fol.

SAMUEL CLARKE, D.D. in the print with LOCKE, &c

This eminently learned man and pious divine was a native of Norwich, and born October 11, 1675; of which city his father, Edward Clarke, Esq. was an alderman, and a representative in parliament. From the free-school in Norwich he went to Caius College, Cambridge, where his assiduity and abilities soon brought him into notice, aided by his patron, Dr. Moore, his diocesan, to whom he was appointed chaplain as soon as he had taken holy orders. His preferments were, Drayton rectory, near Norwich; and a living in that city; preacher of Boyle's lecture; rector of St. Bennet's, Paul's Wharf, London; chaplain to Queen Ann; rector of St. James's, Westminster, to which he was presented in 1709; and master of Wigstan's Hospital at Leicester. The two latter he held till his death, which happened May 17, 1729. Dr. Clarke possessed from nature great powers, and he spared no pains in improving them. His early facility in writing Latin elegantly, and his readiness in preaching extempore, gained him great applause; but when he was presented to the living of St. James's, he left off that mode, always accurately writing his sermons. He comprehended the Newtonian philosophy early in life, and translated Sir Isaac's works into

classical Latin; previous to which, he had translated Rohault's Physics, and illustrated it with notes. Religion was much indebted to Dr. Clarke, though he differed from the Church of England in some of her tenets. He was, perhaps, sometimes a little too speculative; but in practice he was ever exact, both in residence, and in performing the duties of the church. He did more—he constantly read weekly prayers. If Atterbury had “more wit, he had more learning;” and had read and studied the Scriptures in their original languages: besides, he was equally skilled in the Greek and Roman authors, as his editions of Homer, and Cæsar's Commentaries, abundantly testify. In private life he cultivated the softer virtues, and was a parent to his patron's family, left to his care. Though frequently engaged in controversy, he showed no acrimony. Thus, he had not a single personal enemy: which is an excellent proof, that angry heat is by no means necessary in literary disputes, and least of all in those relating to religion. Queen Caroline valued his conversation so highly, that she presented him 100*l.* a year for “chair-hire,” as she expressed it. Her Majesty had high intentions for Dr. Clarke in the church; but orthodoxy prevailed, at that time, over the inclinations of a queen, who was forced to content herself with placing his bust in her hermitage, in company with those of some other of the greatest ornaments of our age and country. His works are numerous; and his posthumous volumes were published by his brother, John Clarke, D.D. dean of Sarum. He had issue by Catherine, daughter of the Rev. ——— Lockwood, rector of Little Missington, Norfolk, seven children. Two died before, and one immediately after him. Innocence is playful: Dr. Clarke not only loved to show his agility, by jumping over

over chairs and tables, but he would often unbend himself with his own or other children, in a way that would disgust austerity; but he would instantly stop if he saw a weak person approaching them, giving himself, the watchword, "Be grave, here comes a fool." The merits of Dr. Clarke are thus summed up by a great admirer, and a competent judge of his character, the late Dr. Salter, of the Charter-House:

"Samuel Clarke, D.D. rector of St. James's, Westminster, was in *each* several part of useful knowledge and critical learning, perhaps, without a superior; in all united, *certainly* without an equal. In his *works*, the best *defender* of religion; in his *practice*, the greatest *ornament* to it: in his *conversation*, communicative, and in an uncommon manner, instructive: in his *preaching* and *writings*, strong, clear, and calm: in his *life*, high in the esteem of the *wise*, the *good*, and the *great*; in his *death*, lamented by every friend to *learning*, *truth*, and *virtue*.

JOSEPH SEWELL, DD, *own hair, band, scarce*, 1730? *mez. J. Smitbert p. P. Pelham sc.*

Neither Granger nor Bromley knew any thing of this clergyman; but I presume he was of the ancient and respectable family of Sewell, of Great-Heny in Essex, who bore, argent on a band, gules, three martlet of the first; and for a crest, a mural crown, surmounted by a martlet of the first. Thomas Sewell, of that place, Gent. died in 1707, aged 61, leaving issue by Alice, daughter of Joseph Beaumont, of Hadley, Gent. Thomas Joseph Beaumont, and two daughters. Joseph, the second son, married Miss Scarling, of Sudbury, and had issue, Joseph and Margaret; but I am uncertain whether the former Joseph was

was this person represented in the print. Morant mentions him, without either prefix or addition to his name. Dr. George Sewell, a physician of Hampstead, was, without doubt, of a branch of this family, who contributed to the supplemental volumes of the "Spectator" and "Tatler;" and had the principal share in a translation of "Ovid's "Metamorphoses:" but distinguished himself most by his tragedy of "Sir Walter Raleigh," which has much merit. He had written some scenes for another, called Richard the First, which fragment was printed after his death; and there is also extant a volume of poems by him. He died in wretched poverty, and so destitute of friends, that his corpse was attended to the grave, in Hampstead Churchyard, over which there is not even a nameless stone, by a single person only. Probably Dr. Joseph Sewell was not more fortunate in life, or we should have known something further of his history.

WILLIAM CROWE, D.D. *prefixed to his "Sermons," 1756, 8vo. doubtful, according to Bromley: quere, why? J. Smith sc.*

I suppose Dr. Crowe was the son of William Crowe, writing-master, of Croydon, Surry, who published a catalogue of English writers on the Old and New Testament, which has been frequently printed. Dr. Crowe was chaplain to Gibson, bishop of London, by whose patronage he obtained the rectory of St. Botolph's, Bishopgate-street, in 1730; and that of Finchley, Middlesex, in 1731. He was chosen president of Sion College in 1740; died in 1743; and was buried in the cemetery of Finchley, where there is a stone over his remains. A volume of his sermons appeared in 1744.

ROBERT

ROBERT WARREN, S.T.P. *prefixed to his "Sermons,"* 8vo. *Tickel p. H. Fletcher sc.*

ROBERT WARREN, S.T.P. *la.* 8vo. *J. Worsdale p. G. Vr. Gucht sc.*

ROBERT WARREN, S.T.P. 12mo. *H. Hulsbergh sc.*

Dr. Warren was the first incumbent of Stratford le Bow, after the living was made a rectory; and perpetual curate of Hampstead, where he resided, and died July 1, 1740. He was buried in the cemetery, as were Dorothy, his widow, in 1742, and his son, the Rev. Langhorne Warren, (his successor at Hampstead,) in 1762. Dr. Warren wrote fifty-two practical discourses, designed for each Lord's Day in the year; several single sermons; the "Daily Self-Examiner," which went through many editions; the "Impartial Churchman," 1728, 8vo.; "Antidote against Atheism, 8vo. or 12mo.; an "Answer to Hoadley on the Nature of the Sacrament;" and, I believe, some other tracts. The present minister of Hampstead, the Rev. Erasmus Warren, A.M. presented to it in 1762, is, doubtless, a descendant from this divine.

BENJAMIN COLEMAN, D.D. *mez. J. Smilbert p. P. Pelham sc.* 1735.

BENJAMIN COLEMAN, D.D. *Æt.* 30, 1703, 8vo.

Of this divine I have not been able to trace any thing more than what the engravings tell us, unless that, according to Bromley, he appears to have been living in 1728.

LEWIS ATTERBURY, LL.D. *prefixed to his*
“*Sermons*,” 1744, 8vo. T. Gibson p. G. Vertue sc.

Dr. Atterbury was the eldest son of the rector of Milton in Buckinghamshire, but was born at Caldecot in that county, 1656. Though inferior to his brother in acquirements, yet he obtained much deserved celebrity. Had the bishop acted with policy, Lewis would have been promoted under his patronage; and his abilities would have sanctioned such promotion, however considerable. He was collated to the rectory of Hornsey in 1719; but having previously resided at Highgate for some time, he had been elected preacher of that chapel in 1695. Besides which, he held the rectory of Sywell in Northamptonshire; and was preacher to Queen Ann, at her palaces of St. James and Whitehall. At his death, which occurred October 20, 1731, aged 76, at Bath, he had been thirty-six years preacher of Highgate Chapel; twenty-four years rector of Sheperton in Middlesex; and eleven years of Hornsey; and was buried in the chapel of Highgate. By Penelope, daughter of John Bedingfield, Esq. who died in 1723, he had issue, four children: two who died young; the Reverend Bedingfield Atterbury, A.M. who died in 1718, soon after he had entered into holy orders; and Penelope, married to Mr. George Sweetapple, of St. Andrew's, Holborn, brewer: they had an only child, Penelope. Dr. Atterbury printed some works on divinity, several sermons; and others were published after his death. His feelings were known to be very acute on the ruin of his brother, the bishop.

ROBERT CAMELL, LL.D. *writing, velvet cap, mez. Heins, ad vivum.*

This divine, according to Bromley, was rector of Bradwell, Suffolk: he died in 1732.

ROBERT LUMLEY LLOYD, D.D. *sitting, mez. Faber, jun. ad vivum, 1729, scarce.*

The Rev. Dr. Lloyd, of noble descent, was a man of eminent abilities, which were displayed even when a boy at school, where he became the wonder of those who knew him; but he did not pursue his studies with the same vigour at college. Indeed, his chambers at Cambridge exhibited little more than scenes of revelry. After taking holy orders, he obtained the rectory of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, of the Duke of Bedford; and in the year 1723, he presented a petition to George I. claiming the barony of Lumley, as heir at law to Ralph, the first Lord Lumley; which His Majesty referred to the House of Peers, and a committee of privileges sat in consequence*; but not admitted: for, the Earl of Scarborough being heard by his counsel, Lord Delaware reported, by order of the House, March 23, 1723, that the barony contended for, being already in that nobleman, Dr. Lloyd had no right to a writ of summons. He died in Novem-

* His claim to the title was supposed to be made out by him, that Humphrey Lloyd, of Denbigh, Esq. married Barbara Lumley, daughter of George Lumley, Esq. executed for treason, in the 29th Hen. VIII. son of John Lumley, Lord Lumley, which only son of Humphrey Lloyd, *alias* Rossindale, of Denbigh, Esq. had issue, Henry Lloyd, of Cheam in Surry, Esq. who, by Mary, daughter of Robert Prowe, of Broomfield in Essex, Esq. had Henry, his heir, who married Isabella, daughter of Johan Perkyuns, of Bumory, in Nottinghamshire, Esq. and had Henry Lloyd, of Cheam, Esq. who died December 3, 1704; leaving by Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin Goddowin, of Streatham, Esq. one son, the claimant, the Rev. Robert Lumley Lloyd, D.D.

ber, 1729, when he devised the manor of Cheam to the Duke of Bedford, who sold it Mr. Northey. As Cheam had long been the property of the Lumleys, the church contains magnificent monuments of John Lord Lumley and his two wives. Barbara, the daughter of this nobleman, brought Cheam to the Lloyds. Dr. Lloyd had the character of a proud man, valuing himself much on his descent; was greatly attached to the study of botany, and was esteemed also an eminent florist.

J. T. DESAGULIERS, LL.D. *H. Hussey pinx. J. Tookey sc. Granger mentions, but does not describe the print.*

Dr. John Theophilus Desaguliers, the son of a French Protestant clergyman, was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge; and settled in London, though he held the donative of Whitchurch in Middlesex, given to him by the Duke of Chandos. It is to his credit, that he was the first person who read lectures on experimental philosophy in the capital; and the public received him with respect. These lectures he published in two volumes, 4to. besides other philosophical works, and a thanksgiving sermon, preached before his sovereign. The Royal Society had so just a sense of his merit, that they appointed him a salary, to enable him to exhibit a variety of new experiments before that respectable body; and several of his papers are preserved in their transactions. The Doctor died at his lodgings at the Bedford Coffee-house, Covent Garden, February '29, 1744; and was buried, March 26, at the Savoy. He was, undoubtedly, a man of considerable abilities; and usually had pupils at home with him when a housekeeper. His income must have been considerable, as he kept an equipage. See the force of example! Erasmus King,
from

from being coachman, became a kind of rival to the Doctor; for he also undertook to read lectures, and exhibits experiments in natural philosophy. But the seat of his Lyceum was at Lambeth Marsh; and his terms of admission were proportioned to the humble situation he had formerly been in.

THOMAS WOOD, LL.D. *prefixed to his "Institute of the Laws of England," 1724, fol. M. Vr. Gucht sc.*

Dr. Wood, rector of Hardwick in Buckinghamshire, is deservedly remembered for his "Institute of the Laws of England;" a work commended by the learned and revered Blackstone, his successor in that line, and a thorough judge of its merits. He also published an anonymous pamphlet, entitled "An Appendix to the Life of Seth Ward," bishop of Salisbury. In it he very severely censures the innocent pleasantries of Dr. Walter Pope, particularly for the liberties he has taken with his cousin Anthony a Wood, the Oxford antiquary. But if people will be oddities, what law is there against laughing at them? It is with more justice, perhaps, that he blames Dr. Pope for dwelling too much upon minutiae.

JOHN HUDSON, D.D. *fol. W. Sommans pinx. S. Gribelin sc. This print is generally inscribed SIR WILLIAM DAWES, the plate having been altered on Dr. Hudson's decease.*

This learned principal of St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, so well known as the keeper of the Bodleian Library, was born in 1662, at Widehope in Cockermouth, Cumberland. Having received the rudiments of the learned languages from Mr Jerom.

Jerom Hechstetter, who lived near the place of his nativity, he was sent, at the age of 14, to Queen's College, Oxford, where his rapid progress in philosophy gained him the patronage of Radcliffe. The preferments he received were justly merited, as he had proved himself a judicious critic, and the learned editor of many valuable works. Dr. Hudson seemed to be a citizen of the world: for the learned of the British dominions, and those of every other polished nation, had a pride and pleasure in being his correspondents. He presented copies of all his works to these his numerous foreign friends, and they sent him their own in return; which was the means of greatly enriching the Bodleian Library with various philosophical works in different languages. Unfortunately, intense application to study, and too great abstemiousness, brought on a dropsy; and thus this valuable man was lost to the world, after an illness of a year and a half's continuance, November 27, 1719, at the age of 57. He was buried in the chancel of St. Mary's Church, where the plainest inscription possible, points out the place where his remains lie. It was disgraceful to those who ought to have promoted him, that he so justly complained of having never received any ecclesiastical preferment. Dr. Hudson married Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Harrison, Bart. alderman of, and a mercer in, Oxford, who united herself, after his death, with the Rev. and learned Anthony Hall. Margaret, their only child, having unguardedly corresponded with the Rev. John Goole, vicar of Eynsham, he threatened to sue her for half her fortune, under pretence of breach of promise of marriage; but the letters he published proving him silly, as well as base, he obtained nothing but the world's contempt. Miss Hudson afterwards, gave her
hand

hand to the Rev. John Boyce, rector of Saint-bury, Gloucestershire, son of Sir John Boyce, mayor of Oxford. Dr. Hudson was a man highly and deservedly respected for his virtues, as well as his abilities. In person he was handsome, of a pleasing countenance and moderate stature; and originally of a good constitution. His print conveys a perfect idea of the former parts of this description.

GEORGE OLDHAM, B.D. *mez. J. Ellys pinx. Faber sc.*

I can find no clue to the history of this clergyman, nor why his portrait was engraved, unless he was the father of Nathaniel Oldham, Esq. who died at Ealing, Middlesex, in the year 1728. As Mr. Bromley says he was living in 1720, the print was, perhaps, one of the last engraved by Faber, who died in 1721.

THOMAS WOOLSTON, B.D. *in a lay habit, fol. B. Dandridge p. J. Vr. Gucht sc.*

Thomas Woolston was a native of Northampton; the son of a reputable tradesman; and born in 1669. He was sent from the grammar-school of that town to Sidney College, Cambridge, in 1685, where his conduct was exemplary, and his learning very considerable. By early habit he acquired great facility in writing; but, with an unsettled mind, and without controul, he brought upon himself great misfortunes, and has fatally injured his fame. His works caused a ferment throughout the kingdom at the time, and the more so, as he was in holy orders, and Fellow of a college. The freethinkers, however, cried him up; and the more he swerved

from revelation, the more exalted he was in their estimation. Being deprived of his fellowship, he found fraternal support from Mr. Woolston, his brother, an alderman of Northampton. Enthusiasm never has any limits: he, who had been the strenuous defender of the miracle relative to the Thundering Legion, ventured openly to attack Christianity in its vital parts; and endeavoured to discredit the literal accomplishment of the miracles of our Saviour, not so much by systematic argumentation, as by an exercise of wit, extremely offensive, and nearly, if not quite amounting to blasphemy in expression. Entreaty availed nothing; lenity was disregarded; and when tried for his conduct, though he praised Judge Raymond's conduct, he despised the decision of an unlearned jury: but a jury of honest men can well decide upon a public attack on Christianity. His asperity against the clergy was pointed, indecent, and unbecoming. The shocking productions of his pen were doomed to be burnt by the public executioner; and he was sentenced to be imprisoned one year, and pay a fine of 100*l*. There were many who execrated his writings, yet, thinking him rather an enthusiastical, than a wicked man, sent him money; and some, at the head of whom was Dr. Clarke, thought his sentence was contrary to the principles of toleration, and therefore endeavoured to befriend him in the palace. He had obtained the rules of the court of King's Bench prison, and he remained within them when the year expired, as he was unable to pay his fine. In this state of distress death came seasonably to his release, by the epidemic complaint that then prevailed: a violent cold, to which was added a total stoppage of his stomach. He died, January 27, 1732-3; and was buried in the

the cemetery of St. George, Southwark, January 30. He was always temperate and frugal; declaring, that if he possessed more than 60*l.* per annum he could not spend it. All his enjoyments seemed centered in writing whatever fancy influenced him, however contradictory, and however dangerous to the community. He who takes away the religion of his neighbour, deprives him of an inestimable blessing that no earthly gift can compensate. The crime is most flagitious: yet Woolston did not seem to think he had done wrong, and his death was composed; such as innocence, as heroic fortitude might envy. A very short time only before that event occurred, as he sat by the fire, he asked his nurse to assist him to lie down on his bed, which she did. He remained calm; and after saying, "This is a struggle which all men must go through; which I bear not only patiently, but with willingness;" and having himself closed his eyes and mouth, he departed quietly. During the whole of his illness he had behaved with the most decent cheerfulness; and there was not a stain upon his moral character in any respect. Such was this extraordinary man. His writings, above mentioned, were generally disapproved of, there being a coarseness and levity in them very unbecoming his profession and the subject*: and called forth answerers in abundance, most of whom, such was his confidence in his own abilities, and such his conviction of the rectitude of his opinions, he professed to disregard as unworthy of a reply; and the higher the rank of those who entered the lists with him, the less regard did he seem to pay

* ——— blasphemy displeases all the town;
 And for defying scripture, law, and crown,
 Woolston should pay his fine, and lose his gown. }

to their arguments, or the opposition they made to him.

CHRISTOPHER CLARKE, A.M. *in his canonicals, pointing with the fore finger of the left hand to the Holy Bible, and with his right, to a bust of the Czar Peter the First, Van Diest p. J. Faber fec. 1740.*

The Rev. Christopher Clarke, M.A. of Marlingford Hall, Norfolk, was born at Norwich; educated at Christ's College, Cambridge; and ordained priest in Lambeth Chapel, February 27, 1697, by John, lord bishop of Norwich, in the presence of that renowned emperor Peter I. Czar of Muscovy. There were also present on that occasion, Thomas Tenison, archbishop of Canterbury; and Gilbert Burnet, bishop of Sarum. He was inducted to the rectory of Keston, in April, 1704; and to that of Hayes, June 10, 1714; both in the county of Kent; but he resigned the former, December 25, 1733. Besides which, he was made archdeacon of Norwich in 1721; a prebendary of Ely; chaplain to James, earl of Derby; a member of the incorporated society for propagating the gospel in foreign parts; and one of the governors of the new General Hospital at Bath. Mr. Clarke was handsome in person, and had a pleasing manner. He died at Marlingford Hall, May 19, 1742.

BENJAMIN NEWTON, MA. *prefixed to his "Sermons," 1736, Robbins p. Vr. Gucht sc.*

Mr. Bromley informs us this clergyman died in 1735; but I do not find his death recorded in the "Historical Register" for that year: nor do I know a single circumstance relative to him.

ANTHONY

ANTHONY BLACKWALL, M.A. *Bernigeroth sculp. 4to.*

ANTHONY BLACKWALL, M.A. *prefixed to his "Sacred Classics," 1727, 8vo. Vertue sc.*

The learned Anthony Blackwall, a clergyman, was a schoolmaster at Derby, and afterwards of Market-Bosworth in Leicestershire, of which county he was a native, and published an "Introduction to the Classics," in 1718. He also wrote the "Sacred Classics," which were published by himself; a Latin edition of which was printed at Leipsic, 4to. 1736: before that is the print of him first above described. The intent of this latter work was to defend the sacred writers from the attacks of the free-thinkers, who averred, that the New Testament abounded in barbarous language, false Greek, and solecisms; on the contrary, he contended for the beauties of the language, and genuine elegance of the style of the inspired penmen. Happily, revelation does not depend upon the sublime and beautiful of expression. If the Old and New Testaments are to be weighed in the balance of criticism, in point of dignity and grandeur; or unadorned, yet striking simplicity; we know that Sir William Jones, one of the best judges in such a case, acknowledges they are unrivalled, however transcribers, by ignorance and haste, may have erred in these, as in other books handed down to us, through a series of time. It must be allowed, that Blackwall was well qualified for the task he undertook, by a critical knowledge of Greek and Latin; but, remotely situated from the intercourse of the learned, he wanted the graces of language himself. He had the merit of leading the way to biblical criticism; which may have added much to our knowledge, but,

like all other things, has its inconveniences. Sir Henry Atkins, Bart. gave him the valuable rectory of Clapham, Surry, which was the only parochial preferment he ever received; for the lectureship of All-Saints, Derby, could not be called such. It is singular how much custom reconciles us to situations: thus, he resigned Clapham, to return to Market Bosworth School, where he died April 8, 1730, equally respected for his abilities and social qualities. He published, in 1706, "*Theognidis Megarensis Sententiæ Morales, nova Latina Versione, Notis et Emendationibus, explanatæ et exornatæ; unà cum variis Lectionibus, &c.*;" his "Introduction to the Classics," before mentioned, is a very useful book, and has been well received. In 1728, he was prevailed upon to print the grammar he had used with so much advantage in the education of youth; but, with a modesty peculiar almost to himself, he refused to put his name to it, lest he should thereby seem to prescribe his mode of teaching to others. Mr. John Blackwall, his son, an attorney, of Stoke in Leicestershire, died July 5, 1762, aged 56; whose daughter married Mr. William Cantrell, a bookseller at Derby.

THOMAS POCOCK, M.A. F.R.S. *mez.* G. Hamilton p. J. Faber sc. 1720.

The family of Pocock has been consigned with honour to posterity, being distinguished for learning, valour, and virtue. This clergyman, in imitation of his namesake, Dr. Edward Pocock, the eminent traveller, in the seventeenth century; and the investigating Dr Richard Pocock, F.A.S. bishop of Meath, and afterwards of Ossory; became a Fellow of the Royal Society, was chaplain of Greenwich Hospital, and died in 1744. He was

was father of the gallant admiral, Sir George Pocock, knight of the bath.

PETER FINCH, M.A. *Æt.* 87, 1750, *mez.* *Heins, ad vivum.* *The engraving of this head is of a larger size than was usually seen at that time.*

This divine was a minister at Norwich; and lived to an almost patriarchal age, dying in 1754, aged 92 years.

THOMAS ALLEN, *wh. length, prefixed to his "Practice of an holy Life," 8vo.*

The Rev. Thomas Allen, rector of Kettering in Northamptonshire, author of the "Practice of a holy Life," was living in 1744; but I know no more of him.

BENJAMIN BAYLY, M.A. *8vo.* *Vertue sc.* 1721. *This print is omitted in Lord Orford's Catalogue of Vertue's Works.*

The Rev. Benjamin Bayly was rector of St. James's at Bristol, to which living he was presented by the corporation, in 1697. He died in that city, April 25, 1720; and was buried in his own church, where there is a brass plate, with a Latin inscription to his memory. He was author of a volume of Lent Sermons, to which the above head is prefixed.

JOSHUA RICHARDSON, A.M. *oval frame, mez.* *N. Tucker p. Faber sc.*

The Rev. Joshua Richardson, a man of considerable eminence amongst the London clergy, was instituted rector of All-Hallows, London-Wall, March 19, 1683; and held that living for forty years. He was dean of Sion College in

1692; and president in 1700. When chaplain to Sir John Moore, the lord mayor, in 1682, he preached before his lordship, on the text taken from Proverbs xiv. verse 34, "Righteousness exalteth a nation; but sin is a reproach to any people:" a most appropriate selection; and never was it wanted more than in that licentious period. It is probable, from comparing dates, he so well HANDLED the subject, that it procured him his rectory. This venerable divine died January 28, 1733, aged 86 years.

WILLIAM BROOME, *Æt.* 36, 1726, *Heins* p. 1725, *G. Vertue* sc. prefixed to his "*Poems*," 8vo.

Dr. Broome was a native of Cheshire, and educated on the foundation at Eton, through the kindness of his friends, who were pleased with the early proofs he gave of genius and application. From thence he went to St. John's College, Cambridge, where the same fostering care was extended to him: he also obtained a small exhibition. He was an excellent Grecian; and fortunately meeting with Pope at Madingley, Sir John Cotton's seat, near Cambridge, an acquaintance commenced. He is well known as the co-adjutor of Pope, in his translation of "Homer's *Iliad*," jointly, and of the "*Odyssey*" with Fenton. Broome was esteemed the best poet, if we may judge by the sums paid to each; as he received 500*l.* in money, and as many copies as were worth another hundred pounds; when Fenton had but 300*l.* Broome seems to have been gifted with rhyme, sufficient for a translator, but not for an original poet. In short, he could labour systematically in numbers: no very common qualification. Besides his pay from the hands of Pope, he obtained the vicarage of Eye in Suffolk; and

and dated his dedication of his poems to Lord Townshend, secretary of state, from Sturston, near that place : and he was also chaplain to Charles, Lord, afterwards Earl Cornwallis. He then obtained Pulham, Norfolk, in August, 1733; and Oakley Magna in Suffolk: the one the gift of the crown, the other an advowson belonging to Lord Cornwallis. His poems are now but little valued, and are, indeed, upon uninteresting subjects; though, as one of the partners under the firm of Pope and Co. he will long be remembered with honour. He died at Bath, November 16, 1745; and was buried by Dr. Gooch, bishop of Norwich, in the abbey church. Whilst at Sturston he married a lady of good fortune. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him April 23, 1728, when George II. visited the university of Cambridge. One of his poetical effusions is an ode, entituled "Melancholy," occasioned by the death of a beloved daughter, 1723, which is beneath criticism. It is not clear, however, that this was his own daughter. He left an only son, Charles Broome, who died of the small-pox in 1747, being then an under graduate of St. John's College, Cambridge. In person he was handsome, with very regular features; but with no striking cast of countenance, such as genius generally stamps indelibly. Broome was a respectable scholar, with no great extent of powers; but had discretion to act accordingly. He received his money as an underling, and gave himself no airs. Broome was the author of several translations from "Anacreon," printed in the early volumes of the "Gentleman's Magazine," under the signature of "Chester;" and in that miscellany for January, 1746, is a Latin elegy on his death, of which, in one of the subsequent numbers, there is also an English translation. All that in his profes-

sional

sional character he published were two sermons, one preached at the assizes in 1737.

JOHN LEWIS, A.M. *his own hair, prefixed to his "History of the Isle of Thanet," 1736, 4to. G. White sc. There are two impressions of this print: the first has the hair and drapery different from the second; and the ornament at the bottom is not scraped so light as in the second impression.*

The Rev. John Lewis was the son of a wine-cooper of Bristol, and born August 29, 1675, in that city. From Winbourn School, Dorsetshire, he was admitted a scholar at Exeter College, Oxford. His first appointment after he had taken orders, was the curacy of St. John's, Wapping. But he staid there only one year; as his abilities and worth gained him the patronage of the first law and literary character in the kingdom, Lord Chancellor Somers, in 1699, who presented him the rectory of Acrise in, Kent. In 1705 he obtained the vicarage of Margate in the Isle of Thanet. He resigned Acrise in 1706, upon being collated by Archbishop Tenison to the rectory of Saltwood, in the same county, with the chapel of Hythe annexed; and in the same year, by that patron, he received the rectory of Eastbridge, where there is a church in ruins. In 1708 the primate gave him the vicarage of Minster in the Isle of Thanet, when he resigned Saltwood and Hythe. Archbishop Wake gave him, in 1719, the mastership of Eastbridge Hospital: all these his preferments were in the county of Kent, and show the value a chancellor and two metropolitans had for him. Indeed, he well deserved such patronage, as he was an exemplary divine, and an excellent historian and antiquary: as is proved by his "History of the Isle of Thanet, and the Abbey
" and

“ and Church of Feversham;” “ Wickliffe’s “ Life,” and that reformer’s translation of the New Testament; an edition of the “ Life and “ Death of Sir Thomas Moore, by William Roper, Esq.,” Caxton’s, and Bishop Pecock’s Lives; “ A Dissertation on the Use of Seals in this “ Kingdom;” and several works on religious subjects, printed or left in manuscript. This eminent and amiable man died at Margate, where he was buried; as was his wife, the youngest daughter of Robert Knowles, Gent. of Herne in Kent, who died twenty-seven years before him, without issue. They are buried under a large black marble slab, with this inscription,

H. S. S.

Reliquiæ Mariæ Lewis, et Joannis, quondam
Vicarii hujus Ecclesiæ,
qui obiit 16 Jan. 1746,
Ætatis suæ 72;

which was ordered by himself, and exactly in the plain, concise style of antiquity. His modesty was conspicuous in this instance. Indeed, great merit requires no monument; and men whose literary works are respectable, least of all. It is to be lamented that he did not write more of topography, in which he greatly excelled.

JOHN GALE, M.A. *prefixed to his “ Sermons,”*
8vo. J. Highmore p. *Vertue sc.*

As this minister is represented in a coat, without a gown, or any other clerical distinction except the band, we might have supposed he was not a member of the national church; but, in Lord Orford’s list of Vertue’s engravings, he is described, as John Gale, M.A. and V.P. Mr. Bromley

ley states his death to have occurred in 1721, aged 42.

ARCHIBALD COCKBURN, A.M. 1722? *octavo*,
G. *Vr. Gucht sc.*

This clergyman was rector of the parishes of St. Mary Cayon and Christ's, Nicholas Town, in the island of St. Christopher's; and wrote a tract, consisting of seventy pages, entituled "A philosophical Essay concerning the intermediate State of the blessed Souls," 8vo. 1722, London, dedicated to the Hon. William Matthew, Esq. lieutenant-general of the Leeward Caribbee Islands, who requested the author to give his sentiments on that important subject. There are some observations that make it interesting. He examines, 1. Whether souls are distinguishable one from another? 2. Whether they are distributed into vaious orders and combinations; and if so, whether this is done according to regular gradation? 3. Whether there is a distinction of their functions; and whether their happiness consummates at the commencement, or is ever growing and accumulative? 4. Whether there are the signs and symbols of conception among the blessed, &c. 5. Whether good virtuous souls, upon their separation from the body, transmigrate into a subtiler corporeity, and are set into living frames of air and ether, as the vehicular hypothesis represents? And 6. whether there are grounds of assurance for believing, that some happy souls have been incorporated after mortality? and if there is certain evidence thereof, what sort of bodies did they assume when they returned to the world? and what was the end and design of their appearing to the living? The author is very metaphysical, especially under the
fifth

fifth head; and firmly believed in ghosts and apparitions. The style of the work is stiff and pedantic; but the author shows a pious mind throughout. We all wish to learn what is improper to be known. But patience, and we shall all be satisfied—perhaps see infinite orders of spiritual beings; and gradually rise in purity, in celestial rank and blessedness. As to ghosts, I who have been in many churches by myself, in the dark dread midnight, with only a feeble candle, could never yet get a glimpse of one, though I have had infinite curiosity to know not only what is transacting above, but what has happened below; and have frequently thought I should like to have some intelligent beings of each century return to answer the questions I should put to them. These have been my thoughts as I have been writing on a tomb at twelve o'clock at night, by myself. I feared nothing, nor saw any thing. Rogues, thieves, pickpockets, and banditti of every description, I have feared, but never the silent dead, nor their living spirits.

TOBIAS LANGDON, *in a black wig, holding music, mez.* N. Tucker p. Faber sc.

The Rev. Tobias Langdon, priest vicar of the cathedral church of St. Peter's, Exeter, wrote some tracts on music, which are now forgotten; nor doth the indefatigable Hawkins even notice him.

THOMAS NEWCOMB, Chaplain to His Grace the Duke of Richmond, and formerly Rector of Stopham, *prefixed to his "Poem on the Last Judgment,"* 1723, *fol. mez.* H. Hawkins p. J. Faber sc. 1723.

This

This gentleman was born in Herefordshire, and is said to have been maternally descended from the famous poet, Spenser. He had his education at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. He was preferred in Sussex, by his patron, the Duke of Richmond; and is the author of several poems, both in English and Latin, besides that above mentioned, which is by far the most considerable of them, and which was probably the last he published. In his "Bibliotheca, a satirical Poem, occasioned by the "Sight of a modern Library," are some smart lines; and his Latin version of John Philips's Ode to Mr. St. John, is a classical performance, and that for which, at this day, he is, perhaps, best known.

WILLIAM HENDLEY, *prefixed to his "Trial,"*
S. Nichols, *ad vivum.*

The Rev. William Hendley was probably a native of Kent, in which county a very respectable family, seated at Otham, descended from Sir Walter Hendley, lately became extinct; and another branch resided, I believe, at Cranbrook, who were wealthy clothiers. This clergyman preached a charity sermon at Chislehurst, in 1718, which was published in that year, and gave so much offence to government, that he was tried at the assizes held at Rochester, July 15, 1719, and convicted, as being "evilily and seditiously disposed." This trial was afterwards published under the title of "Charity still a Christian virtue." The year 1718 was memorable for the severity of the ministry, and the parliament, through them, in punishing the authors of obnoxious publications. In the preceding December a complaint was made in the House of Commons

mons of two printed pamphlets, entitled "The Exeter Mercury, or Weekly Intelligence," from Tuesday, November 25, to Friday, November 18, 1718, printed and sold by George Bishop; and "The Protestant Mercury, or the Exeter Post Boy," Friday, November 28, printed by Joseph Bliss, in 1718: for contempt of the House both Bishop and Bliss were ordered to attend, and were taken into the custody of a sergeant at arms. Another complaint was made against Andrew Brice, the publisher and printer of the pamphlet called the "Post Master, or the London Mercury," for Friday, November 28, 1718, at Exeter, where, I believe, they all three lived. Bishop, making his submission, was discharged, as, I believe, the others also were.

SAMUEL HARRIS, 8vo. *no name of the artist, scarce.*

Bromley arranges this clergyman (of whom I know nothing) between the years 1711 and 1719.

BENJAMIN BENNET, *J. Pine sc. prefixed to his "Christian Oratory," 1725, 8vo.*

BENJAMIN BENNET, *Walker sc.*

I know no more of the author of the "Christian Orator," than that Mr. Bromley calls him a presbyter.

HENRY SHUTE, M.A. 8vo. *mez. J. Faber sc. 1713.*

This clergyman was lecturer of St. Mary's Church, Whitechapel, London, twenty-four years, and had been chaplain to the army, in the reign of William III.; and upwards of twenty years treasurer to the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge.

Knowledge. Enfeebled by age, he resigned his lectureship a short time before his death, which happened November 3, 1722.

AN EPISCOPAL SCOTCH MINISTER.

GEORGE KEITH, Minister of the Gospel, *wooden cut, in the title to his "Guide, or the Christian Path-way to everlasting Life,"* 1700, 8vo.

This disgrace to the clerical character was, at one time, the most active of the marrying parsons in the fleet. Driven from Scotland for his attachment to episcopacy, he settled in London; and, to procure a maintenance, commenced the same TRADE since so successfully carried on by the BLACKSMITH of Gretna Green. Few persons have so much injured the public morals, or so much distressed families, as this unworthy man, and his brethren, the priests of Hymen; who even had their setters to ask people passing, whether they wanted a clergyman to marry them: and the ceremony was frequently still further profaned by the intoxication of the priest and the parties. Keith and his journeymen, it was said, in one morning, during the Whitsun holidays, at May Fair Chapel, locked together a greater number of couples than had been married at any ten churches within the bills of mortality. He had transferred his practice to this place, and continued to officiate there for many years, till he was again obliged to take refuge in the fleet. At length the Bishop of London, taking cognizance of the abuse, excommunicated him, and the sentence was repeated in May Fair Chapel.

The "Adventurer," speaking of signs, observes, that the HAND and PEN properly belonged to the schoolmasters, "though the very re-
"rend,

“rend, and right worthy order of my neighbours,
 “the Fleet parsons, have assumed it to them-
 “selves, as a mark of marriages performed with-
 “out IMPOSITION.” If the marriage act has been
 of some inconvenience, it has prevented much
 misery to the young, the thoughtless, and the in-
 experienced. Keith survived till 1735, when he
 had attained his 89th year.

AN IRISH CLERGYMAN.

JONATHAN SMEDLEY, A.M. *mez. R. Pellow p.*
Faber sc. 1723.

Jonathan Smedley, rector of Rincurrane and dean of Killala, was a small wit, who ventured out of his depth; and published an 8vo. pamphlet in 1718, entituled “A rational and historical Account of the Principles which gave Birth to the late Rebellion, and of the present Controversies among the Clergy;” and said in the preface, “I own myself among the number of those who conceive, that the idea of danger from that side (the Dissenters) to be entirely *artful* and *false*, it being morally impossible that presbytery in the church, and a common-wealth in the state, should be established in England.” Smedley’s memory was short in this instance, or he might have turned to the Usurpation, and seen that such things were. He takes great pains, in this work, to vindicate that immaculate *stateswoman*, Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough. Pope writes thus to Dr. Sheridan: “I shall use my warmest endeavours to serve Dr. Whalley. Besides his own merit, the demerit of his antagonist goes into the scale; and the dean tells me he is a coadjutant of that fool, Smedley. You may have seen, but you cannot have read, what he has lately published against our
 Vol. III. L friend

“ friend and me. The only pleasure a bad writer
 “ can give, he has given me; that of being abused
 “ with my friends.” This, I suppose, relates to
 a publication of Smedley, called “Gulliveriana,”
 a half-witted, scandalous miscellany, very reflect-
 ing on Swift, Pope, and others.

NONJURING CLERGYMEN.

JOHN EVANS, D.D. *oval, T. (Thomas Trotter,) sc. from an original painting in the Dissenters' Library, Redcross-street, 1785.*

Dr. Evans, born in Flintshire, 1680, was the author of “Discourses on the Christian Temper;” and died, according to Bromley, in 1730, aged 51: but that gentleman is mistaken, as his death was caused by a dropsy, in 1732, aged 52. Dr. Evans received his education in a dissenting seminary, and was a preacher among them: first in Shropshire; then with Dr. Williams, whom he succeeded as pastor to the congregation in Petty France, Westminster, where he performed his duty with great reputation. Some of his many occasional sermons have been published; but the thirty-eight on the “Christian Temper” are esteemed the best, and have been deservedly admired by all pious Christians of every denomination.

THOMAS BRETT, S.T.D. *mex. Fountaine pinx. M^r Ardell sc.*

The Rev. Dr. Brett was the son of Thomas Brett, Gent. by Letitia, daughter of John Boys, Esq. the republican member of parliament, who died in 1678, and was buried at Betshanger, Kent. The Bretts and the Boys’ were friends and relations; as Thomas Brett had been rector of Betshanger from 1662 till his death in 1680, and cu-
 rate

rate of Sutton. He was succeeded by the Rev. Thomas Boys, A.M. son of the above John Boys, Esq. after whose death, in 1702, the Rev. Dr. Brett was presented, in April 1703: and he also held the rectory of Rucking in Kent. But refusing to take the oaths to George I. he was deprived of both his parishes in 1716: though, as he possessed a private fortune, his deprivation did not materially injure him; for Edward Grotius Boys, Esq. his maternal uncle, devised to him, by his will, the manor and estate of Betshanger, which he alienated, in 1713, to Captain, afterwards Admiral Salmon Morrice. The living of Betshanger is of trivial value; but that of Rucking is a valuable rectory. It does not appear whither Dr. Brett went to reside, nor when he died. His relations, the Boys', are buried at Betshanger; but, amongst the many monuments and other sepulchral memorials for them, there is no notice taken of him: perhaps he retired to Canterbury.

WALTER HARTE, M.A. *Æt.* 39, *Atto.* Zelman p. 1685, *Hibbart* sc. 1767.

WALTER HARTE, M.A. *inscribed* "MACARIUS," 12mo. *Hibbart* sc. a small head-piece, in "the Amaranth."

The Rev. Walter Harte was a Fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford; prebendary of Wells; canon of Bristol; and vicar of St. Mary Magdalen, Taunton, Somersetshire. Refusing to take the oaths at the Revolution, he lost all his preferments*; when retiring to Kentbury, Berks, he remained there till his death, February 10, 1736,

* It is a remarkable circumstance, and ought to be perpetuated, as conferring equal honour on all the parties, that the three successors of Bishop Ken, (the great friend of the elder Mr. Harte,) Kidder, Hooper, and Wynn, all contrived that he should receive the benefits from his prebend of Wells so long as he lived.

at the great age of 95. Harte was regarded as a principal pillar of the nonjuring cause. His son, of both his names, was author of a collection of poems, with many curious emblematical engravings, called "The Amaranth," printed in 1767, in an octavo volume. He was a canon of Windsor; and better known for his "History of the "Life of Gustavus Adolphus;" a work very valuable for the variety and authenticity of the materials which are there collected, but which much disappointed the expectation of the public, in respect of the style and manner in which it is written. But the learning and amiable qualities of Mr. Harte, added to his filial piety, give *the man* a high place in the estimation of those, whose judgments may dispose them to think more lightly of the *author*.

NATHANIEL SPINCKES, M.A. *prefixed to his "Devotions,"* 12mo. *Vr. Gucht* sc.

NATHANIEL SPINCKES, *prefixed to his "Sick Man visited,"* 1734, 8vo. *J. Woolaston* p. *G. Vertue* sc.

This truly good man, the son of the Rev. Edward Spinckes, rector of Castor, Northamptonshire, was born there in 1653, or the beginning of 1654. The father came from New England with Dr. Patrick, afterwards bishop of Ely; and his mother was Martha, eldest daughter of Thomas Elmes, of Lilford in the county of Huntingdon, Esq. The son of a Puritanical parent, Nathaniel became a strict nonjuror. The family were affluent; and Mr. Spinckes was entered at Trinity College, Cambridge. Though under no restraint from a father, who died soon after his going to the university, yet he behaved with exemplary prudence, and made a very considerable progress in the languages and biblical learning.

ing. After being chaplain to Sir Richard Edgecombe, he went to Petersham, near Richmond, Surry; and was subsequently appointed chaplain to the Duke of Lauderdale, when an acquaintance commenced with his brother chaplain, Dr. Hicks, celebrated for his learning and his zealous attachment to the Stuart line, which gave so decided a turn to his mind, as occasioned his refusing to take the oaths to the new king and queen. He had, previous to that event, been curate of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, London; and was presented, in September, 1685, to the rectory of Peaking cum Glunton in Northamptonshire; and July 21, installed a prebendary of Salisbury Cathedral; September 24, inducted to the rectory of St. Martin's in that city; and on the 27th, in the same year, 1687, he was licenced to preach at Stratford subter Castrum, or Miden Castle, in Wilts, with a stipend of 80*l.* per annum out of the rectory. Though the misguided James lost his crown, Mr. Spinckes still acknowledged him as his sovereign, and was deprived, in consequence, of all his preferments. He often experienced most trying pecuniary distresses, yet he did not refuse the titular mitre from Dr. Hicks, the non-juring suffragan of Thetford. Happy would it have been for the interests of any diocese, had he been legally appointed to it. He died July 28, 1727; and was buried on the north side of the cemetery of St. Paul's Church, London: leaving a family by Dorothy, daughter of William Rutland, of London, "a sensible, obliging, industrious woman." Mr. Nelson was the particular friend of Mr. Spinckes, who was a proficient in the Greek, Saxon, and French languages, and had made some progress in the oriental. His works are numerous, of which the "Sick Man visited" is in great reputation. After his death

the following character was given of him, and it was extremely just:—"He was low of stature, "venerable of aspect, and exalted in character. "He had no wealth, few enemies, many friends. "He was orthodox in his faith: his enemies being judges. He had uncommon learning and "superior judgment; and his exemplary life was "concluded with a happy death. His patience was "great; his self-denial greater; his charity still "greater: though his temper seemed his cardinal virtue, (a happy conjunction of constitution and grace,) having never been observed "to fail him in a stage of nine and thirty years."

RALPH TAYLOR, S.T.P. *la. fol. J. Verelst p. Vertue sc. 1723,*

This nonjuring divine was of very respectable descent in Worcestershire: Francis Taylor, Esq. Fellow of University College; and William Taylor, Esq. counsellor at law, who represented Evesham in parliament, in 1734; were his nephews. Dr. Taylor was rector of Stoke Severn, near Worcester; but thinking he ought not to take the oaths to George I. and being much attached to the exiled Stuarts, he left England, and became chaplain to the Protestants at the court of St. Germain's. He died, December 26, 1722, highly esteemed by persons of his own political sentiments; and it is much to be lamented, that he deprived his country of his talents: thus injuring his own interest and that of his family, as he left children. There was a portrait of him at Mr. Taylor's, of Evesham.

GEORGE BROWN, M.A. *prefixed to his "Arithmetica Infinita,"* 1718, 8vo. E. Wright p. *Vertue sculp.*

The Rev. George Brown wrote a work, entitled "*Arithmetica Infinita; or accurate Accountant's best Companion,*" which was *engraved throughout*, and published in 1717-18. Dissatisfied with the accession of the present royal family, he lived a nonjuror, and died such, February 19, 1730, when he had completed his 80th year.

RICHARD WELTON, S.T.P. *fol. with an account of his preferments, in Latin; also a Greek motto.*

RICHARD WELTON, S.T.P. *prefixed to his "Sermons,"* 1724, 8vo.

Dr. Welton was rector of St. Mary's, Whitechapel, London; and held, besides, the vicarage of Eastham, Essex. Firmly attached to the exiled royal family, he rendered himself very obnoxious by his violence against the new government. It was by his procurement, as has been already noticed, that Dr. White Kennet was portrayed as Judas Iscariot, in a picture of the Last Supper, placed over the communion-table, in Whitechapel Church, which was ordered to be removed; yet Dr. Welton would not desist from his attempts in favour of the son of James II. At length the vengeance of government was directed against him, by ejecting him from his churches for not taking the oaths; and he was under the necessity of flying to Portugal for protection, where he probably had some connexion: but, previous to his leaving the kingdom he had for some time preached in a nonjuring conventicle. At Whitechapel he was succeeded by Dr. Shippen, principal

pal of Brazen Nose College, Oxford, brother to the well-known tory member of the House of Commons. His successor at Eastham was the Rev. Henry Topping. Dr. Welton died at Lisbon, in August, 1726. This unquiet man possessed some abilities; and published a volume of sermons, besides several single ones: and translated "The Sufferings of the Son of God," written originally in Portuguese, by Father Thomas, but translated into French, and by him into English, in 1720, 2 vols. 8vo. I suspect too that he wrote several anonymous political tracts, against the succession of the present royal family, by whom we have been so happily governed almost a century.

ROBERT ORME, M.A. "Priest of the Church of England," *oval, rare, 4to. mez.*

January 14, 1733, died "Mr. Robert Orme, a very ancient nonjuring clergyman." His mistaken zeal led him into some difficulties in this reign; but he possessed the confidence of those of his own persuasion to a great degree. He was one of the clergymen who was much about James Shephard*, a lad of eighteen, who suffered for high treason; and was very earnest in keeping up his spirits and resolution to the last, in which he succeeded; and prevailed over every friendly intimation that was given by government to save the young enthusiast from his fate.

LAURENCE HOWELL, M.A. *fol. Fellows p. This plate was altered from ROBERT NEWTON, D.D.*

This imprudent and unfortunate man resided in Bullhead-court, Jewin-street, London, where he wrote a pamphlet, of which a thousand copies

* See Class XII. in this reign.

were printed, and found in his house, aspersing George I. as a usurper; and condemning all that had been done in the church, subsequent to Archbishop Sancroft's deprivation, as illegal and uncanonical. For this offence he was tried at the Old Bailey, before the Lord Mayor, Mr. Justice Powys, and Mr. Justice Dormer; and the facts were fully proved. As this work aimed at the vitals of the government, both civil and ecclesiastical, he was convicted, and received this severe sentence: to pay a fine of 500*l.* to the king; to remain in prison for three years; to find four sureties of 500*l.* each; and to be bound himself in 1000*l.* for his good behaviour during life; to be twice whipped; and to be degraded, and stripped of his gown by the hands of the public executioner. Undismayed, he indignantly enquired, "Who will whip a clergyman?" The court answered, "We pay no deference to your cloth, because you are a disgrace to it, and have no right to wear it: besides, we do not look upon you as a clergyman, in that you have produced no proof of your ordination; but from Dr. Hicks, under the denomination of the Bishop of Thetford; which is illegal, and not according to the constitution of this kingdom, which has no such bishop." Determinedly continuing his contempt, the court ordered the hangman, who was present, to tear off his gown, as he stood at the bar, which he immediately did. The letters of priest orders from Dr. Hicks, were exhibited, which had been found with his papers, as was the form of absolution and reception of converts used by the nonjurors. The *episcopal seal* of the nonjuring bishop was a shepherd with a sheep upon his shoulders. Mr. Howell had the most afflictive part of his sentence remitted by the lenity of a government he had disowned: for he died

died in Newgate, July 19, 1720. The nonjurors and Jacobites were, at this time, extremely daring and troublesome; it was necessary, therefore, that some severity should be used, in order to check their progress, and counteract the effects their violence might otherwise have on the body of the people.

———— HAWES, *mez.* *M. Dahl* p. 1718, *J. Simon* sc. 1719.

Bromley places this gentleman amongst the clergy, and terms him a nonjuror, I can discover no traces of his life.

NONCONFORMISTS.

EDMUND CALAMY, in the "*Nonconformist's Memorial*," *J. Richardson* p. *J. Caldwell* sc. 1708.

EDMUND CALAMY, oval, 4to. *mez.* *Faber* sc.

EDMUND CALAMY, before his "*Sermons*," 1722, 8vo. *Vertue* sc.

EDMUND CALAMY, gown and band, *mez.* *Richardson* p. *G. White* sc.

Dr. Calamy was the son and grandson of ejected ministers, of the same baptismal name, for nonconformity, and born in 1662. His grandfather was a man of great abilities. This gentleman proved himself worthy of his descent by his conduct, in refusing a professor's chair at Edinburgh, that he might have leisure to study the controversy between conformity and nonconformity: of course he decided in favour of the latter, in which his family had lived, and in which he had been bred. He had great influence amongst the dissenters; and was so very dear to the

the kirk of Scotland, that they conferred upon him that which may be termed a Doctor's degree, tripled, as it was given him by Edinburgh, Aberdeen, and Glasgow. He was in London, April 5, 1671; and died at his house in Old Palace-yard, June 3, 1732, highly beloved by the Protestant dissenters of the different denominations, who regarded him, in some measure, as their champion; and also by many members of the national church, who personally knew, and greatly respected him. Dr. Hoadley had some controversies with him, which they both too much loved. His continuation of Baxter's Life, and his account of the Lives of the ejected Nonconformists, are held in most estimation of all his works, and are very useful: the latter would be much more so, if it was purged from the many errors it contains. Though but few persons are omitted, many are introduced who never were ejected, or had preferment to lose; and some of these unbeneficed preachers are mentioned in various parishes, as ejected from them. This is the case in my own, and in many others around me. The "gifted," at that time, had licence to give the word of exhortation where they pleased; a kind of routine of preaching. I suppose they had a remuneration from the parochial clergy, in whose churches they preached, and who had been of the "old establishment," and were suspected of favouring it secretly. The event showed it was so; for they conformed at the Restoration.

ROBERT BRAGGE, *sitting, gown, velvet cap, mez.*
Ipsæ p. Faber sc. 1738.

Mr. Bromley calls this dissenting minister a Doctor of Divinity; but the "Gentleman's Magazine," in recording his death, mentions him only

only as Mr. Bragge. It does not appear what degree he really had. He died February 13, 1738.

THOMAS RIDGLEY, S.T.P. *in a coat, prefixed to his "Body of Divinity," fol. B, Dandridge pinx, J. Vr. Gucht sc.*

Dr. Ridgley was an independent minister, and tutor in divinity to an academy in London of his own communion; and died in 1734. His "*Body of Divinity*" was published in two volumes folio.

SAMUEL BOURN, *Æt. 72, prefixed to his "Sermons," 1722, 8vo. M. Vr. Gucht sc.*

This nonconformist minister was born at Derby; entered at Emanuel College, Cambridge; and became chaplain to the Hatton family. After having the care of a dissenting congregation at Calne, Wilts, for sixteen years, upon his uncle, John Siddon's death, he removed from thence to Bolton in Lancashire; and died in 1719, aged 72. He left a son, Samuel Bourn, born at Calne, in 1689, who resided at Timley, near Wigan, Lancashire; but for the last twenty years of his life, at Birmingham and Coseley. He was seized with a palsy in his pulpit, at the latter place, March 17, 1754, and died in a few days after, highly respected for his virtues and endowments. His writings are numerous: consisting of sermons, devotions, catechisms, and polemical and miscellaneous pieces. His "*Young Christian's Prayer Book*" was republished at Dublin, with a recommendatory preface, by Dr. Leland; and his "*Christian Family Prayer Book*" was recommended in the same way, by Dr. Watts: nothing could be more honourable to Mr. Bourn, who appears to have had

had the same sentiments with Dr. Samuel Clarke, respecting the Trinity.

HENRY GROVE, *prefixed to his "Tracts,"* 8vo. J. Woolaston p. *Vertue* sc. 1710.

Mr. Grove resided at Taunton, where there are many opulent dissenters. He died in 1738, aged 54.

One naturally expects, upon looking into a history professedly *local*, to find some kind of memorial of eminent persons, who have either been natives of it, or made it their place of abode at one period or other of their lives; with this hope, recourse was had to a late history of the town of Taunton, for an account of the pious and ingenious writer above mentioned: but, to our great disappointment, nothing of the kind was to be found there, his name not even once occurring through the book; which, in the part already published, is confined entirely to what relates directly and immediately to the town itself. Two ministers of this name, in the neighbouring counties of Devon and Somerset, were sufferers by the Bartholomew Act, to whom, it is probable, Mr. Henry Grove was nearly related. Of his early life, and where he discharged the duties of his profession, we are not able to furnish an account: but, of his zeal and ability in that exercise, his many religious publications afford an abundant proof. In his more general literary character it will be sufficient for his fame to have it told, that he had the honour of being a writer in the *Spectator*, when it first came out. To the eighth volume of that admirable exemplar of our national character and manners, he contributed four papers, Numbers 588, 601, 626, (on Novelty, much commended by Dr. Johnson, who was not
apt

apt to be over partial to sectarists,) and 635. These, with some other miscellanies by the same author, both prose and verse, were collected into a small volume, and published in 1739. His other works, consisting of sermons and moral essays, were printed by subscription, in 3 vols. 8vo. about the same time.

SAMUEL POMFRET, *Æt.* 70, 1721, *prefixed to his "Funeral Sermon,"* 12mo. *J. Drapentier sc.*

SAMUEL POMFRET, *Æt.* 55, 1707, *4to. mez. Faber, ad vivum.*

SAMUEL POMFRET, *4to. mez. P. Pelham sc.*

SAMUEL POMFRET, *prefixed to his "Directory for Youth,"* 1722, *mez. Taylor exc.*

SAMUEL POMFRET, Minister of the Gospel, obijt Jan. 11, 1721, in his 71st year of his age, *large 4to. mez. no name of either painter or engraver.*

SAMUEL POMFRET, *four verses; 8vo. mez. sold by Sam. Lynne.*

This well-known nonconformist preached at a meeting-house in Gravel-lane, and was well esteemed as a minister. He wrote a "Directory for Youth," calculated to caution them against the improprieties of that time of life. For, though it had pleased God to bless him with an advantage above thousands, in a religious education, and with restraining grace to preserve him against open profaneness, yet the wanton days of his youth cost him twenty years of sincere repentance, "in sighs and groans unutterable." "Oh the times not to be numbered," said he, "that I wished I had been sick in bed, rather than sinning against so good a God. *The remote parts of the world* that I have been in; the roads I have journeyed in; the fields I have watched in; the houses I have lived in; and the beds I have

“ have lain in; can witness to my tears and sorrow, while I have recognized my vanities and folly.” This is the language of a pious and good mind tinctured with melancholy. Indiscretions could not deserve so severe a self-censure, as he asserts he was without open profaneness. We may suppose, by *the remote parts* of the world, that he had been in North America. He died January 11, 1721-2. Under the last print are the following lines :

“ This pious man his Saviour’s footsteps trod,
 “ And was unwearied in his doing good.
 “ With energy, like Paul himself, he taught;
 “ And, in his alms was bounteous to a fault.”

THOMAS BRADBURY, *own hair, 4to. H. Burgh sc. ad vivum.*

Mr. Bradbury was a dissenting minister, whose meeting-house, in New-street, Shoe-lane, was lawlessly destroyed by Sacheverel’s mob. He preached many years in New-court, Carey-street, Lincoln’s Inn Fields, where he was succeeded by Mr. Winter, whose brother, an agent to a regiment, one of his daughters married. Mr. Bradbury wrote a number of sermons, and other tracts, too numerous to mention; and was a man of eminent abilities, of real piety, and without bigotry. Mr. Granger saw a friendly letter from Archbishop Wake to him, which was part of a correspondence between the metropolitan of all England, and the patriarch of the dissenters of the same kingdom. He was rich, and gave his daughter, Mrs. Winter, 6000*l.*; and to his other children as liberally. His sermons were tedious to an extreme: eight of which, were on justification by the imputed righteousness of Christ; and
 sixty-one

sixty-one on the mystery of godliness: but in private he was the social, pleasant companion, and more famed for his mirth, than long harangues. He had a very strong voice, could sing excellently well; and was supposed to sing "The roast beef of England" better than any other man. He died September 9, 1759, aged 86. Such was "brave old Tom Bradbury, a good preacher and a facetious companion." It is not the cheerful man that disturbs the state, nor often the rich; but the sour, disappointed, needy man. Bradbury was happy in his temper, rich in the gifts of fortune, and possessed the esteem of a wide circle of friends. A perfect toleration would be an act of prudence as well as humanity; and while the establishment is not invaded, it will always be advantageous; for,

Conscience is a thing, we know,
Like to a mastiff dog,
Which, if ty'd up, so fierce will grow,
He'll bite his very clog.

Anon. State Poems; 558.

JOHN NESBITT, *4to. mez. J. Faber sc. 1709.*

JOHN NESBITT, *Æt. 61, 1721, mez. J. Woolaston p. G. White sc.*

This nonconformist minister was a very respectable and highly esteemed man. He was a native of Northumberland, but probably descended from the Scotch family of the same name, and had been a student at Edinburgh. Settling in London, he long preached to a congregation there; and died in November, 1727, aged 67, and was buried in Bunhill Fields. He wrote "Marks of Cadency," 1702, 8vo. and a Funeral Sermon on the Death of Mr. Thomas Gauge, January 8, 1700;

1700; and probably some other tracts. He was father of Mr. Nesbitt, the famous *man-midwife*.

MATTHEW CLARKE, *Pine sc. prefixed to his Sermons and Life,* 1727, 8vo.

MATTHEW CLARKE, *mez. G. White sc.*

This nonconformist minister was the son of the Rev. Matthew Clarke, ejected from the living of Narborough in Leicestershire, and eminent for his skill in oriental languages, who died in 1708. Matthew Clarke, jun. preached to a considerable congregation of Protestant dissenters in Miles's-lane, Canon-street, London; was a man of some abilities; published several sermons; and died in 1726. It was the custom very generally at that time to preach and print funeral sermons for the deceased nonconformist ministers. He preached one for the Rev. Mr. Jeremiah Smith; and the Rev. Daniel Neale preached one for him, which was published, with several of the deceased's sermons on various occasions, some of them never before given to the public, in one volume, 8vo. 1727.

THOMAS EMLYN, *prefixed to his "Sermons,"* 1741, 8vo. *J. Highmore p. J. Vr. Gucht sc.*

This well-known Unitarian was a native of Stamford in Lincolnshire, and born of a substantial and reputable family, May 27, 1663; and educated amongst the nonconformists, at an academy in Leicestershire, till sent to Emanuel College, Cambridge, which he soon left to return to the academy; and became a preacher at Mr. Doolittle's meeting-house in London. He afterwards went to Ireland, and appears to have been constantly varying between the established church

and the dissenters. Ignorant what to believe, or reject, he would rather have preached unitarianism, than professed it, till it was demanded of him to avow his real sentiments, when persecution called him to be an apostle to the sect he chose to head. The conduct of his enemies was certainly reprehensible: the civil magistrate may confine the body, but cannot constrain the mind. He wrote "A Vindication of the Worship of the Lord Jesus Christ, on Unitarian Principles," which work produced much polemical altercation. It is probable, had not the disturbances in Ireland commenced, and his patroness, the Countess Dowager of Donegal, been enabled to have given him good preferment, when he leaned more than half way to the church, he would never have been the Unitarian martyr. Mr. Emlyn died July 30, 1743, in his 79th year, and was buried in Bunhill Fields. With his memoirs are published his other works. Of his abilities there can be no doubt. He married the widow of Richard Cromleholme Bury, Esq. in 1691. This lady died October 13, 1701; by whom he had issue, Solomon, an eminent counsellor, who published Lord Chief Justice Hale's History of the Pleas of the Crown, in 1736, in 2 vols. folio, and died in 1756; who left issue, Thomas Emlyn, Esq. F.R.S. barrister at law, and a bencher of Lincoln's Inn.

JOSEPH HUSSEY, *mez. J. Faber sc.* 1722.

I know nothing of this nonconformist preacher.

THOMAS ADAMS, *an etching, R. E. Pine p.
W. Humphreys sc.*

THOMAS

THOMAS ADAMS, 8vo. *M. Jenkin p. T. Kitchin sc.*

I have been unsuccessful in my endeavours to discover the particulars of this gentleman's life.

JOHN STEVEN, 8vo. *M. Jenkin p. T. Kitchin sc.*

This person appears to have been a dissenting minister, but of what denomination is uncertain; neither is there any one circumstance that I can find to identify even the place of his residence, or the time of his death.

EDWARD WALLIN, 8vo. *J. Mynde sc.*

This nonconformist minister, according to Bromley, died in 1733, aged 55.

IRISH NONCONFORMIST.

JOHN ABERNETHY, M.A. *oval frame, mez. J. Latham p. Faber sc.*

JOHN ABERNETHY, M.A. *mez. J. Latham pinxit, J. Brooks sc. 1741.*

Mr. Abernethy was a native of Ireland, and born October 19, 1680. He became, in imitation of his father, a dissenting minister, though he wished to have studied physic in preference to divinity. The commencement of his life was marked by great calamities, in the loss of his father, and the miseries of Ireland, from which he was driven with a relation, who kindly brought him to London; while his mother, and her other children, fled to Londonderry, where they all perished. Young Abernethy received his education at Edinburgh; and Antrim witnessed his pious labours,

labours, till polemical dissention expelled him thence, because he opposed the Westminster Confession in behalf of the Bangorian System, and on that account he headed the Belfast Society. Leaving the rigid Calvinists, he settled in Dublin, where he preached to a congregation of his own way of thinking; but his death, in December, 1740, soon followed. Two volumes of his sermons were published in 8vo. 1748; and he was certainly a liberal, an able, and a pious man.

MINISTERS OF THE FRENCH CHURCH IN ENGLAND.

MICHAEL MALARD, 8vo. D. Lockley sc.

MICHAEL MALARD, *larger, four French lines* " *Livre tant Enviè Enemi du Mensonge, &c. &c.*" prefixed to his " *French and Protestant Companion,*" 1719.

The Rev. Michael Malard, a French Protestant refugee, was tutor for that language to the princesses, daughters of George II.: he was author of " *The true French Grammar,*" compiled particularly for their use, and dedicated to the king, their grandfather. Mons. Malard wrote also, " *The French and Protestant Companion; or a Journey into Europe, Asia, and Africa,*" with copperplates, satirical on the doctrines of the Church of Rome, of which he was a decided opponent. This book consists of familiar dialogues in French and English, and seems intended as a continuation of his grammar above mentioned. It is a thick 12mo. printed at London in 1719, and now seldom to be met with; as, besides being a sort of school-book, in which service numbers of the copies were very likely to be worn out, it is a work that would certainly be destroyed by the Roman Catholics

tholics whenever it came in their way. Other particulars of the author have not been handed down.

CHARLES BERTHEAU, *oval, 4to. A. P. Prillet p. Ravenet sc.*

This minister of the French church in Thread-needle-street, London, died December 25, 1732, aged 75.

ISRAEL ANTHONY AUFRERE, *rare, Van Sommer sc.*

This minister of the French church at the Savoy, survived most of his brethren; perhaps, all of them: and died at the age of 91, April 4, 1758. The "Gentleman's Magazine" mentions him as one of the preachers at St. James's.

JAMES DAILLON de LUDE, *Æt. 90, 1724, mez. T. Frye p. P. Pelham sc.*

James Daillon de Lude, a French minister, was tried for treason in 1693; but survived till 1724, when he had attained the great age of 90 years; though neither Rapin nor any other of our historians notice him. I suspect him to have been Dr. Burnet's LUNT: an evidence against gentlemen in Lancashire and Cheshire tried for conspiring against William III. in 1695. But Taft, deserting Lunt's interest, sent word privately to those gentlemen, that if they would pay him liberally, he would save them, which he effectually did, by sending them all the particulars Lunt could swear against them: so, thus prepared, they invalidated his evidence; and were all acquitted in both counties, to the great satisfaction

of the opposite party. The Bishop calls both Lunt and Taft Irishmen: and says, Lunt was bold and poor, of mean understanding, and employed to carry letters and messages for James II. between Ireland and England; that he had been once taken up, but, faithful to his party, discovered nothing, and returned to the court of St. Germain's; yet afterwards became an evidence against the Jacobites, probably to save his life. Burnet might mistake his country; or he might pass for an Irishman long resident in France.

AN AMERICAN ROYAL CHAPLAIN, AND OTHER MINISTERS.

— BROCKWELL.

Mr. Granger mentions the surname only of a person of this name, of whom there had been a print engraved; neither does he give those of the artists. He says he was chaplain to His Majesty in New England, where he could not be greatly fatigued with the discharge of the duties of his office.

COTTON MATHER, S.T.D. F.R.S. *oval, mez. P. Pelham, ad vivum.*

Dr. Cotton was the son of Increase Mather, and born at Boston, New England, in 1663. He received his education at Harvard College; and, in 1684, became minister of his native place, where he spent the remainder of his long life; preaching the religious opinions of the Independents: indeed, he seemed peculiarly suited for so respectable a situation, by his good sense and discretion. Under no restraint from customs,
and

and in a country which required the establishment of particular institutions for its better government, he planned and commenced societies for suppressing disorders, and for reforming manners; besides another of peace-makers, to compose quarrels and prevent litigations at law. The university of Glasgow sent him a diploma for the degree of Doctor in Divinity, in 1710; and in 1714 the Royal Society of London admitted him one of their Fellows. The tracts published by Dr. Mather, amounted to three hundred and eighty-two, of which several were single sermons. In short, he was the Du Pin of America. His "*Magnalia Christi Americana; or Ecclesiastical History of New England*," in folio, does him great merit, which includes the period between 1620 and 1698; and has been more than once reprinted. But he seems to have valued himself most on his "*Defence of Witchcraft*"—there he descended to be a Glanville; and we have, in consequence, his wonders of the invisible world, "being an account of the trials of several witches lately executed in New England, and of several remarkable curiosities therein occurring; together with, 1. Observations on the nature, the number, and the operations of the devils. 2. A short narrative of a late outrage committed by a knot of witches in Swedeland, very much resembling, and so far explaining, that under which New England has laboured. 3. Some councils directing a due improvement of the terrible things lately done by the unusual and amazing rage of evil spirits in New England. 4. A brief discourse upon the temptations which are the more ordinary devices of Satan." These were published at Boston, by the special *command* of His Excellency, the Go-

vernor of the Province of Massachusset's Bay in New England; and were reprinted in 1736, 4to.

SAMUEL MATHER, M.A. *mez.* R. *Phillips pinx.*
J. *Simon sc.*

I suppose this member of the Mather family resided in America, but I know nothing of his history.

JEWISH RABBIN.

DAVID NETTO, or NIETTO, "M.D. Mathemat.
" et Synagogæ Judæorum Lusitanensium Londi-
" nens. Doct. Rabbinius." *mez.* D. E. *Stevens p.*
J. *M'Argell sc.*

DAVID NETTO, or NIETTO. *Tisri* 5465; *i.e.* 1705.
fol.

David Netto, chief priest of the synagogue in Bevis Marks, was a native of Venice; professor of physic at Padua; and wrote a treatise in Italian, upon the alteration of the calendar, entituled "Pascologia overo Discorso della Pasca," which he dedicated to the prince Cardinal, Francesco Maria de Medicis, brother to Cosmo III. Grand Duke of Tuscany. This work was printed at Cologne, in 8vo. 1702. During his residence in London he published a defence of the oral tradition, in the Hebrew and Spanish languages, called "Metrich Dan," a work in great repute among the Jews. Netto died in his 74th year, on the Holy Sabbath-day, the 25th of the Month Tebeth, in the year 5488, *i.e.* 1728; and was buried in the old cemetery at Stepney, where there is a tomb to his memory, with a long inscription: by which we are informed, that he was a signalized judge
and

and most skilful physician; a most respected master and monitor; a sublime theologian; an eminent astronomer; an harmonious poet; an acute logician; an affluent rhetorician; an agreeable author, well skilled in languages; and a good historian: and, still more to the honour of this erudite man, he was pious and meek.

ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS AND CLERGY.

THOMAS STRICKLAND, Bishop of Namur, *oval, own hair, cross, mez. J. Vr. Bank p. Faber sc.*

THOMAS STRICKLAND, Bishop of Namur, *fol. Thomasin sc.*

This prelate, a native of England, bred a Roman Catholic, and warm in the interest of the Stuart family, was compelled to fly in this reign; but he always appears to have retained a regard for his native land, and the family of Strickland, baronets, from which he was descended. His ancestors were interred in a chapel belonging to Kendal Church, Westmorland, near which they had resided*. Received with respect in France, he obtained the abbey of Saint Pierre de Prieux in Normandy; whence corresponding with the opposition to Walpole's ministry, he had, by this means, been so effectually recommended to the emperor, that he was nominated bishop of Namur. From having been an enemy to Sir Robert, he became his spy at Rome, respecting the unfortunate son of James II.; and was so far useful

* Sisergh, pronounced Siser, the seat of the Stricklands, an old Roman Catholic family, is thus described by Gray, in his journal:—"it is an ancient Hall-House, with a very large tower, embattled. The rest of the buildings added to it are of later date; but all is white, and seen to advantage on a back-ground of old trees: there is a small park also well wooded."

in this situation, that an application was made by Lord Harrington to the Emperor, to procure him a cardinal's hat. These secret intrigues were not uncommon whilst Rome continued in splendor, and several Protestant monarchs have gained the dignity of cardinal for their friends. Under the influence of Lord Harrington he obtained the favour of the empress, by attempting to prevent the marriage of her eldest daughter with Don Carlos, to which she had an invincible dislike. Introduced, by this means, to the emperor, he was dispatched to George II. to endeavour to persuade that new monarch to join in a war with the House of Bourbon; but his Britannic Majesty not being so ardent, as he usually was, for hostilities, and Queen Caroline much for peace, the negotiation was ineffectual. Harrington no longer opposed the pacific measures of Walpole, and Strickland returned in disgrace to Vienna, where the emperor was obliged to accept the proffered mediation of the maritime powers. This prelate, losing all hopes of the red hat, retired to his diocese, which he governed with great prudence, and died there, in 1740, much respected. Whatever credit we may allow him for his private virtues, they cannot excuse his constant intrigues in the cabinets of princes; much less can they palliate his despicable duplicity and dishonour, in betraying those he professed to adhere to at the risk of country and fortune. The very office of a spy renders an ecclesiastic detestable; but when it is accompanied with treachery to the unfortunate, it becomes infamous, and such a character is deservedly held in contempt and abhorrence.

BONAVENTURE GIFFARD, Bishop of Madura, *Æt.* 77, 1719, black cap, cross, fol. *Du Bosc* sc.

BONAVENTURE GIFFARD, "*Virescit vulnere Virtus.*" The first impression has verascit, mez. *H. Hysing* p. *T. Burford* sc. To the latter the name of *DICKINSON* has been spuriously affixed. In the last impression the chair in which he sits has the uprights terminating in crowns; in the former they are plain.

This bishop of Madura (an ideal see, of which there are many in the Romish church) was, I presume, a native of this kingdom, and probably of the very ancient family of the Giffords, or Giffards, in Staffordshire, where they are still Roman Catholics. He died in 1734, aged about 90 years. Madura is a city in Asia, and the capital of a province of the same name.

JOSEPH CARRERAS, bald head, writing, mez. *G. Kneller* p. 1686, *Faber* p. 1735.

JOSEPH CARRERAS, in the "*Houghton Collection,*" *Ato.* mez. *G. Kneller* p. 1686, *T. Green* sc.

JOSEPH CARRERAS, mez. *R. Schroder* sc.

This Roman Catholic ecclesiastic is said, by Bromley, to have been chaplain to Catherine, queen dowager. Catherine of Braganza, who died December 30, 1705, had returned to Portugal some time previous to her death, where she built a palace in Lisbon. When dowager, in the reign of William and Mary, she had as her lord almoner Cardinal Howard, of Norfolk; Messrs. Paulo de Almeyda, and Emanuel Diaz, almoners; Father Christopher de Rozario as her confessor; and Father Huddlestone, who secreted Charles II. her consort, after the battle of Worcester, and Father Michael Ferreyra, were her chaplains. Three Portuguese Franciscan friars, called Arrabidoes,

bidoes, and a lay brother; besides three chapel boys, an organist, and three vergers, most of whom were Portuguese. I presume Carreras was of that nation, (unless he assumed a foreign name,) and went into the service of Her Majesty, probably just before, or subsequent to her departure from Britain. He died in 1732, according to Bromley.

PAUL ATKINSON, *Æt.* 77, *an etching, 4to.*

Paul Atkinson was a native of Yorkshire, and a Franciscan friar, who, infamously betrayed by his female servant, for the reward of 100*l.* was condemned, under the penal statute of William III. to perpetual imprisonment, which he underwent in Hurst Castle in the Isle of Wight; and lived there with cheerful composure, beloved and respected by the keeper of the castle, and the whole neighbourhood, as an unfortunate, amiable man. He was allowed the liberty, occasionally, of walking abroad, till some narrow-minded bigots, strangers, complaining of the humane indulgence, he voluntarily retired to his poor lodging; whence he never went out again, that he might give no offence, nor occasion blame to his benefactor, the governor of the castle; nor would he permit any application to be made for a mitigation of his hard fate. He died in 1729, aged 74, and was interred in the cemetery of St. James's, Winchester, the burial-place of many Roman Catholics. The following lines were inscribed on his grave-stone :

H.S.E.R.P.

Paulus Atkinson, Franciscanus, qui 15 Oct. 1729, ætat 76, in Castro de Hurst, Vitam finivit, postquam ibidem 30 peregerat annos.

Persecution

Persecution is hateful; but *this* act, which disgraced our statute books, was repealed in 1778. Lord Mansfield once presided at the trial of a Romish priest for saying Mass.—“Did you hear the prisoner say Mass.” “Yes, my lord.” “Then you know what the Mass is.” “I cannot say I do.” “But you must, or you cannot swear what you heard was the Mass.” The poor ecclesiastic was of course acquitted. The memory of poor Friar Atkinson is still remembered, and has had tears shed from Protestant eyes for his sad fate. Had George and Caroline been fully apprised of his situation, and of his meek and peaceable demeanour, it is probable his prison doors would have been set open; for Their Majesties were both great friends to toleration: and the queen in particular used to entrust to the care of the Duchess of Norfolk, at times, sums of money to be distributed among the poor and unfortunate objects of the Roman Catholic communion.

IRISH ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY.

V.A.R.* HENRY GANDY, *clerical habit, a mitre and two croziers.* No artist's name.

This divine is said, by Granger, to have been of the Roman Catholic communion; and to have died February 26, 1733-4, aged 85. But he is no where noticed that I know of: yet it is probable he wrote some small work; as the same gentleman asserts, that the print is of the 8vo. or 12mo. size. No doubt, therefore, this his portrait is prefixed to it. Bromley calls him M.A. I suppose by mistake.

* These initials signify, *Vir. admodum reverendus.*

CORNELIUS NARY, C.F.P. Dr. *Irish, mez.*

This person was a Roman Catholic priest, and evidently an Irishman, but whose history is entirely unknown to me: after the letters C.F.P. Bromley has introduced G. but it should have been Dr. He is supposed to have died in 1738.

JOHN MURPHY, D.D. *mez. Faber sc.*

JOHN MURPHY, *oval frame, wig, eight English verses, fol. E. Lyon. (exc.)*

JOHN MURPHY, *mez. Riley. (exc.)*

Of Dr. Murphy Granger knew but little. Mr. Downes told him, that he published "Lucian's Dialogues," with a Latin translation; though the latter had some doubts whether he was the same person. Bromley says he was rector of Shoreham in Kent, and that he died in 1731, which cannot be true. Dr. Wall, presented to that living in 1674, died at the age of 82, in 1728; and his successor, Vincent Perronet, died in 1785, aged 90; nor is there a beneficed clergyman in Kent, mentioned by Mr. Hasted, of the surname of Murphy. I thought he might have mistaken the name for Snoring in Essex; but he had not that living. I am generally indebted to Bromley for his dates, &c. but he sometimes misleads me, as does Granger; but we must be thankful for that which is accurate, and excuse mistakes, to which we are all liable. A person knows the history of a literary, or other character, and is astonished that the biographer has been ignorant of it; but he should recollect how many lives the author has given, and therefore forgive what was not, perhaps, in his power to do. Murphy, most probably,
was

was an Irish Roman Catholic priest, as his appearance indicates in the print of him "done in Ireland." Mr. Granger appears to have known only of one print of him, viz. the second here mentioned.

CLASS V.

COMMONERS IN GREAT EMPLOYMENTS.

EDMUND DUNCH, in the *"Kit Cat Club,"* *mez G. Kneller p. J. Faber sc. 1733.*

Edmund Dunch, Esq. was of great descent; heir to a fine estate at Wittenham in Berks; and allied to the Protector, Oliver, who created his grandfather Baron Burnell, of East Wittenham*. His interest and inclination coinciding, he heartily joined in the Revolution; and sat in the House of Commons in several parliaments, as a representative for Cricklade, Boroughbridge, and Wallingford. Mr. Dunch was in great favour with Queen Ann and George I.; and had the honour to be what was at that time styled gentleman of the horse to both those sovereigns. He was born in Little Jermyn-street, London, December 14, 1657; died May 31, 1719; and was buried with his ancestors, at Little Wittenham, June 4, following. He married one of the two daughters and co-heirs of Colonel Godfrey, by Arabella Churchill, sister of the great Duke of Marlborough. By that lady, who died at Whitehall, much respected, he left issue, Elizabeth, married to Sir Henry Oxenden, Bart.; Harriet, to Robert Montague, third duke of Manchester; Catherine, who died

* In the Cromwell Memoirs I have given a *fac simile* of the patent of creation.

young, single; and Arabella, married to Edward Thomson, of Marsden in Yorkshire, Esq.

JAMES CRAGGS, jun. Secretary of State, 12mo. *Kneller p. G. King sc. 1733.*

JAMES CRAGGS, Secretary of State, *mez. Kneller p. J. Simon sc. 1720.*

JAMES CRAGGS, jun. Secretary of State, *fol. Kneller p. Vertue sc.*

This gentleman was the only son of James Craggs, postmaster-general, and received his education at M. Le Fevre's academy at Chelsea; whence he was sent to the courts of Hanover and Turin; besides which, he attended Charles VI. when in Spain. The lords of the regency employed him to announce the death of Queen Ann to the Electoral court of Haurenhasen; and the Duke of Marlborough procured him the place of cofferer to the Prince of Wales; afterwards, that of secretary at war; and, upon Mr. Addison's resignation, he succeeded him as secretary of state: being the youngest man who, at that time, had ever obtained that high office. He died, February 16, 1720-1, of the small-pox, about a month before his father. His abilities, and knowledge of business, were considerable; but it is well known that he was very deficient in classical knowledge, to obtain which, he took Fenton as his friend and tutor, into his own house. However, he was much esteemed by Addison, who had his portrait, with those of his other friends, at his seat at Bilton. He is said, but on what authority I know not, to have made a translation of the romance of "Daphnis and Chloe" from the French, originally written in Greek, by the sophist Longus. His gallantries were well known: for, elegant in his manners, and handsome in person, he

continued

continued to be, notwithstanding Pope speaks of him as "being out of fashion," a very great favourite with the ladies. Mrs. Elliot is supposed to have been his natural daughter, by Miss Saintlow the actress, before her marriage with Booth. Mr. Craggs was buried in the Abbey, where his monument, with Pope's celebrated epitaph*, are lasting memorials to his fame. The late Lord Orford speaks slightly of him, as showy and vapouring : but it must be remembered, that Craggs was, in a manner, set up *against* his lordship's *father*, by Lord Sunderland, no bad judge of men, and if, by mere dint of parts, without any aid from learning, he could support himself in a high office, with such opponents as he had to encounter, he certainly was not all *show*, and had some reason to be *vain*. Mr. Walpole had greatly the advantage in point of family, of learning, as Eton and King's could testify, and in parliamentary practice; but how the matter would have ended, and who would finally have prevailed, cannot now be known, for the contest was presently decided by the death of Craggs†; and Walpole became at once, and continued through the whole course, almost, of his remaining life, "Lord of the Ascendant."

The three daughters of the senior Craggs were, Ann, Elizabeth, and Margaret, who shared full 14000*l.* per annum. Ann had three husbands, John Newsham, Esq. whose only son, James Newsham Craggs, Esq. left no issue by the daughter of Henry, Lord Teynham; John Knight, Esq. of Essex; and Robert Nugent, Esq. created, in the present reign, Earl Nugent. Elizabeth married Edward

* Allusive to his low origin, and the circumstance of his dying *before* his father, the following sarcastic inscription was proposed for his tomb:

"Here lies the *last*, who died before the *first* of his family."

† It was a singular circumstance, that the government should be deprived of the services of both the secretaries of state, Craggs and Lord Stanhope, by death, in the short space of *eleven* days.

Elliot, Esq. of Cornwall, whose son Edward was ennobled, by the title of Lord Elliot, of Port Elliot in that county. Margaret, the youngest, married Samuel Trefusis, Esq. of Trefusis in Cornwall; and after his death, Sir John Hinde Cotton, Bart.: leaving no issue, her share of the Craggs estates was vested in the titled houses of Nugent and Elliot, both of whom took the surname of Craggs; whose arms were, sable on a bend, or, three cross crosets of the field, between three mullets, ermine.

Such was the family of the postmaster-general; his son the secretary; and his three daughters and co-heirs.

JAMES CRAGGS, Postmaster-general, *fol. Kneller p. 1709, Vertue sc.*

A man raised every way beyond his original fortunes, naturally excites envy; and envy, various calumnies. James Craggs was the son of Anthony Craggs, of Holbeck in the parish of Washington, and bishopric of Durham. It is said he was originally a country barber; and was, without doubt, a menial servant to the Duke of Marlborough: as he had been to the cofferer of James, Duke of York, afterwards king; the Earl of Peterborough; and the Duke of Norfolk: and that his capacity and activity in business, especially in pecuniary concerns, gained him the patronage of the Duchess of Marlborough, who entrusted her prodigious wealth to his conduct, in the management of which it is not to be supposed that he neglected his own interest. The influence of Her Grace over the duke is well known. In consequence, Marlborough procured him the solicitorship of the Old East India Company; afterwards, a seat in parliament for Gram-pound; for which borough he was returned in all the parliaments from 1702 to 1710 inclusive; and

and in 1713 and 1714, for Tregony; and the contract for clothing the army. But his great FRUGALITY in the fulfilment, had nearly been fatal to his fortunes, by refusing to have his books inspected, for which he was sent to the Tower by the House of Commons. However, the duke, his patron, extricated him from this dilemma, and gave him the office of clerk of the deliveries under him, as master of the ordnance; but when His Grace's interest declined, Craggs's naturally decreased. In short, he lost all his employments in the last year of Queen Ann. A new scene opened at the accession of George I. the duke became all-powerful; and Craggs found himself joint postmaster with Lord Cornwallis. Mr. Craggs was deeply engaged in the South Sea scheme; when that bubble broke, the public indignation was greatly raised against him. An enquiry commenced, and himself and son were much reflected on for the share they were supposed to have had in it; but the latter died while the enquiry was going on. He was very sensibly affected with the loss of his son, on whose eminence he grounded his expectations of raising a family to distinction in the state; a claim which would have been well supported by the great fortune he had created*; and this disappointment, added to the alarm and uneasiness that the cry on account of the South Sea scheme occasioned him, co-operating with a too free use of *soporifics*, are believed to have occasioned his death, a month only after that of his son. The Duchess of Marlborough, lamenting his death, publicly wore mourning for him; and the world censured her for so doing, uncharitably imputing

* It was generally believed at the time, that if the "Peerage Bill" had taken place, the family of *Craggs* would have been one of the chosen few that were to stand guard at the door, and refuse all entrance in future to the Temple of Honour.

the grief she expressed on that event, to something more than common concern for the loss of him. Mr. Craggs was buried in the cemetery at Charlton in Kent, where there is a monument "to the pious memory of the best of fathers," by his daughters. He married Elizabeth, sister of Brigadier Michael Richards, surveyor-general of the ordnance to George I*. She is said to have been an attendant upon the Duchess of Marlborough. This lady died in 1711, aged 49, and was buried at Charlton.

ABRAHAM STANYAN, *his right hand before him, a Kit Cat, mezz. Kneller p. Faber sc. 1733.*

ABRAHAM STANYAN, *a small circle, Kneller p. Cook sc. prefixed to Vol. V. of the "Tatler," Nichols's edition, in six volumes, small octavo, 1786.*

Abraham Stanyan, a clerk of the council extraordinary, evinced great abilities at an early age; and was a most valuable servant of the crown, particularly as a negociator. He was first appointed envoy extraordinary to the Swiss Cantons in 1707; and July 6, 1716, envoy extraordinary to his Imperial and Catholic Majesty; and in the same year a commissioner of the admiralty. In October, 1717, he went as ambassador to the Ottoman Court; and received the place of a clerk of the council, probably, during his absence, which was held for him till his return. He remained some time at Constantinople, in which embassy he was succeeded by Sir Everard Fawcener. On his return he found his brother, Temple Stanyan, had succeeded him in the clerkship of the council, though, no doubt, with his

* Brigadier Richards died in 1721, and was buried at Charlton, where there is a monument to his memory, which has his effigies standing, holding a baton, in white marble: this was erected by his maternal nieces. It was remarkable, that he, his brother-in-law Craggs, and secretary Craggs, his nephew, should all die, as it were, together.

entire approbation; and he was appointed in lieu of it one of the clerks of the privy seal office. He died at his seat in Buckinghamshire, greatly esteemed, September 11, 1732. In 1714, the elder brother published an Account of Switzerland, where he had resided some years in a public character, which was very much approved of. Temple, the younger, wrote a history of Greece, likewise well esteemed. They were both men of a superior cast: Abraham being an able and an active minister; and Temple, a very ingenious man of letters, and afterwards under secretary of state, an active officer in his department: he wrote the inscription on the pedestal of the statue of George II. at Greenwich. Quere, were they not sons of John Stanyan, Esq. of Eltham, who died in 1714; and whose daughter, Susan, was buried by him in 1762, aged 93? In Harefield Church, Middlesex, are the tombs of Abraham, second son of John Stanyan, Esq. aged 26; and John, his third son, aged 28, 1701.

SIR WILLIAM WYNDHAM, Baronet, *neckcloth through the button-holes, mezz. Faber sc.* 1740.

SIR WILLIAM WYNDHAM, Bart. in *Birch's "Lives," J. Houbraken sc.*

Sir William Wyndham, the third baronet, descended from a long line of worthy ancestors, filled many important posts, and always with honour to himself and advantage to his country. Sir William was secretary at war and chancellor of the exchequer to Queen Ann, and master of her buck hounds, which Her Majesty followed with delight in the chace, and could, with glee, join in "Hark forward, tallio ho." He represented the county of Somerset in parliament from 1708 till his death; where his talents, his eloquence and powers of persuasion, were so eminently

nently conspicuous, as to encourage Pope to exclaim in a rapture,

“ How can I Pult’ney, Chesterfield forget,
“ While Roman spirit charms, and Attic wit;
“ Or Wyndham, just to freedom and the throne,
“ The master of our passions and his own?

It has been generally acknowledged, that he was one of the best speakers in the House of Commons of his own time; and even the minister trembled when Sir William rose to deliver his sentiments upon any grand question: his abilities and virtues were equal. As a gentleman, he possessed the most engaging and refined manners. In public life he was the true patriot; and in private, the most pleasing and amiable of men. He died at Wells, June 17, 1740; having been twice married: first to the Lady Catherine, second daughter of Charles, Duke of Somerset; and secondly to Maria Catherina, daughter of M. Peter d’Jong, of the province of Utrecht in Holland, relict of William Godolphin, Marquis of Blandford. By the latter he had no issue; but, by the former, he had Sir Charles Wyndham, his successor, as baronet, and inheritor of the titles of Earl of Egremont, and Baron of Cockermouth, from his maternal grandfather, Charles, duke of Somerset, by virtue of the limitations in the grant of the above earldom: also Percy Wyndham, who took the surname of Obrien, in compliance with the will of his maternal uncle, and became, by creation, Earl of Thomond in the kingdom of Ireland; but, as he died a bachelor, that title is extinct: Catherine, who died single; and Elizabeth, married to the late Right Hon. George Grenville, first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer to His present Majesty.

SIR JOHN HYND COTTON, Bart. in *Coxe's*
"Memoirs," E. Harding sc. 1802.

Sir John Hynd Cotton, representative in parliament for Cambridge and Cambridgeshire, was the third baronet of the Cottons, of Lanwade, Cambridgeshire, a family as ancient and respectable as any in that county; and a commissioner of trade and plantations. This gentleman acted as the head of the tory interest; and his speech against Walpole was, perhaps, the most pointed attack of any that minister ever received. "Sir," addressing himself to the speaker, "I do own it gives me a good
 " deal of surprize, to hear gentlemen, who act
 " upon revolution principles, talk so utterly inconsistent with what was the language of the
 " whigs in former times. Sir, I know not what
 " whigs the gentleman has been acquainted with,
 " but I have had the honour and happiness to be
 " acquainted with many gentlemen of that denomination: I have likewise read the writings of
 " many authors who have espoused those principles: I sat in this house during the most material
 " debates that have happened between them and
 " the tories; and I can declare, from my own experience, that I never knew one who acted on
 " true whig principles, vote for a standing army
 " in time of peace. What the principles of the
 " whigs in former days were, I can only learn
 " from reading or information; but I have heard
 " of whigs who were against all unlimited votes
 " of credit: I have heard of whigs who looked
 " upon open corruption as the greatest curse
 " that could befall any nation: I have heard of
 " whigs who esteemed the liberty of the press
 " to be the most valuable privilege of a free
 " people, and triennial parliaments the greatest
 N 4 " bulwark

“ bulwark of their liberties : and I have heard of
 “ a whig administration who have resented in-
 “ juries done to the trade of the nation ; and
 “ have revenged insults offered to the British
 “ flag. These, Sir, are the principles, if I am
 “ rightly informed, that once characterized the
 “ true whigs. Let gentlemen apply these cha-
 “ racters to their present conduct ; and then,
 “ laying their hands upon their hearts, let them
 “ ask themselves if they are whigs.” This speech
 occurred upon the motion for reducing the army,
 which question was lost by 249 against 164 votes.
 Sir John Hynd acted invariably according to the
 tory principles he avowed ; was recorder of Ches-
 ter ; treasurer of the chamberlain in 1742 ; and
 died February 4, 1752 ; and was buried at Lan-
 wade. The following epitaph was written on this
 virtuous character :

Attic wit, British spirit, Roman virtue,
 Animated the bosom of that great man,
 Whose remains are committed to this tomb,
 Sir JOHN HYND COTTON, Baronet,
 Whose lively genius and solid understanding
 Were steadily devoted
 To the service of his country.
 As a British senator,
 Without any views of venal reward :
 Above the desire of ill-got power ;
 Untainted with itch of tinsel titles ;
 He lived, he died
 A PATRIOT.

By a daughter of Sir Ambrose Crawley, of Green-
 wich, Kent, Knt. he had issue, his successor, Sir
 John Hynde Cotton ; and a daughter, married to
 Jacob Houlton, of Hallingbury, Essex, Esq. By
 his second lady, the daughter of the postmaster
 James

James Craggs, Esq. relict of Samuel Trefusis, Esq. he had several children, who all died young.

GALFRIDUS WALPOLE, *oval, in "Coxe's Memoirs," E. Harding sc.*

Galfridus Walpole, Esq. youngest brother of the minister Sir Robert Walpole, afterwards created Earl of Orford, was bred to the sea service; in which his merit was acknowledged, when, as captain of the *Lion*, a third rate man of war, he bravely fought the French in Queen Ann's reign, and lost his right arm. The borough of Lestwithiel returned him one of its members, 1714, in the first parliament called by George I.; and he was afterwards made captain of the *Peregrine*, or *Caroline* yacht; appointed treasurer of Greenwich Hospital; and, April 8, 1721, postmaster-general, and commissioner for the management of the post-office. Captain Walpole died August 7, 1726, aged 43, without issue, by Cornelia, daughter of Mr. Hayes, of London, who married — Keyrwood, of Herefordshire, Esq.

CHARLES DARTIQUENAVE, *leaning on his right arm, "Kit Cat Club," mezz. Kneller p. 1702, J. Faber sc. 1734.*

CHARLES DARTIQUENAVE, *a small circle, Kneller p. Cook sc. prefixed to the last volume of Nichols's edition of the "Tatler," 1789.*

Charles Dartiquenave, or Dartineuf, Esq. paymaster of the board of works, and surveyor of the royal gardens and waters, in 1726, bearing the name of a refugee family, was probably some way related to "Mr. John James Dartiquenave, who "being brought from James Dudley's, aged 99 "years and upwards, was buried at Fulham, September 25, 1709," as we are informed by Mr. Lysons.

Lysons. As this gentleman was a member of that club which boasted of having associated for the purposes of maintaining the constitution of their country, most of the greatest and brightest names within it, we may presume, that he was estimable on a higher account than that for which alone he is recorded by the poet* and known to posterity, his love of good eating, and proficiency in the culinary science. There is a floating report, that this person, however he came by the name of Dartineuf, had a right to claim a near relationship to Charles II. and this receives some sort of confirmation from the following circumstance: There is a small publication in folio, consisting of twenty-three pages only, not printed for sale, and consequently rarely to be seen, with this title, "Augustissimo, potentissimo, et clementissimo Monarchæ Carolo II. Dei Gratia, totius Imperii Britannici Regi; supremo, in terris, ecclesiæ Anglicanæ, sub Christo capiti et veræ Catholicæ Fidei Defensori, Carmen Eucharisticum," sub auspiciis illustrissimi et sapientissimi viri D.D. Georgii Saville, comitis Halifax, Regi a secretioribus consiliis: dicat et consecrat devotissimus et æternum obligatus subjectus *Carolus Dartiquenave*, auditor et convictor in scholâ Latino-Gallico-mathematicâ in vico vulgò vocato Oxenden Streete, Londini, Typis E. Tyler & R. Holt, 1681. The volume contains a dedication, in Latin, to the Earl of Halifax, by the author; a Greek epigram, encomiastic on the same, by Strafford Fairborne, with a Latin version by Dartiquenave; and an ode, (which he calls "Hymnus,") in Latin, to the king. Whether this offering of

* "Each mortal has his pleasure—none deny;

"Scarsdale, his bottle; Darty, his ham-pye—

Pope's Imitation of First Satire of Horace, Book I.

"Hard task to hit the palate of such guests,

"When Oldfield loves what Dartineuf detests."

Do. 11th Epistle, second Book of Horace.

Strafford

a youthful muse, this effusion of piety and gratitude, was only suggested by the peer, as a tribute *due* to the sovereign, or belonged to his lordship in his *own* right, by a tie of the same kind, can be only matter of conjecture at present; but the anecdote, probably never before noticed, such as it is, was thought worth mentioning in this place.

GEORGE BAILLIE, *mez.* G. Kneller p. 1719, *Au. Haecken sc.*

GEORGE BAILLIE, *in a circle, mez.*

The Hon. George Baillie, of Jerviswood in Scotland, was a lord of the treasury of that kingdom, and has been mentioned as a member of parliament; but I believe he never sat in the British House of Commons. He died at Oxford, in August, 1738, aged 75 years. By Lady Mary Grizel, daughter of Patrick Hume, earl of Marchmont, he left two daughters, his co-heirs; and, in the preceding month, Sir William Baillie, Bart. of Lanington in Scotland, died; by whose death his valuable estates of Lanington, Benstone, Bonnington, &c. went to his only sister. The family of Baillie was extremely averse to the Stuarts; and the execution of Mr. Baillie, the relation of Bishop Burnet, made that aversion infinitely stronger, in 1684. Swift thought him guilty of crimes that deserved death. It is difficult which most to blame at that period, the Scotch, for disaffection to their governors; or their governors, for the horrid severities they used to punish them. Yet we find, that a large part of the kingdom declared for a family which they had been continually persecuting from father to son. Fortunately, George Baillie adopted the victorious party; and happily for us, the only contention in North Britain at present, is, who shall be most loyal to a beloved sovereign.

WILLIAM

WILLIAM CONOLLY, *See Gulst. Cat. 71, mez. Beard sc.*

WILLIAM CONOLLY, *C. Jervas p. P. Fourdrinier sc.*

The Right Hon. William Conolly, one of the ablest men in Ireland, was, perhaps, one of the most fortunate. Mr. Conolly was the son of a publican, who liked his situation in life so well, that, when offered a retreat, with independence, he chose to retail his whisky, while his son was at the height of his consequence. Bred to the law, he made a good figure at the bar; but distinguished himself more in the House of Commons, of which he was chosen speaker, and long continued in that high office by repeated elections. He was afterwards named a privy counsellor; one of George I's justices general; general governor of Ireland; and was appointed chief commissioner and governor of the revenues of that kingdom, in 1728. Archbishop Boulter thus mentioned his death in a letter to the Duke of Newcastle:—"Mr. Conolly died this morning," October 30, 1729, "about 10 o'clock. He has "left behind him a very great fortune; some "talk of 17,000*l.* per annum." His health had declined some time, which induced him to resign his office of speaker. Nothing could more strongly evince the high sense the nation entertained of his merit, than the repeated invitations he received to fill the speaker's chair, when he had neither recommendation from family connexions, nor any other adventitious circumstances. He made his own fortune by abilities and virtue, and he thus obtained a princely estate. His son, the Right Hon. William Conolly, the privy counsellor, was member for Petersfield in Hampshire, in the British parliament,
called

called 1747, who died in 1754. His family has been highly esteemed in Ireland; and if we regard a person of abilities, descended from a long line of illustrious ancestors, we still more admire the man who unites abilities and integrity without that advantage, and thus raises his family into consequence.

PHILIP PERCIVAL, in the "*Genealogical Hist. of the House of Yvery*," mez. Dahl p. Faber sc.

Philip Percival, born at King's-Weston, Gloucestershire, November 13, 1686, was the son of Sir John Percival, the third, and brother of Sir Edward and Sir John, the fourth and fifth baronets, the latter of whom was created Earl of Egmont in Ireland. This gentleman went to that country at an early age; and was appointed, with William Watson, Esq. customer of the port of Dublin, February 19, 1711, which he enjoyed till his death. He sat in the Irish parliament, 1713, for the borough of Ashketon; but his death occurred in London, April 26, 1748. Mr. Percival married, June 12, 1712, Martha, daughter of Christopher Usher of Dublin, Esq. and widow of Nehemiah Donellan, Esq. lord chief baron of the exchequer in Ireland: by this lady he had issue one son, Philip, who died an infant.

CLASS VI.

MEN OF THE ROBE.

LORD CHANCELLORS, JUDGES, &c.

THOMAS PARKER, Earl of Macclesfield, *mez. Faber, jun. sc.*

THOMAS PARKER, Earl of Macclesfield, *collar of SS. judges robes, 4to. mez. Kneller p. F. Kyte sc. 1714.*

THOMAS PARKER, Earl of Macclesfield, when Sir Thomas Parker, *la. fol. mez. Kneller p. Simon sc.*

THOMAS PARKER, Earl of Macclesfield, *mez. T. Murray p. Simon sc.*

THOMAS PARKER, Earl of Macclesfield, when Sir Thomas Parker, *mez. J. Tinney sc.*

THOMAS PARKER, Earl of Macclesfield, when Sir Thomas Parker, *la. fol. Kneller p. G. Vertue sc. 1712.*

THOMAS PARKER, Earl of Macclesfield, *with the seals, fol. G. Vertue sc.*

THOMAS PARKER, Earl of Macclesfield, when Lord Chief Justice, *fol. mez. G. Kneller p. F. Kyte sc. 1714.*

This every way distinguished character was the son of Mr. Thomas Parker, an attorney at Leak in Staffordshire; in the chancel of which church I have read the inscription upon his grave-stone. He left his son about 100*l.* per annum. Bred to the bar, he successively and rapidly became council to Queen Ann; serjeant at law; Queen's serjeant; was knighted; elected member of parliament for Derby; appointed chief justice of the Queen's Bench; and, at the accession of George I. one of the lords justices till His Majesty's arrival; who created him, March 10, 1715-16, Lord Parker, Baron of Macclesfield in the

the county of Chester. He received the great seal, May 11, 1718, which he held till January 4, 1724-5; having been raised, in November, 1721, to the rank of Earl of Macclesfield, and Viscount Parker, of Ewelme in the county of Oxford. His lordship died at his son's house in Soho Square, of the stone, April 28, 1732, aged 66 years, and was buried at Sherburn in Oxfordshire. By Janet, daughter and co-heir of Charles Carrier, of Wirkwith, Derbyshire, Esq. he had issue, George, his successor; and Elizabeth, married to Sir William Heathcote, of Hursley, Hants, Bart. to whom and her descendants the family honours were limited in remainder, in case of failure of male issue of her brother. It was an extraordinary event, that Lord Macclesfield, one of the great ornaments of the peerage, who had so long presided at the administration of justice, should himself be arraigned as a criminal; be convicted of mal-practices; and sentenced to pay a fine of 30,000*l.* as a punishment for his offence: that a second lord Chancellor of England should be impeached by the grand inquest of the nation, for corruption in office, and be, like his great predecessor, Lord St. Alban's, found guilty of the charge. The prosecution was carried on with great virulence; and though rigid justice, indeed, demanded a severe sentence, yet, party zeal and personal animosity were supposed to have had their weight in that which was passed upon him. The whole fine was exacted, and actually paid by his lordship and his son, notwithstanding the favourable disposition that was shown in a certain quarter, to relieve him in part by a considerable donation. It is certain there had been gross mismanagement in the offices of the masters in chancery, by which the suitors had been great sufferers; and it appeared, that those places had been sometimes conferred upon persons who had indirectly paid for them

a valuable

a valuable consideration. The public cry against corruption in high stations was loud and long; and it was not thought prudent to stay the proceedings against the supreme judge in the kingdom. The statute on which the chancellor was impeached, had, indeed, grown into disuse, but it was still a law—a breach of it was proved, and the consequence was inevitable. Lord Macclesfield was a man of learning, and a patron of it. Bishop Pearce, of Rochester, among others, owed his first introduction to preferment, to his lordship's encouragement. He was also very eminent for his skill in his profession; but rather great than amiable in his general character. He was austere; and not deemed sufficiently attentive to the gentlemen of his court, to whom his manners are represented to have been harsh and ungracious, unlike the mild and complacent demeanour of his predecessor, Lord Cowper. His lordship passed the remainder of his life in a learned retirement, much devoted to the duties of religion, of which he had always been a strict and uniform observer.

PETER KING, Lord King, robes of Lord Chancellor, mace and seal, mez. Faber sc. 1730.

PETER KING, "Lord Chief Justice," mez. M. Dahl p. Simon sc.

PETER KING, mez. M. Dahl p. Taylor sc. 1725.

PETER KING, "Lord Chief Justice," since altered, la. fol. G. Vertue sc. 1724.

PETER KING, "Lord Chief Justice," mez. M. Dahl p. Faber, jun. sc.

PETER KING, robes of Lord Chancellor, mace and seals, mez. 1726, J. Cooper exc.

If a person had stept into the shop of Mr. Jerome King, of Exeter, and had there seen his son,
when

when a young man, up to his elbows in grocery, could they have perceived in him a future chancellor of Great Britain. The nephew of Mr. Locke the philosopher, he seemed to inherit no considerable share of the genius of his maternal relations; but his capacity and attainments were beyond the conception of his worthy, but less enlightened father. The eagle-eyed Locke, however, perceived the brilliancy of his intellectual powers; and his enquiry into the constitution, discipline, and worship, of the primitive church, ratified the opinion he had entertained. "Let him leave the shop, and study the law," said Locke. In consequence, he returned from the Inner Temple a complete master of jurisprudence, and the finished scholar in various other branches of knowledge; particularly the classics, and history, both civil and ecclesiastical. At the bar he was immediately noticed as a pleader; and he obtained, besides, a seat in the House of Commons. The citizens of London chose him their recorder; Queen Ann honoured him with knighthood; George I. placed him upon the bench of the Common Pleas; called him to the privy council, May 29, 1725; gave him a patent of peerage, by the title of Lord King, Baron of Ockham, Surry; and, on the first of June following, declared him lord chancellor of Great Britain. In this high office he was continued by George II. with a pension of 6000*l.* per annum, payable from the revenues of the post-office. He was twice in the reign of King George I. one of the lords justices; and in all these great offices he acted with a dignity that envy herself could never sully. A paralytic stroke obliged him to retire: he resigned November 29, 1733; and died at Ockham, July 22, 1734, aged 65, regretted by all good men. His remains were de-

posited in Ockham Church. By Ann, daughter of Richard Seys, of Boverton in Glamorganshire, "with whom he lived, to the day of his death, "in perfect love and happiness," he left issue, John, Peter, William, and Thomas, who successively became heirs to the title; and two daughters. Lord Chancellor King's taking for his motto, "*Labor ipse voluptas*," gave occasion to the following lines:

'Tis not the splendor of the place,
 The gilded coach, the purse, the mace;
 Nor all the pompous train of state,
 The crowds that at your levee wait,
 That make you happy, make you great: }
 But while mankind you strive to bless,
 With all the talents you possess;
 While the chief pleasure you receive
 Comes from the pleasure which you give;
 This takes the heart, and conquers spite,
 And makes the heavy burden light:
 For pleasure, rightly understood,
 Is only labour to be good.

Sir THOMAS PENGELLEY, *standing, mez. J.*
Worsdale p. Faber sc. 1730.

Sir Thomas Pengelley, a most respectable judge, was supposed to have been a natural son of Richard Cromwell, Lord Protector. The surname of Pengelley appears to be of Cornish origin: how he came to bear it, his mother best knew. Brought up for the bar, and becoming eminent in his profession, he was called to the coif, May 6, 1710; knighted May 1, 1719; and June 24, following, appointed His Majesty's prime sergeant at law, on the decease of Sir Thomas Powis. Pengelley particularly distinguished himself while he practised at the bar, as a member

a member of parliament for Cockermouth in Cumberland, which town he represented in those called in 1714 and 1722. The venerable Richard Cromwell, his father, had the right to an estate descended to him, by the death of his only legitimate son, Mr. Oliver Cromwell, contested by his three unnatural, but legitimate daughters, which Pengelley defended with the greatest spirit and ability. He received the high office of chief baron of the exchequer, October 16, 1726, on the death of Sir Jeffery Gilbert; and his integrity secured the continuance of this character he had gained. When he presided in this court he tried the merits of a cause between Sarah, duchess of Marlborough, and a private individual, respecting a road through Windsor Park, of which Her Grace was ranger. The defendant had, to establish his right to the way, cut down some of the pales. The judge, on this occasion, dared even to reflect upon the impropriety of a lady holding the office of ranger. Much acrimony was shown by the parties. A very old man being asked how long the way complained of had been used as such, replied, "As far back as the time of Richard Cromwell." This sally was evidently aimed against the judge; but he remained unmoved, and said, with great composure, "Those were lawless times." This answer was much condemned, as it seemed an indelicacy to a kind parent. It must be allowed, that Sir Thomas was, when at the bar, sometimes too vehement in his conduct; and he treated that great man, Lord Macclesfield, the chancellor, with a very reprehensible roughness, when he was under the displeasure of the House of Commons. Steele also complained heavily of his conduct, when his licence of his theatre was taken from him; and quibbled upon his surname, thus: "As *pen* is the Welch word for head, *guelt* is

“the Dutch for money, which, with the English syllable *ly*, taken together, expresses one who turns his head to lye for money.” Sir Thomas was seized by an infectious fever, at Taunton assizes, of which he died, April 14, 1730, at Blandford in Dorsetshire. The chief baron excelled in profound learning, spirit, justice, and generosity. He dared offend the most powerful, if he thought their conduct reprehensible. He was a florid orator; an excellent judge; a pious Christian; and an accomplished, sprightly companion. By a most humane codicil to his will, dated in 1729, he left a considerable part of his fortune to procure the discharge of persons confined for debt. The anonymous history of Oliver Cromwell, first printed in 1724, has been supposed to have been written by him. Granger says, that Dr. Ward told Mr. Loveday, that the work was Mr. John Kimber's; but it seems much too well written for him: it is more probable that Dr. Gibson, bishop of London, was the author.

SIR ROBERT EYRE, *collar of S.S. mez. Richardson p. E. Cooper sc.*

SIR ROBERT EYRE, *la. fol. Richardson p. Vertue sc.*

Sir Robert Eyre, bred to the bar, succeeded Sir James Montagu as solicitor-general, in 1708. He was knighted in May, 1710; and at the same time appointed a judge of the Queen's Bench, on the decease of Sir Henry Gould. He was promoted to be lord chief justice of the Common Pleas, June 31, 1725, on the vacancy occasioned by Lord King's succession to the peerage and chancellorship. Sir Robert died in December, 1735, at which time he was also a governor of the Charter-House. Before his elevation to the bench

bench he sat in the House of Commons for New Sarum, from 1698 till 1708, inclusive.

SIR EDMUND PROBYN, *mez. Faber sc. ad vitum.*

Sir Edmund Probyn, called to the degree of sergeant at law, May 31, 1722, was appointed a justice of the King's Bench, November 4, 1726; knighted on the 8th of the same month; and declared chief baron of the exchequer in the beginning of the year 1742. He died, May 7, in that year, aged 64. Having no issue, he devised his estates in Gloucestershire to his nephew, John Hopkins, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, provided he assumed the surname of Probyn.

ALEXANDER DENTON, *with the seal of Chancellor to the Prince of Wales, la. fol. Richardson p. Vertue sc. 1731.*

The family of Denton, after having produced many knights, had one of its branches raised to an hereditary title. Those of Hillersden, Bucks, were created baronets by King William, May 22, 1699; but that branch is now extinct. Mr. Denton represented the town of Buckingham in the parliaments called in 1690, 1695, 1698, 1708, and 1714; and was called to the coil, May 31, 1722. June 25, in the same year, he received the appointment of justice of the Common Pleas; he had also the office of chancellor to the Prince of Wales, afterwards George II.; and died March 22, 1740. He married, March 3, 1710, Mrs. Bond, with whom he had 20,000*l.*; but leaving no issue by this lady, George Chamberlayne, of Wardington, Esq. M.P. for Buckingham, his nephew, became his heir. The judge resided at Ford-Hook, Ealing,

Ealing, Middlesex, but that seat is now a farmhouse.

SIR THOMAS BURY, Knt. *fol. mez. J. Richardson p. 1719, J. Smith sc. 1720.*

Chief Baron Sir Thomas Bury was called to the degree of a sergeant at law, October 1, 1700; on the 14th of November following he was made a baron of the exchequer; and appointed, June 10, 1716, lord chief baron of that court, which office he held till his death, May 4, 1722.

SIR JEFFRAY GILBERT, Baron of the Exchequer, *mez. M. Dahl p. 1723, J. Faber sc. The first impressions of this plate are inscribed, JEFFERAY GILBERT, Esq. one of the Barons, &c.*

SIR JEFFRAY GILBERT, *prefixed to his "Law of Evidence," 1791, M. Dahl p. 1723, T. Holloway sculp.*

Sir Jeffery Gilbert, Knt. of the Inner Temple, obtained the coif, May 31, 1722, having been nominated, the preceding twenty-fourth, a baron of the exchequer. Sir Jeffray received the honour of knighthood, January 7, 1724-5; and the appointment of chief baron, June 1, 1725. He was a native of Kent; and had been a puisne judge of the King's Bench in Ireland, so early as 1715: and in the same year he was made chief baron of the exchequer in that kingdom. In England he was honoured with the utmost confidence: being named lord commissioner of the great seal in 1724-5; and was raised, before its determination, to be at the head of the exchequer; and would, most probably, have gained a higher situation in the law, if he had lived longer. But he died at the age of 52, October 14, 1726, at Bath; and was buried

buried in the abbey church, where a plain slab, with a short inscription, marks the spot; which refers to one upon his cenotaph in the Temple church. This very learned lawyer published many works, and was supposed to have left several manuscripts. Capel Loft, Esq. edited the whole of his works. Quere, Whether he was related to Dr. Gilbert, successively bishop of Landaff and Salisbury, and archbishop of York, who had some dispute with the mayor of Salisbury about their respective jurisdictions, when the mace overcame the crosier? The assizes were held, soon after, at that city; and the judge was asked, whether he would choose to have any particular dish dressed for him. "No," replied his lordship, "but, as the bishop is to dine with me, if there is soup, do not put any *mace* in it, for the prelate does not love *mace*."

SIR JAMES MONTAGUE, *mez. Faber sc.*

SIR JAMES MONTAGUE, *la. fol. G. Kneller p. G. Vertue sc. 1722.*

Judge Montague, brother of Charles Montague, earl of Halifax, was elected a member of parliament in 1705, 1708, and 1710, for Carlisle in Cumberland. After having been solicitor and attorney-general to Queen Ann, he was called to the degree of sergeant at law, October 23, 1714; and appointed a baron of the exchequer the 20th of that month; named a commissioner of the great seal in the year 1718; knighted; and, May 4, 1722, made chief baron. Sir James died October 20, 1723; and had married Tufton, daughter of Sir William Wray, by Olympia, daughter of Sir Humphrey Tufton, Knt. and Bart. Lady Montague died in 1712, and was buried in Canterbury Cathedral. Their only daughter and heir

married, October 1, 1723, Clement Wearg, Esq. barrister at law, afterwards solicitor-general. Judge Montague was a tory in politics; and was charged, in September, 1710–11, at the bar of the House of Commons, with writing a letter concerning his election for Carlisle, which reflected upon Her Majesty's honour. But he exculpated himself from this accusation, which probably originated in malice; as his attachment to his royal mistress was evident. Being a very eloquent pleader, he was fully competent to impress his justification on the minds of his auditory.

ROBERT PRICE, *oval frame, arms, large fol. G. Kneller p. 1714, Vertue sc.*

ROBERT PRICE, *prefixed to his "Life," 1734, small oval in a square, B. Dandridge p. G. King sc.*

ROBERT PRICE, *in the "Law Tree."*

Mr. Baron Price, eldest son of Thomas Price, Esq. of Geeler in Denbighshire, by Margaret Wynn, an heiress, was born at Kerig y Druidion, (Castrum Druidum,) January 14, 1653. From Wrexham grammar-school he went to St. John's College; and thence, when about 20 years of age, to Lincoln's Inn. Desirous of completing his education, he travelled through France and Italy. On his return, with every advantage that birth, fortune, and a fine understanding, highly cultivated, could give, he became known in parliament as member for Weobly. In 1682 he opposed the exclusion bill, and soon obtained considerable eminence in his profession: in that year he became attorney-general for South Wales, alderman of Hereford, and recorder of Radnor. In 1684 he was appointed steward to Catherine, queen dowager of Charles II. town-clerk of Gloucester; and, in 1686, king's council
at

at Ludlow. He felt grateful to the Stuarts, and therefore did not, perhaps, entirely approve the Revolution. Indignant at the preposterous grant of the great lordships of Denbigh, Bromfield, and Gale in Denbighshire, to the Earl of Portland, in 1695, he delivered one of the most masterly speeches that ever was heard in the House of Commons; the consequence of which was, that Bentinck did not become, what he dreaded, the *real Prince* of Wales. The court was highly incensed, but the judge felt he had done his duty; and, as he had lost the attorney-generalship of Glamorgan, and the town-clerkship of Gloucestershire in 1688, it might be thought he would have been deprived of all his other offices in 1695: but this did not happen. The king disliked the man, but he could not help reverencing the lawyer; as was evident, by his being appointed, in 1700, a judge of Brecknock circuit. After sitting for Weobly twenty years, he resigned his interest to his eldest son, who was then unanimously chosen. On Queen Ann's accession, who was "entirely English," he was placed upon the exchequer bench, where he sat with the greatest credit during that reign; and till 1726, when the gout, stone, and gravel, obliged him to remove into the court of Common Pleas, the duties of which were more easy. But his reputation brought so much business before him, on the bench and in his chambers, that he had not the relief he expected. The prevalent disorder, in 1732, seized him when at Kensington, in common with a multitude of aged persons, and deprived Britain of one of her wisest and most virtuous patriots, February 2, 1732. The Baron died with a piety which edified all those who witnessed his departure. Not a complaint escaped him, and he merely said, "It is hard to die." He was buried at Weobly,

Weobly, by his own desire. When we see this great man opposing a victorious monarch; a powerful favourite; bravely deciding against the tumultuous sedition at a Coventry election; sitting in judgment on the disturbers of the peace of Britain, in the year 1715; and declare, after great deliberation, against his sovereign, George I. in behalf of the Prince of Wales, when ten of his brethren decided in behalf of His Majesty; we cannot but applaud him: though in the last determination he appears to have been mistaken. The judge, in 1710, created an alms-house for six poor persons, at Caer y Druidion; and he rebuilt his seat at Foxley, within two miles of Hereford. He married, September 23, 1679, Lucy, eldest daughter and co-heir of Robert Rodd, Esq. whose mother, Ann, was daughter and heiress of Thomas Neal, Esq. of Warnford, Hants. By this marriage he received a fortune of more than 13,000*l.* besides other advantages. The alliance was unfortunate, as far as related to the lady, who possessed an irritability of temper that even a judge could not subdue. In consequence he was obliged to separate himself from her, dreading personal violence; and, adds the writer from whom I copy:—"this gentlewoman lived in an apartment over mine, in Gray's Inn, in 1727, where she frequently disturbed the whole staircase by her outrageous cruelty to her servants." The issue of Baron Price was Thomas, a most excellent, accomplished, and beautiful young man, supposed to have been poisoned in Italy, at the age of 26, by a Venetian lady, whose charms he slighted; Uvedale Tomkyn Price, Esq. who left a family by Ann, daughter and co-heir of Lord Arthur Somerset; and Lucy. There was a laughable circumstance happened to the judge when on his travels. His luggage was opened at Florence

rence and Rome : in the latter city his books were particularly inspected. Coke upon Lyttleton, in black letter, was viewed with great suspicion ; it was, as the wise searcher thought, an heretical Bible. The owner was therefore seized, and both him and the guilty folio were taken before the Pope. The holy father could not read the language, but the lawyer explained its contents. Innocent XI. who loved English heretics better than French catholics, graciously accepted the black letter book, and placed it in the Vatican Library.

SIR FRANCIS PAGE, *oval frame, arms, la. fol. C. d'Agar p. Vertue sc.* 1720.

SIR FRANCIS PAGE, *la. fol. Richardson p. Vertue sc.*

Sir Francis Page was the son of the vicar of Bloxham in Oxfordshire. Adopting the profession of the law, but possessing few requisites to excite attention, he aided his interest by publishing various political pamphlets, which, though probably insignificant performances, were received with attention by those for whose use they were written. He was called to the coif, December 14, 1704; became king's sergeant, January 26, 1714-15; a baron of the exchequer, May 22, 1718; a justice of the Common Pleas, November 4, 1726; and a justice of the King's Bench, September 27, 1727. He had been accused of bribery at the Banbury election in 1722; but he was acquitted in the House of Commons, by a majority of 132. Sir Francis disgraced himself by his tautology and mean language*: and he rendered

* In a charge at the assizes, Page made this eloquent address to the grand jury :—" Gentlemen of the jury, you ought to enquire after recusants *in that kind*, and such as do not frequent the church *in that kind*; but *above all*, such as haunt ale-houses *in that kind*; notorious whore-masters *in*

rendered himself extremely odious by his dreadful severity. Instead of being the criminal's counsel, as the judges almost always are, he endeavoured to convict, that he might have the luxury of condemning; and was called, in consequence, the HANGING JUDGE. He was fond of making doggerel lines upon those he knew. Treating one King, a rhyming thatcher, with his usual rigour, in a cause at Dorchester, the man exclaimed, after the trial was over,

God, in his rage,
Made a Judge Page.

This disgrace to the bench outlived all his crimed brethren. When phthisicky and decrepid, as he passed along from court, a gentleman enquired particularly of the state of his health. "My dear Sir, you see I keep hanging on, hanging on." He died, unlamented, December, 1741, at the age of 80. I heard, when a boy, some very severe lines that had been placed upon his monument, which his relatives greatly resented. Page was the judge who tried Savage for murder, whom he seemed anxious to condemn: indeed, he owned that he had been particularly severe against him. Symonds, of Exeter College, Oxford, well known there for his talent of mimicry, used to take Page off incomparably well.

"in that kind, drunkards and blasphemers in that kind, and all notorious offenders in that kind, are to be presented in that kind, and as the laws in that kind direct, must be proceeded against in that kind." A gentleman asking another when the court had risen, "How do you like the charge?" replied, "It was the best of *that kind* that ever I heard." To the grand jury of Middlesex, May 22, 1736, he began his charge: "I dare venture to affirm, Gentlemen, on my own knowledge, that England never was so happy both at home and abroad as it now is." This was not only a bull but a blunder of another kind; he could not know what happened before he was born. At a trial at Derby, about a small spot of ground, which was attempted to be proved had been a garden, an old woman, a witness for the defendant, swore there never had been a flower grown there since Adam was created. "Turn the witness away," said the judge.

Sir

Sir Thomas Wheate, of Glympton near Woodstock, had a portrait of Page, "a judge without mercy, and a gentleman without manners." How odious is such a character.

SIR JOSEPH JEKYL, *oval, la. fol. M. Dahl pinx. G. Vertue sc.*

SIR JOSEPH JEKYL, *sitting, neckcloth and ruffles, la. fol. M. Dahl p. G. Vertue sc. 1702.*

Sir Joseph Jekyl made no inconsiderable figure in the political hemisphere for many years. A lawyer, and a whig in his principles, he was courted and caressed by the ministry of William III. He became sergeant at law, October 1, 1700; and king's sergeant on the 31st of the same month, in which office Queen Ann confirmed him, June 24, 1702. He had, in 1698, been elected a member of parliament for the borough of Eye in Suffolk, for which he sat in the five subsequent; but in 1713 and 1714 he was chosen for Lymington, Hants. In 1722, 1727, and 1734, he represented Ryegate in Surry; and he, invariably, in all these parliaments, voted upon the strictest whig principles: in short, no man was ever more consistent. In the year 1736 he overwhelmed Walpole with the vengeance of the gin drinkers, then no inconsiderable multitude. The measure was benevolent; and he wished that a tax should operate to lessen the consumption of that liquid fire: his was the praise; the whole blame fell upon Sir Robert, who suffered greatly by the attempt. He is represented in the above print as master of the rolls, and had been chief justice of Chester. After the death of Sir John Trevor he succeeded to the mastership of the rolls, May 17, 1717; and he presided as such with great credit. His successors were greatly benefited by his munificence: for,
the

the September following his appointment, he began the convenient and magnificent residence appropriated for the masters of the rolls; but His Majesty, George I. gave him 5000*l.* towards finishing it. Sir Joseph was a governor of the Charter-House; and died of a mortification in his bowels, at Bell-Bar, his seat in Hertfordshire, August 29, 1738, with the character of “having been a gentleman who meant well; a “lover of liberty and of his country.” He was a strenuous and skilful supporter of the Brunswick interest. In religion he seems to claim our regard, by obtaining the bill to appropriate the first fruits and tenths towards the formation of a fund for the augmentation of the poorer ecclesiastical benefices; but I fear this was only a whig project to court the church: it is, however, allowed, that “he was a useful subject, an upright “lawyer, and amiable in private life.” Sir Joseph married a sister of the great Lord Somers; but leaving no issue by that lady, who died September 29, 1745, at Bell-Bar in Hertfordshire, he devised his estates to his nephew, John Jekyll, Esq. Lady Jekyll, who perhaps had no higher ideas of religion than her husband and brother, but imagined she had as much sense as either, or both, used to ask Whiston odd questions, to puzzle him. Once, at dinner, she said to him,—“Pray, Sir, “why was Eve made of one of Adam’s ribs.” He seemed to evade the question; but she still renewing it, he replied, “Because the rib, madam, “was the crookedest bone he had.”

WILLIAM FELLOWS, *mez. I. Vr. Bank pinx.*
J. Smith sc. 1723.

Mr. Bromley asserts, that William Fellows, Esq. was a master in chancery, 1707, and that he died

died in 1724; but he evidently must have been mistaken by that gentleman, for Sir *John Fellows*, Bart. created June 20, 1718, by George I. who purchased an estate at Carshalton, Surry; built a handsome house there; and died in 1724.

SYLVESTER PETYT, *fol. R. White p. 1701, G. White sc. 1708.*

SYLVESTER PETYT, (*in the Inner Temple Library,*) *mez. R. Vr. Bleeck p. G. White sc. It resembles also the picture in Bernard's Inn.*

Sylvester Petyt, Esq. principal of Bernard's Inn, was brother of the learned antiquary, William Petyt, Esq. keeper of the records in the Tower, to whose memory this gentleman erected a monument in the Temple Church.

THOMAS VERNON, *prefixed to his "Reports," 1726, fol. G. Kneller p. Vertue sc. 1725.*

Branches of the family of Vernon were residents in the counties of Chester, Derby, Salop, and Worcester, where they have been highly respected; one of which was created baronets, and another is ennobled. This gentleman was son and heir of Richard Vernon, Esq. of Henbury-Hall, Worcestershire, which seat, I think, he rebuilt in 1710; but he chiefly resided at Twickenham-Park, Middlesex, conveyed to him in 1702, by the Earl of Albemarle. Mr. Vernon made a considerable figure in the reigns of Queen Ann and George I.; representing the borough of Whitechurch, Hants, in the parliaments called in 1710, 1713, 1714, and 1722. He had been secretary to the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth; but I do not know what relation he was to the Right Hon. James Vernon, who died January 31, 1726-7, aged

aged 82, who had been, during the last five years of the reign of William III. secretary of state. He died at Twickenham-Park, August 22, 1726; and is as well known as a lawyer as a politician, by his book of "Reports." Thomas Vernon, his son and heir, left an only daughter and heir, Emma, who married Henry Cecil, tenth earl, and first marquis of Exeter of that name, by which alliance the seat and capital estate of Hanbury went into that illustrious house: but there being no issue by this marriage, the estate, on his lordship's decease, reverted to the lady's family. Twickenham-Park was sold by the heirs of the purchaser, it having been bought for temporary convenience only, on account of its vicinity to London.

WILLIAM PEER WILLIAMS, in a tie-wig, prefixed to his "*Reports*," fol. G. Kneller p. *Vertue sc.* 1740.

William Peer Williams, Esq. an eminent counsellor at law, and member of parliament for Bishops in Shropshire, 1722, gained great reputation by his book of "Reports," which contains a collection of precedents highly useful to the profession; and has been republished with great care. This eminent lawyer lost his wife October 19, 1724, and died in Chancery-lane, June, 1736, after having acquired a fortune of 15,000*l.* by his very extensive practice. He purchased of the Earl of Caernarvon, afterwards Duke of Chandos, the manor of Northall, Middlesex, in 1722; which his son, Sir Hutchin Williams, of Chichester, created a baronet by George II. April 6, 1747, alienated, in 1756, to Francis Child, Esq. trustee for Mrs. Agatha Child, widow.

LAWYER

LAWYER IN DOCTORS' COMMONS.

THOMAS WALKER, *in a doctor's gown, band and tie-wig, Perry sc. This is a private print, engraved at Dr. Walker's own expence.*

Thomas Walker, LL.D. studied the civil law, and was appointed an advocate in Doctors' Commons. He died at Putney, September 16 or 17, 1764, aged 62; and was buried in the chapel belonging to Queen's College, Cambridge, of which he had been a Fellow. Quere, Whether any relation to Thomas Walker, Esq. commissioner of the customs, and surveyor-general of His Majesty's land revenue, who died in 1748, and was buried at Wimbleton?

LORDS OF SESSIONS IN SCOTLAND.

SIR HEW. DALRYMPLE, *Æt. 80, oval frame, sitting, arms, fol. W. Aikman p. R. Cooper sc. 1732.*

The Right Hon. Sir Hugh Dalrymple, Bart. of North Berwick, lord president of session, died in February, 1737, aged 85 years; and was succeeded in his title and estate by his grandson, Sir Hugh Dalrymple, the eldest son of his son, Sir Robert Dalrymple, Knt. deceased. This veteran in the law, was third son of James Dalrymple, the seventh baron and first Viscount Stair, and brother to James, created Earl of Stair; to Sir James Dalrymple the antiquary, also created a baronet; Dr. Thomas Dalrymple, physician to the sovereign in Scotland; and to Sir David Dalrymple, the lord advocate, created a baronet. These

VOL. III. P brothers

brothers were all distinguished characters: Sir Hugh was very eminent for his great abilities, and knowledge of the jurisprudence in Scotland.

SIR WALTER PRINGLE, *fol. A. Allan pinxit, R. Cooper sc.*

Sir Walter Pringle, of Newhall, was appointed a lord of session in Scotland, May 1, 1718, on the decease of Sir Gilbert Elliot. Bromley says he died in 1736. In that year died Robert Pringle, Esq. of Rotterdam, aged 80, on his return to England from Spa, who originally came from Holland with William III. at the Revolution; and was appointed deputy-secretary for Scotland, May 1, 1718; then secretary at war for Great Britain; and, at his death, he was register-general of the shipping, and commissioner of the customs: but what affinity there was between the lord of session and the register-general, I do not know.

CLASS VII.

MEN OF THE SWORD.

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

WILLIAM CADOGAN, Earl of Cadogan, when Lieutenant-general, *mez. La Guerre p. J. Simon sc.*

Quere, Is there not another engraving of the earl; or was the same plate altered?

This nobleman, of ancient descent in Wales, was the son of Henry Cadogan, counsellor at law, and the grandson of William Cadogan, who, for his valiant deeds in Ireland, in the cause of his religion, king, and country, was appointed by
Charles

Charles I. governor of the borough and castle of Trim in that kingdom. The grandson possessing equal military ardour, fought under William and Marlborough; and, at his accession, George I. found him a lieutenant-general. As the former William had opposed the rebels, under Charles I. in Ireland, this William subdued those of George I. in Scotland. For his gallant services there he was honoured with the order of the thistle; advanced, June 30, 1716, to the title of Baron Reading; and, May 8, 1718, to the rank of Baron Cadogan, of Oakley, Viscount Caversham, and Earl of Cadogan. His Majesty appointed him, besides, master-general of the ordnance; and, during his absence in 1723, one of the lord justices. He died June 3, 1726, at which time he was general of all the king's forces; colonel of the first regiment of foot-guards; governor of the Isle of Wight; master of the robes; high steward of Reading; and a member of the privy council. In him the nation lost a brave and virtuous man*. By his countess, Margareta Cecilia, daughter of William Munter, counsellor of the court of Holland, who long survived him, he left issue, only daughters and co-heirs, so that the viscounty and earldom were lost; but his brother Charles succeeded, by virtue of the limitation, to the barony. His Majesty George III. created his son, Charles Sloane, the present peer, Earl of Cadogan, and Viscount Chelsea of the county of Middlesex. It should be remarked, that the gallant Earl of Cadogan was the maternal grandson of Sir Hardress Waller, who gained great reputation in Ireland, under William III.; and in Flanders, under

* His death is recorded by Tickell, in a poem, beginning,

“Of Marlborough’s captains and Eugenio’s friends,

“The last Cadogan to the grave descends, &c.”

the same monarch and Marlborough: being wounded at Höchstet, he was taken prisoner by the Duc de Vendosme, but exchanged for the Baron Palavicini. He suffered no opportunity to escape him of advancing the service: by dropping his glove, as it were accidentally, at Tanniers, during a treaty, he showed the colonel of the artillery where the cannon should be placed, which greatly contributed to the victory the following day. He excelled, too, as a plenipotentiary at the Hague and Vienna. Pope, having taken some offence at his lordship, gave vent to his spleen, or rather malignity, in some very severe and sarcastic lines, which having been long repeated from one to another, have, I believe, at last got into print; but which, from his lordship's general character, it is to be hoped he did not deserve, and therefore they shall not appear in pages which are not destined to be the vehicle of resentment or abuse.

JAMES STANHOPE, Earl Stanhope, *mez.* Kneller *p.* *Fäber sc.* 1735, in the “*Kit Cat Club.*”

JAMES STANHOPE, Earl Stanhope, *V. Loo p.* J. Hall *sculp.*

JAMES STANHOPE, Earl Stanhope, *mez.* Kneller *p.* Simon *sc.*

JAMES STANHOPE, Earl Stanhope, *oval,* in “*Cox's Memoirs.*”

James Stanhope, Earl Stanhope, Viscount and Baron of Mahon, grandson of an earl of Chesterfield, was early introduced to the public, by his father, the Hon. Alexander Stanhope, who was sixteen years envoy to the States General. Though Britain has produced as many illustrious characters as any nation, ancient or modern, she has not given birth to many who can vie, in the
successful

successful exercise of great and various talents, with this nobleman. He justly gained the reputation of a hero in Piedmont, at Namur, Cadiz, Rodendello, Barcelona, Mahon, and Madrid; and was considered a wise senator while a commoner, and excelled greatly in the House of Peers. He filled the offices of first commissioner of the treasury, and the chancellorship of the exchequer, with equal reputation; and was frequently named a lord justice of Great Britain. As a negociator he was unrivalled, as was acknowledged at Paris, Madrid, the Hague, Berlin, and other courts whither he went ambassador and plenipotentiary. His own sovereigns, William, Ann, and George I. highly esteemed him; and the monarchs of other kingdoms equally respected and admired him. The Emperor of Germany; the Kings of France, Spain, Portugal, Prussia, and Sardinia; personally valued him: in addition to which, he had the singular honour of entertaining at his table, while in Germany, his own sovereign, George I. the Prince Bishop of Osnaburgh, Duke of York, His Majesty's brother; and the King of Prussia. The title of earl was conferred upon him, May 2, 1717. Britain was deprived of this most estimable lord very unexpectedly: his lordship, speaking with great vehemence in a debate, was suddenly seized with a giddiness, in the House of Lords, and being conveyed to his house in the Cock Pit, Whitehall, was instantly let blood. On the following day, February 5, 1720-1, a drowsiness was succeeded by suffocation, and he immediately expired. When the news reached the palace, His Majesty burst into tears, and retired for some hours to his closet: there to lament the death of one of the brightest ornaments of Europe. To do his memory all imaginable honour, his majesty commanded that his

corpse, when sent to Chevening in Kent, should be attended by the horse grenadiers, two hundred of the life guards, and two battalions of the foot guards: the royal coaches, and many of those of the nobility followed. His relict was Lucy, daughter of Thomas Pitt, of Stratford, Wilts, Esq. who had been governor of Fort St. George in the East Indies. This lady, then with child, unable to bear the shock of his lordship's death, lingered till February 24, 1722-3, when she followed him to a premature grave. Their issue was, Philip, his successor, twin with Lucy; George, to whom George I. stood sponsor in person, who fought and conquered at Culloden; Jane, James, and Catherine, posthumous twins, born August 19, 1721: the boy died at the age of twelve. Lord Stanhope had all the great qualities, without the weaknesses of Marlborough. He was as amiable in private life, as great in his public capacities. His lordship was a "handsome, dark-complexioned man." His monument, on the right-hand entrance to the choir of Westminster Abbey, was, at the time of its erection, one of the most magnificent to be seen in that noble collection of sepulchral grandeur.

GEORGE CARPENTER, Lord Carpenter, *mex.*
A. V. Diest p. Faber sc.

GEORGE CARPENTER, Lord Carpenter, *a small half length, in the title to his "Life," Parr sc.*

The Carpenters are an ancient family, resident in Herefordshire, where they possessed an estate that had been in the family for three centuries, which was sold by his lordship's grandfather: he, however, was fortunate enough, just before his death, to regain it by purchase. Another branch had the manor of Homme in that county, which
 its

owner devised to this peer, who had but a small inheritance to found his fortunes upon; being a younger son of a younger son. His lordship's epitaph, though inscribed by an only son to the best of fathers, proclaims merely the truth, when it informs us, that Lord Carpenter rose from the station of a private gentleman in the horse guards to be a general officer, and commander of all the forces in North Britain. He served his country for fifty-nine years; but his promotion was gradual: his services always preceding his advancement. During that time he was employed in the army, through the whole course of the wars of England with France; in Ireland, Flanders, and Spain; and always with honour and reputation to himself: and was never absent from his post when there was an action, or when one was expected. He was as remarkable for his great humanity, as for his courage and presence of mind in time of service and most imminent danger. By his perseverance, integrity, and evenness of temper, during the Spanish war, he not only gained the affections of his countrymen, but the esteem of the generals of the allies, and of the Emperor Charles VI. to whom he was appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, in 1715. He had been of the utmost service in suppressing the rebellion in Scotland, by preventing the friends of the Prince, who claimed the crown, from seizing Newcastle upon Tyne; and also at the decisive victory at Preston. Lord Carpenter was governor of the island of Minorca, and frequently sat in the British House of Commons. This worthy veteran was dangerously wounded at Almanza; but still more at Almanera, where a musket ball broke his jaw-bone, beat out his teeth, and lodged in the root of his tongue, near the gullet, where it remained fifty-one

weeks before it could be extracted. He was ennobled May 4, 1719; died February 10, 1731-2, aged 74; and was buried at Imonselbury, near Winchester. By Alice, daughter of Lord Charlemont, he had issue, George, his only child, who succeeded him in the honour of Baron Carpenter, of Killaghy in the county of Kilkenny.

SIR CHARLES WILLS, K. B. *oval, cloak and breast-plate, mez. M. Dahl p. J. Simon sc.*

Sir Charles Wills, knight of the bath, was lieutenant of the ordnance, colonel of the first regiment of foot guards, field-marshal, a general of foot, and a representative for the borough of Totness, Devonshire, in the parliaments called 1722, and the three succeeding. He died December 25, 1741. Quere, Was this gentleman related to Mr. Wills, who died at Lambeth, January 20, 1743; aged 102?

MICHAEL RICHARDS, *mez. Kneller p. 1719, Faber sc. 1755.*

The Hon. Michael Richards, brigadier-general, master-surveyor of the ordnance stores and provisions of war, was highly esteemed; died February 5, 1722, aged 48; and was buried at Charlton in Kent. His three nieces, his heirs, daughters of James Craggs, Esq. and sisters to Secretary Craggs, erected a most superb monument for him, which is placed on the south side of the altar. On it is a statue of the deceased, in white marble, as large as the life, holding a baton with military accompaniments, with a long inscription to his honour, which may be seen in Lyson's "Environs of London," in his account of that village.

GEORGE

GEORGE WADE, *oval frame, tie wig, mez. J. V. Diest p. Faber sc. 1736.*

GEORGE WADE, *a truncheon in his left-hand, mez. J. Vr. Bank p. V. Haecken sc. 1736.*

This general, so well known in the annals of England, and generally as a great character, had not that reputation in his life-time, though he was a faithful servant of the crown. His first commission was dated December 26, 1690; after which period he advanced in preferment, under four successive princes, to the highest military honours. He was made adjutant-general, with a brevet of colonel, by Lord Galway, in 1704; and at length obtained the rank of field-marshal of His Majesty's forces; lieutenant-general of the ordnance; governor of Forts William, Augustus, and George, in Scotland; and was made a member of the privy council. He commanded against the rebels, in 1715; and having finished the unhappy contest, he remained in Scotland, and became, in 1725, commander in chief in the room of Lord Carpenter. In this situation he will always be remembered with honour and gratitude; for, under his care, the soldiers effected the famous military road through the Highlands, which has tended more to the civilization of the country, than all that the sovereigns before the reign of George could ever effect; and this too at so inconsiderable an expence, that it has caused no less wonder, than a just admiration of his incorruptible integrity. That road will, for ages, be his best monument; and, as an accompaniment, may be added the noble bridge he built over the Tay, in 1733. At the foot of this bridge are four pyramids; and on the middle of the parapet, four obelisks on pedestals. The road-way on the
bridge

bridge is handsomely paved in a figured pattern. From the bridge, which bears the following inscription, is a most beautiful view :

Mirare,
 Viam hanc militarem
 Ultra Romanos terminos,
 M. Passuum CCL. hac illac extensam,
 Aquis et paludibus insultantem,
 Per Rupes Montesque patefactam,
 Et indignanti Tavo,
 Ut cernis instratam,
 Opus hoc arduum sua solertia,
 Et decennali militum opera
 A. Ær. xnæ. 1733, posuit G. WADE,
 Copiarum in Scotia præfectus.
 Ecce quantum valeant
 Regia GEORGI II. auspicia.

This general was accused of a desire to remain at Newcastle, rather than of being eager to go farther north; but this seems to have been an ill-founded charge. That he was a soldier of tried bravery, is undoubted: witness his storming the redoubt at Minorca, at the head of the grenadiers. He, however, acquired but little fame when he commanded as generalissimo of the English and Hanoverian forces: indeed, the English were greatly dissatisfied with him and the Duc d'Arenberg. They accused one of being "vain and weak, without confidence, weight, or authority." These allied generals were severely censured in England, 1744; and became the ridicule of France, not only in private companies, but were the subjects of farces and pantomimes upon the stage. It must be allowed, that General Wade was, at that time, perhaps, too much advanced in years to hold so important a post; and it certainly would

would have been better for his reputation to have remained at home, in the enjoyment of his former laurels, without attempting to gain more. He died March 14, 1748, aged 75. He was buried in Westminster Abbey; and is supposed to have left 100,000*l**. His natural daughter married Mr. Mason; and afterwards the Rev. Mr. Jebb, chaplain to Dr. Herring, archbishop of Canterbury. Dr. John Burton, of Eton, wrote her a Latin letter, in his "*Iter Sussexiense*," addressed to Corn. Emil. General Wade was said to be a very worthy man where women were not concerned. It was Wade who introduced the bill to disarm and change the dress of the Highlanders.

* Marshal Wade was greatly attached to gaming, and not very nice in the company he gamed with. Once, when at play, he missed a very valuable gold snuff-box, richly set with diamonds. Enraged, he swore no man should leave the room until it was found; and insisted upon an immediate search. A gentleman, who sat on his right, dressed as an officer, with clothes much worn, and who, with great humility, had asked and obtained permission, four or five times, to go his shilling with the marshal, with great vehemence declared, upon the honour of a soldier, that he had not the box, nor knew any thing of it, but that he would die rather than be searched: he was willing, however, to retire to the next room, and defend his honour, or perish in the attempt. The marshal, who before had his suspicions, was now confirmed in them, and, as the sword was to be referred to, instantly prepared for the attack; but, to his confusion, in drawing, he felt the box in a secret pocket. Stung with remorse at having wounded the honour of a soldier, he said, as he hastily left the room: "Sir, I here, with great reason, ask your pardon; and hope to find it granted, by your breakfasting with me, and hereafter ranking me amongst your friends." At breakfast, the Marshal said, "Why, Sir, could you refuse being searched?" "Because, marshal, being upon half-pay and friendless, I am obliged to husband every penny. I had, that day, little appetite; and as I could not eat what I had paid for, nor afford to lose it, the leg and wing of a fowl, with a manchet, were then wrapped up in a piece of paper in my pocket: the idea of these being found there, appeared ten times more terrible than fighting the room round." "Enough, my dear boy, you have said enough! your name. Let us dine at Sweet's to-morrow; we must prevent your being subjected again to such a dilemma." At Sweet's the marshal presented him with a captain's commission, and a purse of guineas to enable him to join the regiment. This exactly explains Wade's character. It does him honour. The poor officer, though evidently fond of fowl, was, it is still more evident, not a chicken-hearted. By such extraordinary accidents does merit gain what it otherwise ought to have obtained.

JOSEPH SABINE, *coat looped, mez.* G. Kneller p. 1711, *Faber sc.* 1742.

General Sabine served in the armies of Queen Ann. When a brigadier, at Oudenarde, in 1708, he animated the soldiers by his example; and was employed in the same year, at the siege of Lisle. In the following reign his regiment, with three others, were disbanded, in 1718; yet he was valued by George II. highly. Sabine died October 5, 1739, a general of foot, colonel of the guards, and governor of Gibraltar; and had sat in one parliament, that of 1727, for Berwick upon Tweed. The general is also remembered as a member of another, but different kind of institution, yclept the Grub-street Club. He was a married man; and, surviving his wife, he used to tell his friends, he had seen her apparition. It might have been *dangerous* to have denied the assertion, but it would have been very foolish to have believed it*. His son, John Sabine, Esq. of Tewing in Hertfordshire, married Miss Osburn, of Essex, April 6, 1742.

* "General Sabine had a seat at Tewing in Hertfordshire; and gave the following relation to Dr. Yarborough, the rector of that parish, a gentleman of great honour and veracity, and much good sense: that being dangerously ill of his wounds after a battle abroad, and beginning to recover, as he lay awake one night, in his bed, having a candle in his chamber, he saw, on the sudden, the curtains drawn back to his bed's feet, and his wife, then in England, (a lady whom he greatly loved,) presenting herself to his full view, at the opening of the curtains, and then disappearing. He was amazed at the sight; and fell into deep reflection upon this extraordinary apparition. In a short time afterwards he received the melancholy news from England, that his beloved consort was dead; and that she died at such a time, which, as near as he could possibly recollect, was the very time at which he had seen that strange apparition. This he immediately entered down in his note-book; continuing, ever afterwards, fully persuaded of the certainty of some apparitions, notwithstanding the general prejudice to the contrary: which, said he, often, I can, from my own knowledge in this instance, confidently oppose upon the strongest grounds. This is the story, and I have set it down as I have heard it from the above-mentioned worthy Doctor, without making any remarks."

J.J.

Gent. Mag. for 1783, p. 463.

ROBERT

ROBERT DALZIEL, *C. Alexander p. Petit, fils, sculp.*

Lieutenant-general Robert Dalziel, an officer of great merit, served in all the campaigns of the illustrious Marlborough. The general was, I suppose, descended from a branch of the Dalziels, earls of Carnwath, a title lost by the attainder of Robert Dalziel, the sixth earl, by his engaging in the rebellion of 1715. This hardy veteran survived all his contemporaries, and died October 14, 1768, aged 96. Soldiers who survive the casualties of actual service, often die very old: the duties of their profession harden their bodies, and, perhaps, their minds too; because all that they experience in common life is ease and safety, compared to what they have known in their campaigns. Dalziel had seen, and probably served under Charles II. and all his subsequent sovereigns, James II. William and Mary, Ann, George I. and George II. I think I have heard a very extraordinary story of a daughter of this general officer's intriguing with a common soldier. The enraged father endeavoured to have him shot for deserting his arms; but, at the court martial, the frail fair nobly came forward, and declared, that "the culprit did not quit his arms when he *played* the lover." This saved his life; and the lady gave him her hand: he was a fine young man. Dalziel became reconciled; and the affair ended with his receiving a commission from him who had wished to have shed his blood, as an expiation for the violation of the chastity of his daughter.

JOSHUA

JOSHUA GUEST, *mez. V. Diest p. 1724, S. Taylor sc. 1744.*

This bold and fortunate son of Mars, from a very humble beginning, both in his civil and military capacity, deservedly rose to the rank of a general. He had actually been hostler to the person who kept the post-office at Boroughbridge in Yorkshire. So far was he from concealing his once subaltern situation in the army, when removed from the care of horses, that he always sent the first slice of meat from his table to the centinels at his gate: because, said he, "I remember, when I stood centinel, I envied those who were at dinner within doors." In the north aisle of Westminster Abbey is a handsome monument erected to his memory, admirably well cut, having his bust thereon, in white marble, with the following concise, but energetic inscription on the tablet beneath:

SACRED

To those virtues

That adorn a Christian and a soldier,
This marble, perpetuates the memory
Of Lieutenant-General JOSHUA GUEST,
Who closed a service of sixty years,
By faithfully defending EDINBURGH CASTLE
Against the rebels, 1745.

His widow, (who lies near him,) caused this to be erected. He died in 1747, aged 87; she, in 1751.

OFFICERS

OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.

GEORGE BYNG, Viscount Torrington, *in armour*, Ato. mez. J. Faber sc. 1708.

GEORGE BYNG, Viscount Torrington, *collar of the Order of the Bath*, mez. J. Davison p. J. Faber sc. 1730.

GEORGE BYNG, Viscount Torrington, mez. G. Knel-ler p. J. Faber sc. 1718.

GEORGE BYNG, Viscount Torrington, *in Birch's "Lives," Houbraken sc.*

GEORGE BYNG, Viscount Torrington, *a small circle*, Miller sc.

George Byng, Viscount Torrington, the restorer of his family, was of ancient descent, and born at Wrotham in Kent, where the Byngs had long flourished, and possessed considerable property as private gentlemen; but the estate, for some time, was alienated from the family, by his lordship's father. Mr. Byng, at the early age of fifteen, went to sea as a volunteer, on a recommendation from Charles II. procured by the Duke of York. In about three years he quitted the sea service, and served as a cadet under Kirk, in the garrison at Tangier; and he soon rose to the rank of lieutenant. By the persuasion of the Lord Dartmouth he again returned to the navy, in which, to the honour of himself and the advantage of his family, he ever after continued steady. He felt, though at an early age, a due sense of resentment for the violated rights of his country; and was anxious to contribute his part in placing the crown upon another head, that should wear it more advantageously for the public good. In consequence he was entrusted with the design then carrying on, to gain over the fleet to the Prince of Orange; and he had the honour of convey-

veying the submission of the English tars to the prince, at Windsor; when he obtained the command of the *Constant Warwick*, a ship of the fourth rate. Through a succession of meritorious service, under Rooke, Russel, and Shovel; and well-earned promotions; by the favour of his sovereign, George I. on the 9th of September, 1721, he obtained the additional dignity of the peerage, by the title of Viscount Torrington, and Baron Byng, of Southill in the county of Bedford. While a commoner, he represented the town of Plymouth in different parliaments. He enjoyed, deservedly, the highest honours in his profession; and of civil employments, had, at different times, an ample share: the rank of privy counsellor; and knighthood of the bath, on the revival of that order in 1725, crowned the whole, and left nothing else to be desired, as, in fact, there was hardly any thing more left to be bestowed. Triumphant on the main, the fleets of France were compelled to yield to his superior skill and courage, wherever he hoisted his flag. The misguided James and his unfortunate son found in him an unconquerable enemy; as did France, Spain, and Sweden. He died first lord commissioner of the admiralty, January 17, 1732-3, in his 70th year, and was buried at Southill in Bedfordshire. Lord Torrington was equally skilful and brave, and as courteous as either; uniting the graces of the army with the gallantry of the navy: as he evinced by his elegant attention to the Arch-duchess, Mary Ann of Austria, whom he conveyed to her royal bridegroom, John V. king of Portugal. His politeness gained him a letter of thanks from the King of Sardinia; and even Philip V. whom he acted against, acknowledged his merit. His lordship married Margaret, daughter of James Master, of East Longden in

in Kent, Esq. an alliance that has been peculiarly fortunate; for the late William Daniel Masters, of Yokes in Kent, Esq. devised his fine estate there, after his relict's death, to the present peer. His lordship's family consisted of eleven sons and four daughters. Pattee and George, the two eldest sons, became, successively, Viscounts Torrington: John, the fourth, was the unfortunate admiral; about the merits of whose case his judges, at the time, and posterity, since, have been much divided in opinion; and the latter still continues to regard his fate with commiseration.

MATTHEW AYLMER, Lord Aylmer, 1710, *mez.*

Matthew Aylmer, second son of Sir Christopher Aylmer, a baronet of Ireland, was created Baron of Babrath, from a family seat in the county of Meath, in that kingdom, by George I. May 1, 1718. He went a *reformade* to sea, through the persuasion of the Duke of Buckingham; to whom he had been a page. His first promotion in the fleet was an appointment to the command of the Charles galley; but in the reign of James II. he commanded a ship. Lord Russel made him one of his seconds, when Rear-admiral Carter fell at La Hogue; and he was raised to that rank, as a reward for the gallant services he performed under him. William III. sent him to the Mediterranean, where he subdued the sea rovers; and obtained a peace at Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli: this event gained him great reputation. After the accession of Queen Ann he refused to serve under Colonel Churchill, and was superseded by Sir John Leake; but George I. restored him to his former station in the navy, and gave him an Irish barony; appointed him governor of Greenwich Hospital; keeper of the palace and park there; and a com-

missioner of the admiralty. Besides which, he represented Dover as one of its barons, from 1698 till his death, except in the last parliament of Queen Ann. His lordship died immediately after he had been raised to the rank of rear-admiral of Great Britain, August 18, 1720; and was buried at Greenwich, where he had long resided. "He had," said Mackay, "a very good head; was indefatigable and designing; was very zealous for the liberties of the people; made a good figure in parliament as well as the fleet: handsome in his person, of a brown complexion." By Sarah, daughter of Edward Ellis, of London, Esq. he had Henry, his successor; and two daughters: Elizabeth; and Lucy, who became second wife to Hugh Fortescue, Esq. father of the Earl of Clinton, K.B. by virtue of a limitation in the patent; but the earldom reverted to the Earl of Lincoln.

SIR JAMES WISHART, *mez. Dahl p. Faber sc.*
1722.

Sir James Wishart was made an admiral by Queen Ann, in 1703; and a lord commissioner of the admiralty, December 12, 1710, in which year he was returned a member of parliament for Portsmouth; in which, he sat again for the same place, in 1713. His royal mistress conferred the honour of knighthood upon him; but, in the following reign he lost all his places, and was dismissed from the service, perhaps, under suspicion of favouring the interest of the exiled part of the royal family. He resided at Chelsea, and died May 30, 1723; and his relict, in January, 1736-7. This admiral was of Scotch extraction, and therefore little is known in England of his private history; but his family has produced many eminent

nent characters in Scotland. His portrait is placed with those of several other distinguished British sea officers at Hampton Court.

CHARLES WAGER, *mez.* *M. Dahl p. Faber sc.* 1710.

CHARLES WAGER, *oval, mez.* *T. Gibson p. Faber sc.* 1731 and 1737.

It has been said that this great man was educated a quaker; and, that though he left that community, he always was peculiarly kind to its members. His mother had two husbands. Eleanor, his maternal sister, married the Rev. John Watson, D.D. whom she survived; and died in 1731, and was buried at Lewisham. The gallantry of Sir Charles would have dignified any descent, as he was equally great and good, and carried the British flag triumphant in many seas. In the reign of Queen Ann he gained vast applause, by his conduct in the West Indies; and he engaged the Spanish admiral, off Carthage, till his ship blew up, when he captured the rear-admiral, with a considerable treasure: and it is supposed, that if all his officers had done their duty, he would have performed most important services. He brought Bridges and Windsor, two of his captains, before a court martial in Jamaica, where they were proved guilty, and broke. He was then only a commodore: but his gallantry gained him the honour of knighthood. In the North Sea he acted with such vigour, that he obliged Sweden to relinquish the alliance of Russia, by which George I. saved Denmark, his ally, from ruin. To reward his merit, he was made admiral of the white, first commissioner of the admiralty, and a privy counsellor. Sir Charles was a member of parliament in 1714, for Portsmouth; in 1715, for

Westlow in Cornwall; in 1722 and 1727, for Portsmouth. In 1734 he was proposed for Westminster; but Lord Sundon, his colleague, imprudently bringing in the military, at the close of the poll, the election was declared void. Sir Charles was, at that time, conveying His Majesty to the continent. Parties ran very high; and the opposition to the minister, Walpole, took that opportunity of depriving the admiral of his seat: in 1741, Westlow again returned him. This brave officer died at Chelsea, May 24, 1743, aged 77; and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where there is a monument, by Schemakers, to his memory, erected by the grateful Francis Gashrey, Esq. in 1747: a basso-relievo on it, represents the taking and destroying the Spanish galleons, in 1708; with a pyramid in the back ground, and Fame mourning over the medallion of the admiral, which an infant Hercules is admiring. Whatever may be the deficiency of the execution, the truth of the inscription compensated: a more just character is not to be found in the Abbey.

“ He was a man of great natural talents, improved by industry and long experience; who bore the highest commands; and passed through the greatest employments with credit to himself and honour to his country. He was, in his private life, humane, temperate, just, and bountiful. In public station, valiant, prudent, wise, and honest; easy of access to all; plain and unaffected in his manners; steady and resolute in his conduct; so remarkably happy in his presence of mind, that no danger ever discomposed him. He was esteemed and favoured by his king; and honoured by his country.” Sir

Charles was ever true to the promoter of his fortune, Sir Robert Walpole; and when the general voice of the house was against the pacific measures

asures

asures of the minister, he stemmed the torrent, by declaring, that, "to his knowledge, Sir Robert
" was as forward and zealous to promote the
" war as any of His Majesty's council; and, that
" nothing was a moment wanting in his province,
" that of issuing money. That he had never
" interfered in recommending any one person
" to the admiralty board; and, that if he had
" ever done so, he could declare, that he should
" have thrown up all his employments." This
assertion, proceeding from a man who had been
nine years at the head of the admiralty, had great
influence; and the noble simplicity of the admiral's conduct gained him universal regard. "I
" must instantly set sail for Holland," said his
impatient sovereign to him. "Sir, it is at the
" peril of your life." "Did you ever hear of a
" king being drowned," answered the monarch.
The admiral, with his usual gravity, replied,
" Yes, please Your Majesty, Pharaoh, king of
" Egypt." He ever promoted public charities.
The Duke of Montagu and he were patrons and
stewards of the Cockney's Feasts held at Stepney,
to apprentice poor children to the sea service:
this institution has been superseded by the Marine Society. When Mrs. Russell, daughter of Henry Cromwell, lord lieutenant of Ireland, the younger son of the Protector, Oliver, left her daughter, Mary, at his seat at Fordham, Sir Charles said, "I have purchased the estate this child is
" heir to; and I will educate and provide for
" her." His portrait is in the palace at Hampton Court.

SIR THOMAS HARDY, *mez.* *Dahl* p. 1714, *Faber* *sc.* 1722.

Sir Thomas Hardy went to sea early in life, and became a captain in 1693. He commanded the *Pembroke*, under Rooke, at Cadiz, and was left on the coast of Spain, when the English fleet were returning, with orders to steer for Lagos Bay in Portugal, to watch the galleons. He soon sailed thence to acquaint the admiral, that the Spanish galleons were gone into Vigo harbour, convoyed by seventeen French men of war. In consequence, the harbour was entered, the shipping destroyed, and an immense quantity of bullion captured. Sir Thomas was chosen to convey the intelligence to England; for which the queen conferred on him the honour of knighthood, of greater distinction at that time than it is thought now. He was afterwards advanced to the rank of a rear-admiral; and highly valued by Her Majesty, and Prince George of Denmark, lord high admiral of England. Sir Thomas sat in parliament, in 1710 and 1713, for the borough of Melcomb-Regis, Dorsetshire; and died, rear-admiral of the red, at Hampstead, August 16, 1732, aged 66; and was buried under a flat stone, in Westminster Abbey, as was Dame Constance, his wife. There is a monument erected to the memory of this "hardy tar," who was, I suppose, father of admiral Sir Charles Hardy. He had a "beautiful" daughter, married, May 27, 1732, to George Chamberlayne, Esq. M.P. who received a fortune of 10,000*l.* with her.

SIR JOHN JENNINGS, *mcz. Kneller p. 1704, Faber sc. 1722.*

Sir John Jennings was descended from a very respectable and loyal family, resident at Hudleston in Shropshire, which had suffered greatly for the cause of Charles I. Adopting the naval service, he early distinguished himself, particularly in the Mediterranean; for which he was knighted by Queen Ann, September 9, 1704. Sir John was not only a valiant admiral, but an eminent minister in the cabinet, and a useful member of the House of Commons, in which he represented Queenborough, Kent, in 1705 and 1708; and Rochester, in 1714, 1722, and 1727. He long held the office of commissioner of the admiralty; but resigned in 1727, owing to his infirmity of deafness. He was also governor of Greenwich Hospital; high steward of the royal manor of East and West Greenwich, and Lee; chief steward of the lordship, manor, and town of Deptford-Stroud; and high bailiff of the town and lordship of East Greenwich. Sir John died rear-admiral of Great Britain, December 23, 1743, aged 79, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. He married Mrs. Britain, in June, 1717, who died October 2, 1723: by whom he had issue, John Jennings, Esq. who married Mary, sister of the Earl of Clanrickard, in May, 1741. It is probable, that this admiral may have been related to the brave Sir William Jennings, an admiral in the reign of Charles II. who adopted the cause of James II. and went into the French service; in which he commanded as captain of a ship: an act not to be excused by his misguided attachment. Admiral Sir John Jennings gave the statue of his late Majesty, which stands in the great square of

Greenwich Hospital, sculptured by Rysbrack, out of a single block of white marble, which weighed eleven tons, and was taken from the French by the gallant Sir George Rook. Sir John resided in the governor's apartments in the hospital, where there is a portrait of him by Richardson.

SIR CHALONER OGLE, *mez. C. Zincke p. Faber sc. (1741.)*

SIR CHALONER OGLE, *mez. G. Hicks p. R. Tims sc.*

Sir Chaloner Ogle was a native of Kirkby, near Newcastle upon Tyne; became captain of the Swallow man of war; and was knighted May 7, 1723, for the important service he had rendered the government, by defeating and killing the infamous pirate Roberts, and taking three of his ships upon the coast of Africa; after which he was appointed admiral and commander of the fleet, on the decease of Admiral Sir John Norris. Sir Chaloner succeeded Admiral Nicholas Haddock in 1746, as a representative in parliament for the city of Rochester; was returned again in 1747; died April 11, 1750, aged 70; and was buried at Twickenham. In private life this gallant man's virtues were eminently conspicuous. He married his relation, Isabella, daughter of Dr. Ogle, a physician in Newark, who died October 12, 1723; after which he married again to his second lady: she died at her house in New Broad-street, September, 1737. When the Hon. Admiral Lee heard of Sir Chaloner's death, he said, facetiously, that he would pay his addresses to his widow; but a few hours afterwards he fell dead, without any previous illness.

CLASS VIII.

GENTLEMEN, YOUNGER SONS OF PEERS.

CHARLES CECIL, *a child with a lamb, mez. Vr. Vaart p. B. Lens sc.*

It is most probable that this is one of the children of the truly illustrious family of Cecil. The history of the Cecils of Salisbury and Exeter are both very defective; so much so, that it is with difficulty that the younger sons of either can be identified. Granger does not notice this print; but Bromley says, the Charles Cecil, Esq. whom it represents, died in 1726. A gentleman of those names, died March 17, in that year, a bachelor, who, I suppose, was the third son of John Cecil, fifth earl of Exeter, who sat in the parliament of 1701, and the six succeeding, for the borough of Stamford. As Lens, the engraver of the print, died April 28, 1725, aged 66; it must, if of this gentleman, have been an early production of that artist. John Vandervaat the painter, died in England, 1721, aged 74. These dates may substantiate some facts to other inquisitive persons, with better opportunities of ascertaining with accuracy this engraving*. The Hon. Charles Cecil, fifth son of John, sixth earl of Exeter, died young and unmarried, in 1726, the print was not of him.

* Of the Salisbury branch of the Cecils there were two Charles Cecils. One was the fourth son of James, third earl of Salisbury, who was murdered at Rome: the other was his nephew, and the son of the Hon. Robert Cecil, second son of the Earl of Exeter, and a member of parliament for Wotton Bassett. This last Charles Cecil became, successively, bishop of Bristol and Bangor, and died in 1757.

WILLIAM CECIL, *wh. length, sitting, with a dog and parrot, mez. W. Wissing p. Smith sc. 1686.*

WILLIAM CECIL, *wh. length, in the same attitude and accompaniments, la. 4to. mez. W. Wissing p.*

Bromley thinks the Hon William Cecil was brother of Brownlow, Earl of Exeter, and consequently son of John, sixth earl of Exeter. Earl Brownlow had a brother, named William, who was educated with him at St. John's College, Cambridge, and gave great hopes that he would maintain the lustre of the family; "but died too early, to the concern of all who had the happiness of his acquaintance, July 19, 1717." This, however, could not have been the gentleman represented in the above engraving; because John, sixth earl of Exeter, his father, was not born at the time of the date, which Granger does not mention. This Hon. William Cecil was the second son of John Cecil, fifth earl of Exeter; and brother of the Hon. Charles Cecil, represented in the last print. William settled at Snape in Yorkshire; and was returned *once*, not several times, as the peerages assert, for the borough of Stamford; and died unmarried.

THE HON. THOMAS EGERTON, *sm. 4to. P. Lely p. Au. Alsen sc. 1790.*

The Hon. Thomas Egerton was the third son of John Egerton, earl of Bridgewater, and of Elizabeth, daughter of William, Marquis of Newcastle, a lady of great talents and accomplishments, and adorned with all the Christian graces. He was born March 16, 1651; resided at Tatton Park in Cheshire; and died in 1729. He left issue by Hester, only daughter of Sir John Busby, of Addington,

GEORGE I. CLASS VIII.

dington, Bucks, Knt. four sons and one daughter: John, his heir; Thomas, who died unmarried; the Rev. William Egerton, chaplain to George I. and George II. a prebendary of Canterbury, who left a family by Ann, daughter of Sir Francis Head, Bart.; Manwaring, who died a child; and Elizabeth, married to the Rev. ——— Leigh, rector of Whitchurch, Shropshire.

BARONETS.

SIR JOHN WYNNE, Bart. *from a picture of Sir G. Kneller's, at Wynnstay, given in "York's Royal Tribes of Wales," Ato. J. Allen delin. W. Bond sculp.*

The Wynne's are one of the most ancient families in the principality of Wales, and were very numerous in the counties of Denbigh and Carnarvon; and there were branches of the name in other counties. Sir John Wynne, of Gwydir, the historian, who died in 1626, was advanced to the dignity of a baronet, by James I. in 1611: his peculations are so well remembered by his countrymen, that they have unanimously confined his spirit to the cataract of RHAIA DER Y WENOT; and, had he not *feed off* his demerits, the Chancellor Egerton's complaint against him would have sent his body to "durance vile." John, his accomplished son, died before him, at Lucca; and was succeeded by Sir Richard, the second baronet, groom of the bed-chamber to Charles I. when Prince of Wales, whom he attended into Spain, on his romantic errand to wed an Infanta. But Charles having obtained the beauty of France, Henrietta Maria, Sir Richard became her treasurer: I suppose he loved that country better than Spain. He wrote to his father,

father, to be happy in his native land; for “both
 “ the kingdoms of Castile and Arragon were not
 “ worth one of our worst counties!!!” This gentleman was the friend and patron of Inigo Jones. Dying without issue, Sir Owen, the next of his eleven brothers, succeeded; who was succeeded by his son, Sir Richard, who having no child, Sir John Wynne, the son of Henry, the tenth son, became the fifth and last baronet, who resided at Watstay, through his marriage with Jane, daughter of Eyton Evans, Esq. of that place; but, greatly improving the seat, he changed the name to Wynnestay. Sir John enclosed a park for deer, with a stone wall; and planted the fine avenues of oak, elm, and ash trees, still nobly adorning this beautiful spot, the ancient residence of the all-powerful MADOG AP GRUFFUD MAELOR, lord of Bromfields, and founder of Llanegwuest Abbey. The gardens were also planted by him; and the small swan-egg pear, which he introduced into Wales, amongst other fruit-trees, still bears his name. He sat in the parliament of 1698, and the three next, for the town of Carnarvon; and, in 1710, for the county. This baronet had some singularities, of which the following is an instance:—Going to pay his respects to his royal mistress, Queen Ann, soon after her accession, he met in the drawing-room his old Westminster school-fellow, then the apostolic Beveridge, of St. Asaph. “Ah! Sir John,” says the good bishop, “when I knew you first, the
 “ devil was very *great* with you.” “Yes, by Gad,
 “ my lord, and I wish he was half so great with
 “ me now*.” This veteran died at the age of
 91,

* I presume that our old baronet, Sir John, would have been more chaste had he attended his parish priest more; but, perhaps, like his relation, the very hospitable Thomas Wynne, Esq. M.P. for Carnarvon, he did not love preaching. Says Bishop Sherlock to the curate, at a Sunday's dinner, “I wonder

91, in 1718, and was buried at Rhiwabon, under "a mass and massacre of marble, ludicrous to look on." His estates and name he bequeathed to the Williams', a family who are still richer in character than wealth, though they are called the "Kings of Wales."

SIR ARTHUR KAYE, Bart. *mex. Simon sc. rare.*

Sir Arthur Kaye, of Woodsome in Yorkshire, Bart. was descended from an ancient, and most respectable family; and was elected a member for that county in all the parliaments from 1710 to 1722 inclusive, with Lord Down, but was always mentioned first in the return. His father, Sir John, had also sat in four parliaments for that most extensive province. Loyal and brave, his grandfather, Sir John Kaye, Knt. and Bart. suffered much in his person and fortune for Charles I. when the republicans fined him 500*l.* as a delinquent. Sir Arthur inherited all the spirit of his ancestors, their love of their country and the laws; and was a most respectable character. He died July 10, 1726; and had married Ann, daughter and co-heir of Sir Samuel Marrow, of Berkswell in Warwickshire, by Mary, daughter and co-heir of Sir Arthur Cayley, of Newland in that county, Knt. This lady survived Sir Arthur till August, 1740; but his only issue by her was Elizabeth, sole heir to her father, who married George Legge, viscount Lewisham, eldest son and heir-apparent of William, first earl of Dartmouth. That young nobleman died, prematurely, of the small-pox, November 28, 1727, when the countess married

"wonder why we had no sermon this morning." "Oh! my lord," says poor Ellis, in his broad, simple manner, "Had I *preached* when Master Wynn is in church, I shall have nothing but small beer; but when I do not *preach* when Master is in church, I may have my belly-full of ale, and welcome."

FRANCIS

Francis North, earl of Guildford; and died April 21, 1745. It was singular that the sons of each of her marriages were earls. Lord Dartmouth has the engraved plate of Sir Arthur Kay, his maternal ancestor.

SIR JACOB ASTLEY, Bart. *T. Worlidge sc.*

The family of Astley, one of the most ancient and most honourable in England, intermarried with the royal Plantagenets. Some of the branches were ennobled; and three of the Astleys have been created baronets: the Astleys, of Pats-hull in Staffordshire; Sir Isaac Astley, Knt. of Hill-Norton in Warwickshire, and Melton-Constable in Norfolk, created January 21, 1641, who died December 7, 1659, without issue by either of his wives; and Sir Jacob Astley, his nephew and heir, knighted by Charles II. created a baronet June 25, 1660. Sir Jacob was heir to all the entailed estates of Jacob Astley, Lord Astley, through his mother, Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob, the first lord Astley. This Sir Jacob represented the county of Norfolk in parliament forty years; and had been sheriff of that county in 1664. He married Blanch, eldest daughter of Sir Philip Woodhouse, of Kimberley in Norfolk, Bart. by whom he had issue, Jacob, who died at Oxford, June 9, 1681, greatly regretted; Sir Philip, his successor; Edward, who died young, January 7, 1672; John, who left no issue; and Blanch, who died unmarried. Sir Jacob Astley died in August, 1729, aged 90 years.

SIR JOHN BOWYER, Bart. *mez. J. Gibson pinx. S. Smith sc.* 1690.

The family of Bowyer, of Knippersley, resident

dent in the parish of Biddulph, Staffordshire, were raised to the baronetage, in the time of Sir John Bowyer of that place, Knt. The engraving informs us, that this young gentleman was born March 14, 1682-3, and that he died April 30, 1701; which proves Mr. Bromley to have been mistaken, in asserting that his death occurred in 1710, October 28. The title of baronet has long been extinct in this family of Knippersley; but the family of Bowyer, of Durham-Court in the palatinate of Durham, descended from a younger branch of those of Knippersley, are still in possession of their title. Sir William Bowyer, of Durham, Knt. obtained his patent June 25, 1660; preceding the elder branch a few months in date.

A KNIGHT.

WILLIAM DRAPER, *Æt.* 66, *in a sporting dress,*
dog, mez. C. Philips p. Faber sc.

William Draper, Esq. of Beswick, near Beverly in Yorkshire, was, in imitation of his ancestors, a famous fox hunter, and despised the less generous sport of killing hares and partridges. This veteran could sit his horse, and enjoy the chace, when more than 80 years of age; but he lived to that of 90, when the noise of the hounds was sweet music to his ears. It is but justice to add, that Mr. Draper (though not equal to a Somerville) was not one of those country gentlemen who relish nothing else but the joys of the field. His daughter married Mr. Slingsby Bethel, Pope's friend; and his grandson was Sir William Draper, K.B.

JOHN KENRICK, *Æt.* 39, *wh. length, sh. Kneller p.* 1681, *Vertue sc.*

John Kenrick, Esq. a Hamburgh merchant, died at his house in Turn-wheel-lane, near Dowgate, London, March 3, 1730, aged 71. The portrait of this gentleman has been before described by Mr. Granger*, who mentions the fate of the original picture, which was a very fine one by Kneller, and was destroyed by the fire in Covent Garden, which burnt down the piazza, in 1769, it having been sent but a very short time before, to Mr. Anderson the picture cleaner, to be put in order. The picture itself being of a great height, and in a large frame, stuck in the stair-case, as they were removing it, and was not able to be got down. The print, which was one of Vertue's last and worst performances, was engraved for one of Dr. Kenrick's sons, the Rev. Dr. Scawen Kenrick, who paid him sixty guineas for it. The plate is still in the possession of the family, who claim to be of royal Anglo-Saxon descent. In the town-hall at Reading are two portraits of one of their ancestors, Mr. John Kenrick, or Kendrick, as it was then written, who was a very wealthy trader in the time of Charles I. and the commonwealth; who was sheriff of London in 1645, and lord mayor in 1652. He was a great benefactor to the towns of Reading and Newbery; and his will, which is a curious picture of the piety and charity of those times, gives back to the public a part of what he had gained by the public, in a great variety of humane and charitable bequests, that gladdened the hearts of many, instead of glutting the luxury and avarice of a few.

* See Granger, Vol. III, p. 411, for other particulars.

A BARONET, KNIGHTS AND GENTLEMEN IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENTS, MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT, &c.

SIR WALTER HAWKESWORTH, Bart. *oval, neckcloth clasped, mez. G. Lurley sc.*

The Hawkesworths, of Hawkesworth in Yorkshire, were a very ancient family. Sir Walter's father, of the same baptismal name, was created a baronet by Charles II. December 6, 1678, and died in 1683; whose mother was Ann, daughter of Sir Robert Markham, of Sedgebrook in Lincolnshire, Bart. This baronet died in March, 1735; and had married Judith, eldest daughter and co-heir of Sir William Ayscough, of Osgodby, Knt. by whom he had issue, seven children; but all of them died before him, except his two daughters and co-heirs; Frances, married to Thomas Ramsden, of Crowston, Esq. and Judith.

SIR GEORGE MERTINS, Lord Mayor, 1725, *oval, in the print with GERARD, &c. given before.*

This print represents Sir George Mertins, Knt. citizen, alderman, sheriff, and lord mayor of London, 1725; in which year he married Mrs. Milford, his first wife having died April 24, 1722. Sir George was successively treasurer and president of Christ's Hospital, to which offices he was unanimously elected, and held them for many years. Sir George, with seven other aldermen, and sixteen commoners, on the accession of George II. waited upon Their Majesties and the royal family, to invite these illustrious personages to the ensuing lord mayor's feast, (Sir Edward Beecher,) and died November 3, 1727. Sir

George was a generous benefactor to the noble foundation above mentioned; and did not discontinue his connexion with it even in death, as he was buried within its precincts, where there is also a handsome mural monument to his memory in the cloisters of the hospital.

SIR JOHN BLUNT, *mez. J. Simon sc.*

Sir John Blunt was one of the most unpopular men in the kingdom, at the time of the South Sea scheme; in which, it was certain, he had a principal hand, if he was not the original contriver of it; in which he merely imitated Law, the grand projector-general of Europe. It is evident, however, he was one of the first who promoted it; and his enemies place him every where amongst the robbers of that speculating period: his profession of a scrivener, they observed, initiated him into this vile plot. Smollet says, that "with his moderate talents he was able to impose upon the whole kingdom." Nothing could exceed the public indignation when the scheme was developed, and the secret committee of the House of Commons appointed to enquire into it, acquainted the House, that "they had already discovered a train of the deepest villainy and fraud that hell ever contrived to ruin a nation." The lords wished to have examined Sir John, but he absolutely refused to answer any of their interrogatories: because, said he, "I have already been examined before the secret committee." It was observed of this director and the others, that "*venales animæ ibi fas ubi maxima merces.*" Though petitions flowed in from every quarter of the kingdom, requiring their punishment, and though this man was considered as the most criminal, yet he escaped merely

merely with the loss of great part of his treasures; and died at Bath, January 24, 1732-3.

WILLIAM SHIPPEN, M.P. *born 1672, ob. 1743,*
in "*Harding's British Cabinet.*"

William Shippen, Esq. the great leader of the tories in the reigns of George I. and George II. was son of the rector of Stockport, Cheshire, and born in 1672. He received his education in the school of his native place, under Mr. Dale, a man of abilities. When John Asgill, Esq. was expelled the house of Commons for blasphemy, in 1707, Mr. Shippen succeeded him as representative for Bramber, through the interest of Lord Plymouth, whose son, Dixy Windsor, was his brother-in-law; and he afterwards constantly sat in parliament as member for some borough. Attached to the Stuart family, he always acted as their partizan, and never disguised his sentiments. The court endeavoured, but in vain, to soften him. He was like Marvel, above all price. He had not more than 400*l.* per annum, originally, but, as he was an economist, he never exceeded his income. Of George I. he declared, that "the only infelicity of His Majesty's reign was, that he was unacquainted with our language and constitution," for which he was sent to the Tower; because nothing could prevail upon him to soften the expression, as both sides of the house wished him to do: and the Prince of Wales, afterwards George II. even sent his groom of the bed-chamber, General Churchill, with an offer of 1000*l.* but this he declined; and when restored to liberty, was just the same man. Though the most determined of Walpole's political enemies, he was, like Sir John Barnard, his private friend: to him he applied in favour of one who

was in trouble for corresponding with the exiled part of the royal family, and the gentleman was restored. He was detected doing the same. The postman, by accident or design, gave the letter into Walpole's hands, sent to Shippen from the exiled prince. Sending for Shippen, he gave the packet into his hands, without any seeming resentment, remarking how careless the person employed must be in his delivery. The Jacobite, covered with confusion, was accosted with the gentlest reproof, adding: "Sir, I cannot, knowing your political sentiments, ask you to vote with the administration; all I request, is, that you would vote for me if personally attacked." This he promised and performed. He would pleasantly remark, "Robin and I are two honest men, he is for King George, and I, for King James; but those men with long cravats," meaning Sandys, Sir John Rushout, Gybbon, and others, "they only desire places, either under King George or King James." He would say to the most violent whigs, "It is necessary to restore the Stuarts:" and he would, when asked how he should vote, say, "I cannot tell until I hear from Rome," the residence of James II's son. Shippen married the daughter and co-heir of Sir Richard Stote, Knt. of Northumberland, with whom he had 70,000*l.* but this made no other alteration in his conduct, except in living something more expensively, always much within his income. Sometimes he resided in apartments in Holland-House, at others, in a hired house on Richmond Hill; but generally spent his summers in Northumberland, with his wife's relations. In town, he lived for many years in Norfolk-street, where he was surrounded by persons of rank, learning, and abilities: he was dignified in conversation, and replete with vivacity and wit. In the

the senate he always commanded attention, by the fire and force of his sentiments, though he spoke in a low tone of voice, too rapidly, and usually placed his glove before his mouth. "His speeches generally contained some pointed period, which peculiarly applied to the subject in debate, and which he uttered with great animation." He usually was called "the English Cato," "the inflexible patriot," of whom Pope said,

I love to pour out all myself, as plain
As HONEST SHIPPEN, or downright Montaigne.

Mr. Shippen died in May, 1743; universally regretted, because he had been universally beloved. He is as well known as a poetical politician, as a prose one; for, besides several tracts, he wrote "Faction displayed" and "Moderation displayed:" in which he satirizes the great whig lords, under the names of the principal Romans implicated in Cataline's Conspiracy. He was severe, but not harmonious. Sheffield, duke of Buckingham, mentioning him in "the Election of a Poet Laureat," writes,

To Shippen, Apollo was cold with respect,
But said, in a greater assembly he shin'd:
As places are things he had ever declin'd.

His unamiable, unsocial, penurious relict, who had repelled all advances from Queen Caroline, inherited his personalty, as survivor, according to their mutual agreement. She dying an imbecile, the law gave her fortune to her sister, the Hon. Mrs. Dixie Windsor*.

JOHN

* Mr. Shippen had three brothers, and a sister: one of the brothers, president of Brazen Nose College, Oxford, and some time vice-chancellor of that university, was a man of distinguished abilities. He is said to have been of the same political opinions as himself. October 15, 1776,

JOHN KNIGHT, *in the print with ANNA, his wife, and JAMES NEWSAM, her son, wh. lengths, mez. Vr. Bank p. 1733, Faber sc. 1736.*

John Knight, Esq. a native of Weymouth, was educated at Wadham College, Oxford; and studied the law at Gray's Inn, London. He resided at Gosfield, Essex, where he purchased extensive and valuable estates. The electors of St. Germain's in Cornwall, returned him one of their representatives, in the parliaments called in 1710, 1713, and 1714; and those of Sudbury, Suffolk, in 1727. Mr. Knight died October 2, 1733, greatly esteemed in Essex, where, I suppose, he had been a justice of the peace, and deputy-lieutenant. This gentleman had two wives, Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Slaughter, of Cheney-Court in the county of Hertford, Esq.; and Ann, daughter of James Craggs, Esq. and sister of the Right Hon. James Craggs, secretary of state, who was the widow of ——— Newsham, Esq. By the former he had issue, John Knight, Esq. who died June 27, 1727, aged 50; and devised all his estates to his last wife, no doubt expecting and meaning they should descend to her son by a former marriage, James Newsham, Esq.; but they soon went, at least during her life, to her third husband, Robert Nugent, Esq. joint vice-treasurer of Ireland; privy counsellor; and member of

he was inducted to St. Mary's, Whitechapel, in room of Dr. Welton, who lost it because he would not take the oaths to George I. He died November 24, 1745. As the other brothers had not any child, the paternal estate went to the two sons of their sister, who had married Mr. Leyborne, of a good family in Yorkshire. These nephews were, Dr. Leyborne, principal of Alban-Hall in Oxford; and Mr. Leyborne, a merchant of the factory at Lisbon. Their sister married to the Rev. ——— Taylor: she was mother to Mrs. Willes, widow of the learned Judge Willes. A collateral branch of the Shippens settled in Philadelphia: one of them married to Lawrens, the president of the Congress; another, to General Arnold. Quere, Did she convert him to loyalty?

parliament

parliament for Bristol. Mr. Knight, jointly with his last wife, and Mrs. Mary Millington, augmented the living of Gosfield vicarage: a chapel in that church, used for the family seat, contains a most superb monument for the family of Knight, inclosed within folding-doors. It is nearly twenty feet high, and ten wide, with figures of the deceased as large as life. Another case incloses a curious representation of Mrs. Knight, in wax-work, who is represented sitting with her hands across; she probably was his first wife, and the mother of his son. The marble above the monument is thus inscribed:

“ O fairest pattern to a falling age,
 “ Whose public virtue knew no party rage;
 “ Whose private name all titles recommend,
 “ The pious son, fond husband, faithful friend.
 “ In manners plain, in sense alone refin’d:
 “ Good, without show; and, without weakness
 kind.
 “ To reason’s equal dictates ever true;
 “ Calm to resolve, and constant to pursue.
 “ In life with every social grace adorn’d:
 “ In death by friendship, honour, virtue, mourn’d.”

GREY NEVILL, of Billingbeare, *mex. M. Dahl*
p. 1720, G. White sc.

Grey Nevil, Esq. of Billingbeare in Windsor Forest, was elected a member of parliament for Abingdon in 1705; Wallingford, in 1708 and 1710; and in the former year, for Wendover in Buckinghamshire. In 1714 he was chosen for Berwick upon Tweed; and died at Billingbeare, April 24, 1723. Mr. Nevil was a very popular character amongst the dissenters; and had, with Lord Barrington, as members for Berwick, presented an association;

signed by about six hundred persons, to George I. January 6, 1716. He had great singularities, of which the following is an instance:—A sermon was preached at his funeral, May 5, 1723, by Jeremiah Hunt, a dissenting minister, who apologized in the preface, for not giving a character of the deceased, by quoting this clause from his will.—“I give to my Rev. friend, Mr. Jeremiah Hunt, pastor to the congregational church at Pinner’s-Hall, the sum of ——*l.* to preach a sermon on the last chapter of St. James, provided he makes no mention of my name in the said sermon: I would have it printed.” Mr. Nevil was descended from the family of the Earl of Abergavenny; and, as he possessed great landed estate, he was a useful subject to George I. His ancestor, Sir Henry Nevil, Knt. had a grant from Edward VI. to whom he was a gentleman of the bed-chamber*, of the manor of Wargrave Hundred in Berkshire, which comprized Wargrave, Waltham, Bellingbeare, and Warfield; of which he was deprived by Queen Mary, but they were restored to him by her successor. The younger brother of Grey Nevil, Esq. was Henry Nevil, Esq. who married Lady Portsmouth, and succeeded him as member for Berwick.

FRANCIS MUNDY, of Derbyshire, *fol. G. Knel-
ler p. G. Vertue sc.*

FRANCIS MUNDY, of Derbyshire, *fol. J. V. Voort
p. G. Vertue sc.*

The Mundys of Derbyshire are an ancient and most respectable family, branches of which resided at Mocketon and Quardon. Their estates were considerable; and they still flourish at Mac-

* Tradition says, that the picture of Edward VI. at Billingbeare, was painted by Holbeins,

worth, near Derby, and at Marton. Edward Mundy, Esq. represented the town of Derby in parliament, 1710 and 1713; and might possibly have been the father of this Francis Mundy, Esq. who died March 1, 1719–20, aged 29. The “Historical Register” describes him as of Leicestershire, perhaps erroneously. However, there was a branch in that county; as Wrightson Mundy, Esq. was returned for Leicestershire, in 1747. This surname is often spelt Munday.

EDWARD ELLIOT, of Port Elliot, Cornwall, *with his wife and family*, G. Vertue sc. 1726.

Edward Elliot, Esq. descended from a very ancient family in Cornwall, was elected one of the representatives in the parliaments called 1705, 1708, 1710, and 1713, for St. Germain's in that county. He married, in 1726, Elizabeth, daughter of James Craggs, Esq. joint postmaster-general, and sister of Secretary Craggs; by whose death, before his father re-married, she became a co-heir. Mr. Elliot died in 1748, leaving several children; the eldest of whom, Edward, born July 8, 1727, was created by His Majesty, January 10, 1784, Baron Elliot, of St. Germain's in Cornwall; and, in 1789, had permission to take the surname and arms of Craggs.

EDWARD COLSTON, of Bristol, *la. fol. J. Richardson p.* G. Vertue sc. 1722.

EDWARD COLSTON, of Bristol, *8vo.* G. Vertue sc.

This most benevolent man died October 4, 1721, aged 84, universally deplored throughout the kingdom. He was a native of Temple parish, Bristol, and eldest son of William Colston, Esq. the most eminent Spanish merchant in that city.

city. The father and two uncles long resided in Spain, where the uncles fell by the hand of violence, and, as it has been suspected, because they were Protestants. The three brothers were men of great integrity and exemplary behaviour; but reproached as Protestants, a sect said, by these bigotted Catholics, never to have produced any great examples of benevolence or charity. The merchant returning, determined to disprove the false imputation, which he most effectually did; and educated this his son to be a great and illustrious instance of the power of religion, when stripped of superstitious dross. The whole family of the Colstons acted in unison to advance the honour of their country, by their piety and charity; and Edward, as head of them, took the lead. Continuing in the business his father and uncles had established, he acquired great wealth; and he used it in that way which was most to God's glory and man's happiness. The citizens of Bristol can never forget him, where there are so many public structures endowed by him. He built an alms-house on St. Michael's Hill, in 1691; in the same year he gave a sum to maintain six poor sailors, vesting the trust in the "Society of Merchants;" and built and endowed a free school to clothe and instruct forty boys in writing, arithmetic, and the church catechism. In 1702 he augmented the revenue of Queen Elizabeth's Hospital on the College Green, to maintain, clothe, educate, and apprentice six boys, besides increasing the master's stipend 60*l*. In 1708 he founded and endowed his hospital for the maintenance of a master, two ushers, and a hundred boys, who were to be clothed, educated, and apprenticed; and conveyed to the clergyman of All-Saints 6*l*. per annum, for ever, to read Morning Prayers on Monday
and

and Tuesday throughout the year; 1*l*. to the clerk and sexton; 6*l*. for a monthly sermon and prayers to the prisoners in Newgate; 14*l*. to the beneficed clergy of the city, to preach fourteen sermons during Lent, selecting the subjects. In short, there is not a church, or charitable institution in the city to which he was not a benefactor. Nor was his benevolence confined to Bristol alone: London, and several provincial towns, partook largely of his benefactions. His private donations were equal to his public foundations; but he judiciously refused giving to common beggars, though he relieved the sick, the maimed, the halt, and the blind. This good man sought for modest merit secluded from the public eye; and for house-keepers, whose families were large, or their situations otherwise claimed assistance. His eye superintended all his works: when he built, he built not for ostentation, but humanity; and he was careful that his workmen did not defraud him either in the materials, or by idleness. Religion always received his aid; and calamity ever found him her comforter. Zealous for the national church, but never bigotted; pious, but never superstitious; ardent, but never fanatical: temperance, meekness, equanimity, and cheerfulness, were his constant attendants; and conducted him to a happy old age, in possession of all his faculties, health, and vigour. As his charities much exceeded those of a private man, it may be asked how they could be supplied; and may be thus answered: The Colstons were rich. He was the eldest son, and had no family. His brothers dying without children, left him their patrimony, increased by industry; and Mr. Colston, himself, knew the use of regularity and strict attention to his ledger; and he excelled as an accountant: besides, the paint and oil trades were almost

almost exclusively in the hands of this family. There is an engraving of his monument, with his effigies at full length, He died at Mortlake, Surry, but was buried at Bristol.

WILLIAM TUNSAL, *4to. mex. (G. White.)*

Illuc Ætatis qui sit non invenies alterum
Lepidiorem ad omnes res, nec qui Amicus
Amico sit magis.—*Plaut.*

William Tunstall was one of the misguided gentlemen who espoused the Stuart interest, in 1715. His residence was in the north of England, where the family had flourished many centuries. Taken prisoner at Preston, he was led through Highgate in triumph, April 25, with Messrs. Tildesley, Dalton, Townley, Hodgeson, Heskeths, Walton, and Leybourne, who were afterwards indicted, with him, for high treason, when they all pleaded not guilty: but, being brought to the bar, May 30, he withdrew his former plea, and acknowledged himself guilty. On the 26th of June he was again placed at the bar, and sentence of death was passed upon him; after which he lay in prison, unconscious of his fate, yet hearing of numbers implicated in the same cause, who were led to execution, till April 22, when he was conveyed from the Marshalsea, delivered into the custody of messengers, and at length obtained his pardon: not from any peculiar circumstances that could weigh with a jury, but because he sung to his harp some “droll” verses upon the occasion, which moved the heart of the minister more than the pathetic misery of many, whose fate humanity must ever deplore. It is said eight hundred unfortunates died by the executioner, a number much exaggerated; but, with

with all allowances, it leaves a sad catalogue, which posterity will ever lament. The fate of most befel them for what they judged their duty. Had mercy shed her benign influence in 1716, there would, probably, have been no second rebellion. Happily for fortunate Tunstall, his oaten reed saved him from an ignominious death : it is to be hoped it solaced too the remainder of his days. Some call Tunstall a Popish doctor : probably he was a Roman Catholic, and he may have been a surgeon. The engraving of him, possessed by Mr. Richardson, has the baptismal name, John ; but his name appears to have been William. The mistake of a name has often saved an unfortunate person, by quashing the indictment. Bromley says this portrait was called, KNOWLES, by Mr. Ibbot*. Why was the name erased, and that of Knowles inserted?

THOMAS HOPKINS, *Faber sc.*

Thomas Hopkins, Esq. an eminent money scrivener of London, died worth 20,000*l.* in August, 1735; and was probably allied to Alderman Sir Edward, and Vulture Hopkins: they seem to have been a trio of money-getting men.

PASAGE, *Æt. suæ*, 1723, *F. Higmore p. no engraver mentioned.*

This person, placed among the gentry, was unknown to Mr. Granger, who adds after his name, "Quere, Who was he?" Bromley does not notice him. The print is not mentioned in Ames's Collection, Sir William Musgrave's, nor any other

* The late Mr. Benjamin Ibbot, of Dartmouth-street, Westminster, a very early and intelligent collector of English portraits.

that I have seen. The name is not of British origin.

WILLIAM BARKER, *mez. Faber sc. ad vicum.*
1726.

This scarce print represents a person whose history no one seems to know. The name is so common, that, without some further clue, it is impossible to ascertain any thing relative to him. Granger has not noticed the engraving; but, in one of his manuscripts, he mentions "Mr. Barker, deputy-master in the king's remem-brancer's office in the Court of Exchequer;" and below, "Sir William Barker, of Bocking-Hall in Essex, 1726, meaning the date of the "creation of the baronetcy." I think this points out the person meant. It appears from these notes, that William Barker was of the family of baronets, and that he held a place in the law department. The family of Barker, of Bocking-Hall, Essex, had much connexion with the law. Sir William Barker, created a baronet by Charles II. May 29, 1676, married Elizabeth, the sixteenth child of Sir Jerom Alexander, a native of Norfolk, and a judge of the Common Pleas in Ireland. By this alliance Sir William inherited an estate of about 1500*l.* per annum, I suppose in Ireland, whither he went; having mortgaged his estate at Bocking very deeply, and where he died. He had issue, three sons: Sir William, his successor; Jerom Barker, Esq.; and Robert Barker, of Everley, Wilts, Esq. Sir William Barker, his successor, passing away Bocking to Mrs. Coburne, the mortgagee, who left all her estates except one, for the benefit of clergymens' widows and children, settled at Ringsale-Hall in Suffolk. It was this gentleman, probably, whose portrait

we

we have, engraved before his father's death. He was, I presume, deputy-master of the king's remembrancer's office in the Court of Exchequer; and died May 5, 1746; when he was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Robert, whom he had by Catherine, eldest daughter and co-heir of Samuel Keck, of the Middle Temple, Esq. who was eldest son of the eldest brother of Sir Anthony Keck's father, lord commissioner of the great seal in the reign of William III. In looking into Ames's Catalogue, I perceive the arms are given to the print, which I have never seen; but they will explain whether my conjecture is right.

ALEXANDER CHOCKE, *whole. length, mez.*
J. Highmore p. J. Faber sc..

Mr. Alexander Chocke, was a receiver of the excise, and died in 1737; but I know no further particulars of him, except that he was one of the esquires to Sir William Morgan, knight of the bath, at his installation, on the revival of that order in 1725; and is represented in the habit worn at that ceremony.

BENEDICT ITHELL, *scarce, mez. Faithorne sc.*
ad vivum.

Benedict Ithell, Esq. of Temple Dunsley in the parish of Hitchin, Hertfordshire, was undoubtedly of Welch extraction, as appears by his surname; for almost all the Welch families have what were anciently only baptismal ones, as Morgan, Williams, Jones, Cadwallader, Ithell, &c. with a long train of others, annexed by *ap*, which is synonymous with *Ben* in Hebrew, *Fitz* in French, *Vitz* in Russian, and *Son* in the Danish language;

language; except that when the Welch adopted surnames, which is a late thing with them, they abbreviated the *ap*, by putting the letter final as the prefix to the surname: as, Powel, Parry, Proger, Prichard, Pugh, &c. instead of Owel, Harry, Roger, Richard, Hugh. For particulars of the history of Mr. Ithell I am totally at a loss, only, that he had been deputy-paymaster of Chelsea College. From the scarcity of the engraving, it should seem to have been a private plate. The print is not mentioned among the works of the younger Faithorne, by Lord Orford. Mrs. Ithell, his wife, died March 28, 1738. His son, Benedict Ithell, Esq. of Temple-Dunsley, died October 14, 1758.

HOPTON HAYNES, *Ato. J. Highmore p. Nugent sc. in Harding's "Biographical Mirrour."*

Hopton Haynes, Esq. king's assay master of the mint, was born in 1672, and died November 18, 1749, aged 77 years. His first appointment was so early as 1696, to the place of weigher and teller in that department; and his services there, in one or other capacity, extended to a period of more than fifty years. Whether he wrote any thing relating to the mint, or money affairs in general, is not known; but that he was anxious to maintain the independance and prerogatives of his office, is apparent, from a tract, in folio, which he printed, and privately dispersed, entituled "A brief Enquiry relating to the Right
 " of His Majesty's royal Chapel, and the Privi-
 " lege of his Servants within the Tower, in a Me-
 " morial addressed to the Right Hon. the Lord
 " Viscount Lonsdale, Constable of His Majesty's
 " Tower of London," 1728, folio, signed H.
 Haynes;

Haynes; and which is now become, from that circumstance, extremely scarce. We may conclude, from his being in the mint at the time that Sir Isaac Newton presided there, and from his known piety, and love of learned conversation, that he had frequent intercourse, and enjoyed the good opinion of that excellent man; and, as a proof that the business of mammon did not wholly engross his thoughts, or divert his attention from better pursuits, he wrote, and left in the press at the time of his death, "The Scripture Account of the Attributes and Worship of God, and of the Character and Offices of Jesus Christ, by a candid Enquirer after Truth," a second edition of which was printed in 1790.

WILLIAM HUCKS, *in a cap, collar unbuttoned*,
mez. J. Vr. Bank p. 1729, Faber sc. 1737.

William Hucks, Esq. was a gentleman long known in parliament, in which he sat for Abingdon, Berks, in 1701 and 1714; and in the three following parliaments he was returned a representative for the borough of Wallingford. Mr. Hucks was an opulent brewer in London. I believe it was him who was taken notice of, when mounted on a beautiful hunter, by Lewis XV. The monarch enquired who he was. A witty nobleman replied, "Sire, un chevalier de malt:" thus punning upon the French pronunciation of Malta, and malt used in brewing. It is probable that the wit never disturbed honest, quiet *William Bull*, for he was seldom moved by what he saw or heard. He loved to attend a lawyer's club in or near Chancery Lane, but he remained perfectly quiescent there; and delighted to hear the glib-tongued tribe talk of their rebutters and sur-rebutters. This gentleman appears, however,

have been a very honest, and a very loyal man :
that he might make the latter appear most conspicuous, he placed the statue of the king, George I. upon Bloomsbury steeple, on which a wag wrote :

The king of Great Britain was reckon'd before,
The head of the church, by all good Christian
people :

But his brewer has added still one title more
To the rest, and has made him the head of the
steeple.

Mr. Hucks was brewer to the household; died November 4, 1740; and was succeeded by his son, Robert Hucks, Esq. in several parliaments, as representative for Abingdon. William Hucks, Esq. had a brother, also a brewer, and a partner with the well-known rich miser Smith Meggot, Esq. son of Colonel Meggot. Mr. Meggot, who took the surname of Elvys, was the heir of Mr. Smith's wealth and avarice.

THOMAS ROWNEY, *fol. J. Green sc. Oxon.*

THOMAS ROWNEY, *mex.*

Thomas Rowney, Esq. son of Thomas Rowney, an attorney of Oxford, acquired so great a character there, that he was returned in no less than twelve parliaments to represent that city, from 1695 to his death*. He was high sheriff for the
county

* Catherine Fisher, widow of William Seymour, an attorney of Oxford, married Thomas Rowney, another attorney, who died in the house of her last husband, in the parish of St. Giles's, and was buried January 30, 1664-5; at whose funeral Anthony a Wood assisted in bearing the pall, she being his godmother, and Mr. Rowney's first wife. It was by a second marriage that he had the high sheriff of Oxfordshire. Wood, who must, from his acquaintance with the family, as well as his residence, have well known what related to the Rowneys, says:—"Friday, September 20, 1695, Mr. Thomas Rowney, who stood to be Burgess of Oxford, entertained his voters, and cost him 20l. and they went away civilly. Recorder Wright entertained his men in his BACKSIDE, on Monday following; and being drunk, wandered about the city, broke windows, and abused many; went to Thomas Rowney's house, "and

county of Oxford in 1691; and died August 26, 1727. Thomas Rowney, Esq. his son and heir, was also returned a member for the city of Oxford, in 1727, and the three following parliaments: an extraordinary instance of attachment in the electors to this family.

JOSIAH BURCHETT, *mez. J. Maubert pinxit, J. Simon sc.*

JOSIAH BURCHETT, *prefixed to his "Naval History," 1720, fol. G. Vertue sc.*

Josiah Burchett, Esq. secretary of the admiralty for nearly fifty years, represented Sandwich in the parliaments called in the years 1705, 1708, 1710, 1722, 1727, and 1734. After his first election he vacated his seat, by accepting the places of secretary of marines and secretary to the lord warden, but was re-chosen. Mr. Burchett, and his colleague, Sir Henry Oxenden, Bart. gave the altar-piece, and built the gallery of Sandwich church, in 1723. The former died October 2, 1746, very far advanced in years. He had a daughter married to Sir Charles Hardy, Knt. commander of the royal yacht, and afterwards admiral, who died in July, 1735.

JOHN RUDGE, *mez. Whood p. 1730, Faber sc.* 1740.

John Rudge, Esq. was of respectable descent, and deputy-governor of the South Sea Company,

"and hooted there. He came and hooted with them: then went to Taylor, the new mayor, and Wood, the old mayor, and made a disturbance at their doors. These are the fanatical or factious party, and show what they would do when they are in authority. They broke the windows of Mr. Evans, a gentleman of Magdalen parish, who hath a bailiff's place in the house, and is a great stickler for the loyal party. They broke the windows of Hawes, a taylor in Holywell, upon the same account. This riot being mostly provoked by the town-clerk, Stratford, who had formerly obtained his place by the endeavours of Wright, recorder, was bound over to the sessions."

when the bubble broke. Edward Rudge, Esq. whom I suppose to have been his father, was a representative of the borough of Evesham, in 1685 and 1690; as was this gentleman, John Rudge, Esq. in 1698; and from 1702 to 1734, inclusive. He had been chosen deputy-governor of the South Sea Company, February 1, 1727; and was by no means one of those mere adventurers that contributed to the ruin of so many families, as he had been a deputy-governor of the bank of England from the year 1721. He appears to have escaped much better than most of those at the head of that nefarious scheme, and did not lose his seat in parliament. He died March 22, 1740. Edward Rudge, Esq. his son, was also member of parliament for Evesham, in 1741 and 1747; and resided at his father's seat of Wheatfield in the county of Oxford, on whose death his effects were sold. The deputy-governor had a daughter, named Margaret, married to Sir William Stanhope, K.B. There are several gentlemen of the name of Rudge, mentioned as residing near London, in Mr. Lyson's "Environ's of London;" but I am not certain they are of this family.

DUDLEY WOODBRIDGE, Esq. Director Gen. of the Royal Assiento Company of England in Barbadoes, *mez. Kneller p.* 1718, *Smith sc.* 1718.

Dudley Woodbridge, Esq. director general of the Royal Assiento Company in Barbadoes, was judge advocate in that island, then the first settlement in the West Indies, and the agent of the South Sea Company there. He died February 11, 1720, I suppose in Barbadoes. Mr. Woodbridge was

was a member of the Society for propagating the Gospel in foreign parts*.

JOHN MORLEY, *Æt.* 60, 1716, *mez.* Kneller p. J. Simon sc.

JOHN MORLEY, *Æt.* 70, 4to. J. Richardson p. 1725, G. Vertue sc. 1726.

John Morley, Esq. commonly called *Merchant Morley*, a humorist and fortunate adventurer, was of humble birth, and the son of a butcher; a trade which he is said to have followed, for some time, himself. Certain circumstances made him known to Lord Treasurer Oxford; and he insinuated himself so completely into his confidence, that he gained absolute sway over that nobleman's mind. This *carcase-man* not only became a great land-jobber, but even the negotiator of the marriage of Edward Lord Harley, afterwards the second earl of Oxford, with the only daughter and heir of John Holles, duke of Newcastle; and to him was entrusted all the letters and messages between him and the lady: for completing this match he received, it was said, 10,000*l.* The indignation that Lord Oxford's friends felt for this ill-placed confidence was very great. Swift says, "I extremely love my Lord and Lady Oxford; but his way of managing his fortune is not to be endured. I remember

* It is probable that Dudley Woodbridge may have been a descendant from, or was allied to, the Rev. John Woodbridge, chaplain to the commissioners of parliament, at the treaty in the Isle of Wight, who being ejected from his preferment by the Bartholomew Act in 1662, went to North America, where he had been before; but having preached, when in New England, contrary to their rigid notions, he changed his directory for the statutes at large, and acted as a justice of the peace. He died there, March 17, 1693, aged 82, and left a very numerous posterity. Two of his three sons studied the law; and four grandsons were preparing to go into the ministry. It is well known, that the descendants of several disaffected persons returned to England, and were employed under the legitimate government. Benjamin Woodbridge, M.A. an ejected minister of good character, who lost his preferment at Newbury, Berkshire, in 1662, might be another relation.

“ a rascally butcher, one Morley, a great land-jobber and knave, who was his lordship’s manager; and hath been the principal cause of my lord’s wrong conduct, in which you (alderman Barber) agree with me in blaming his weakness and credulity.” It appears that Prior well knew *Squire Morley*: the expedition to Down-Hall, by Matthew the poet, with Morley the land-jobber, is recorded in his works, with all their comical fancies, as they passed along in their calash, when

Into an old inn did this equipage roll,
At a town they call *Hoddesdon*—the sign of the
 Bull;
Near a nymph with an urn, that divides the highway;
And into a puddle throws mother of TEA.

Down-Hall was found to be but a mug-house; and the bargain did not take place at that time, but was afterwards completed by Lord Oxford, and given to Prior for his life; but John and Mat parted friends, for Mat said to John :

Now let us touch thumbs, and be friends ere we
 part;
Here, John, is my thumb; and here, Mat, is my
 heart :
To *Halstead* I speed; and you go back to town.
Thus ends the *First Part* of the *Ballad* of DOWN.
 Derry down, down, hey derry down.

Morley became the greatest land-jobber in the kingdom; but so far was he from regarding the opinion of the world, or endeavouring to conceal his having been a butcher, that he seemed to glory in it; and it is said that he even, annually, killed a hog in the public market-place, and took
a groat

a groat as his fee for doing it. But this *sacrifice* occurring only at stated periods, he thought it too little known, for strangers must be generally ignorant of the circumstance; he, therefore, for the benefit of all his visiting friends, erected his statue in his garden, which represented him *scalding* a pig: and, as a very *exquisite* contrivance, the water conveyed up the statue, fell from the corner of his hat. The story of the flaming torch in his arms, taken for a cow's tail reversed, is contradicted by the grant; for he had the vanity, when he acquired estates of the annual value of 400*l.* to apply to Garter Anstis in 1722, and obtained these: vert, three leopards, faces in pale, or, jessant each a fleur de lis argent; crest, on a wreath, a demy man, proper, habited azure, lined argent, holding a pole-axe bend-wise, or, the head proper, having a steel cap thereon, a plume of three feathers, first gules, second or, and third azure. Motto, "Nec errat, nec cessat." The arms do not seem to have been professional; but the crest is that of a butcher dressed very fine: the motto may well serve for an industrious and skilful wielder of the axe. Morant, who gives this grant, also takes notice of the descent of the illustrious stock. Munchensis House came, says he, about the beginning of this century, into the possession of the industrious *John Morley*, born in this town, Halsted in Essex, February 8, 1655, who, in the room of the old house, built a handsome brick one, with good gardens, &c. From him it passed to his son, and is now in possession of his grandson, *John Morley*, Esq. "who, by his wife, Dorothy, daughter of Sir John Jacob, hath three sons and one daughter: he is married to a second wife. The house and estate is otherwise called, Collups, or Blue-Bridge." This extraordinary man was buried in Halsted cemetery;

tery; Bromley says, in 1732, aged 75: I question the accuracy of the date. In that year, August 4, died at Newington, John Morley, Esq. a young gentleman of a plentiful fortune, arrived from the West Indies. It appears that Morley could act generously. The market-place of Halsted was paved, in 1705, at the joint expence of him and Mr. Samuel Fiske; and possessing the patronage of Gestringthorpe, Essex, he united with the Rev. Moses Cooke, the rector, whom he had presented, to augment the living, by adding 200*l.* to Queen Ann's bounty. Prior was frequently a visitor at Halsted. Morley erected a monument to his friend Mr. Samuel Fiske, who had rebuilt the spire of Halsted at his own expence, after being destroyed by lightning*. Prior, at Morley's desire, commemorated this act of piety in a short copy of verses, which are printed in his works. It is singular that the new spire was also consumed by lightning, in a few years; and a third has been erected. If, therefore, Morley loved being "dry nurse to estates and minors," it appears that he was also open to the calls of generosity and friendship.

SCOTCH GENTLEMEN.

SIR WILLIAM GORDON, of Affton, *an oval, surrounded with coats of arms, fol. scarce.*

Sir William Gordon died in 1718. The Gordons are so numerous in Scotland, that it is difficult (except the ennobled families of the name) to ascertain from which particular stock individuals originate.

* In his epitaph, Mr. Fiske is said to be "by descent a gentleman, "by profession an apothecary."

JOHN LAW, fol, *Langlois sc.*

JOHN LAW, 4to. *Hubert p. Langlois sc.*

JOHN LAW, *Dés Rochers sc.*

JOHN LAW, *Rigaud p. G. F. Schmidt sc.*

JOHN LAW, 8vo. *no engraver noticed.*

John Law, Esq. the Mississippi projector, was descended from a Scotch family: the Rev. Andrew Law, his grandfather, was minister of Neilsbon in that kingdom, whose youngest son, William, a goldsmith or banker in Edinburgh, purchased an estate at Lauriston, four miles from that city, and died in Paris. He had issue by Jean Campbell, John the projector; Andrew, who died without issue; William, director-general of the East India Company, and the royal bank in France, who died at Paris, in 1752, aged 77; Robert and Hugh, who both died unmarried. The well-known schemer, John, the eldest brother, was born in 1671; and obtained possession of Lauriston, in 1704, by his father's death. Brought up to no profession, he commenced the man of pleasure; but Scotland did not yield sufficient scope for the fertility of his genius. Passing the Tweed, he brought with him to England the fame of his gallantries. Young and graceful, he claimed the attention of the fair. Beau Law, as he was called, became the rival of Beau Wilson; and, as rivals seldom agree, the beau of Scotland endeavoured to eclipse the beau of England, and upon English ground. This was more than Wilson could bear. They quarrelled: a challenge passed—they fought—and Wilson fell. Flight became necessary; and Law fled. But fame softened justice; and mercy permitted the duellist to return, in 1721. The arts of the gamester had long been resorted to, and the scene began to require changing.

changing. The continent had witnessed his adventures in the annals of Venus and Mercury; and at Turin, his fertile brain suggested a lottery, which would have eased the pockets of the Piedmontese, had not the Duke of Savoy told him, that, as his dominions were too small for the plans of so extensive a genius, he recommended him to go to Paris. He went—gained the ear of the regent Duke of Orleans, already prepared by his “Discourse concerning Money and Trade,” published by him in Scotland, and now to be acted upon. He suggested the establishment of a national bank, by the operation of which the national debt of France was to be swept away; the kingdom enriched; and gold to become as common in Paris, as silver was in Jerusalem in the days of Solomon. The Mississippi scheme flourished: Law lent it all he had saved, as a new gambling stock. The Parisians saw nothing, in the transports of their infatuation, but the transportation of the mines of Mexico and Peru to their own city; when, behold! the bubble broke, ruin ensued, and Law fled, who, after all his visionary schemes of wealth, and occasional possession of it, died at last at Venice, in 1729, a fugitive from his native country, and in distressed circumstances. By Catherine, daughter of Nicholas Knolles, earl of Banbury, he left issue, John, who died at Maestricht, in 1734; and a daughter, married to William, viscount Wallingford, who died in 1790, aged 80. His brother William had two sons: James, the younger, died in 1767, in the Isle of France, where he was the chief of the East India Company’s troops, and a knight of St. Louis; John, the elder, was marshal de champ and governor of Pondicherry, and married, in 1735, Jean Carvalho, a native of Chandanagor, but the daughter of a Portuguese gentleman

man settled at Calcutta; by her he had seven children, all born at Pondicherry. James Alexander Law was closely connected with a greater projector than even his great uncle the schemer; being the bosom friend and companion of Bonaparte, who sent him to England with the ratification of the preliminaries of peace, when the Corsican was First Consul *only*. He married a daughter of M. le Duc, mareschal de champ, but has no issue. His elder brother, a gallant seaman, perished with the skilful and amicable Mons. De la Peyrouse. Charles Lewis is at Malta in the Romish church; Joseph Charles died in Scotland, who was a captain of the artillery; Tho. John William settled in England; Lewis George, in Jamaica; the others died young. An extraordinary assemblage of characters.

———— MONTGOMERIE, *in a cap, drawn sword, apron, &c. mez. A. Vr. Meulen p. A. Vr. Haecken sculp.*

Not having the *honour* to be enrolled amongst the initiated, I am not able to trace the origin of this man, who bore “the sword.” The sword of the warrior and the *apron* of the mason seem a strange union. By the name, (particularly its orthography,) I should suppose the person represented to have been of the Scottish nation. A prudent man should not praise mysteries to which he is a stranger; yet he will not be too hasty in condemning without proof. On the continent, there can be little doubt, masons have been dreadfully wicked. The writer of a sermon, in 1768, which he styles, “Masonry the Way to Hell,” professes clearly to prove, both from reason and scripture, that all who profess these mysteries are in a state of damnation. This is
harsh

harsh and unjustifiable language, unless it could be proved that the masonic institution is levelled against religion and the constituted authorities. Mr. Bromley placed Montgomerie in the reign of George II. it is, however, probable I have put him late enough by classing him here.

A GENTLEMAN IN A CIVIL EMPLOYMENT IN IRELAND.

SAMUEL GREY, *mez. J. Worsdale p. J. Brooks sculp.*

This gentleman, Samuel Grey, Esq. a commissioner of the revenue in Ireland, was living in 1736; but when an English gentleman, as I suppose him to have been, settles in Ireland, it is difficult to trace his subsequent history, unless he attains some very high official situation. Probably this Mr. Grey was the lessee of Marybone Park, which, I believe, he purchased in 1724, of the trustees of the Duke of Leeds; but soon afterwards disposed of his interest in it to Thomas Gibson, John Jacob, and Robert Jacomb, esquires.

TWO NATIVES OF TURKEY.

LEWIS MAXIMILIAN MAHOMET, *4to. mez. G. Kitchin sc.*

Lewis Maximilian Mahomet, a Turk, was taken by the Imperialists in Hungary, with Mustapha, his countryman. Mahomet was supposed to be the son of a bashaw; but they both went into the service of George Lewis, then electoral prince of Hanover, whose life they are supposed to have saved, at the raising of the siege of Vienna, in 1685, when the prince was wounded. This mus-
selman

selman became a Christian, and received his baptismal name of Lewis, from his patron, who was one of his godfathers; and Maximilian, from the Prince Maximilian, who also honoured him as a sponsor. When George I. ascended the British throne, Mahomet and Mustapha came with him to England: indeed, the former was always about the royal person. By some they are called pages of the back-stairs; by others, attendants in the privy chamber. They certainly were admitted into great familiarity, and were constantly about the court. In short, their influence was so great, that, in a dispatch of Count Broglio to the King of France, they are mentioned as possessing a large share of His Majesty's confidence. "These two foreigners," says Mr. Cox, "obtained considerable sums of money for recommending to places." Mahomet died of a dropsy, November 1, 1726, and I suppose in England; but the "Historical Register" calls him, at that time, *valet de chambre to His Majesty*. He left a family by a Hanoverian of good birth, who survived him, for which he had well provided. It has been asserted, upon good authority, that, after he came to England, he paid the debts, and released from prison, above three hundred persons who lay confined for petty sums: this was being a ministering angel. If the rich paid him for patronage, he used his wealth for the best and most benevolent purposes. Forty years attendance upon courts, those nurseries of flattery and deceit, made not the least impression upon him. "He deserved power, as no other acts of his are known, than those of beneficence and humanity, which, upon every occasion, he exercised in their full degree. In him the distressed never wanted a friend. Never did he burden the royal ear with complaints; nor ever pre-
sume-

“sume to ask a favour, though at the most awful distance, for himself.” Such is his character as drawn by Curll, his biographer: a character he seems to have well deserved; for the satirist Pope records his worth in one of his poetical epistles:

From peer or bishop 'tis no easy thing
To draw the man who loves his God or king.
Alas! I copy (or my daught would fail)
From HONEST MAH'MET, or plain Parson Hale,

There is a portrait of Mahomet, on the great stair-case of Kensington palace, painted by Kent.

SIGNOR MUSTAPHA, 4to. *mez.* G. Kitchen *exc.*

In noticing Mahomet, a slight account has been given of Mustapha, of whom it is only necessary to add, that, as he had faithfully served George I. he also was a faithful attendant upon George II. but, perhaps, not with the same ardour; nor, we may suppose, did the last sovereign feel that regard for him, as his royal father. We are all the children of habit. He was necessary to the convenience of George I. but his successor retained him in his place, more from regard to the deceased king's memory, than as a servant particularly useful and necessary to himself. As I have never seen the date of his death, it is probable he died at Hanover. The portrait of Mustapha is also on the great stair-case of Kensington palace, painted by Kent.

CLASS IX.

MEN OF GENIUS AND LEARNING.

PHYSICIANS.

SIR BENJAMIN WRENCH, M.D. *Æt.* 84, oval, wig with small curls.

Sir Benjamin Wrench was a respectable physician of Norwich, in which city he practised for sixty years: his lady died in January, 1741; and himself, August 15, 1747. A daughter of his married — Marcon, Esq. upon whose death she married, in March, 1736–7, Harbord Harbord, Esq. member of parliament for Norfolk.

JOHN FRIEND, M.D. *a medallion, P. Fourdrinier sc.*

JOHN FRIEND, M.D. *prefixed to his "History of Physic."* 1727, 8vo. *M. Dahl p. P. Fourdrinier sc.*

JOHN FRIEND, M.D. *4to. M. Dahl p. Vertue sc.* 1730.

Dr. Friend, son of the rector of Croton in the county of Northampton, was born there in 1675. His parent, an estimable character, sent him to Westminster Shool. From Dr. Busby's tuition he went to Christchurch College, Oxford, in 1690; and even at that early age he published a Greek Oration of Demosthenes, which gained him great credit. He soon became a perfect Grecian; an excellent Latinist; and wrote verse and prose, with ease and accuracy, in the language of ancient Rome. But those pursuits did not wholly engross his time, philosophy, chemistry,

mistry, anatomy, and mathematics, alternately engaged his attention. His treatise on the Hydrocephalus, 1699, dedicated to Sir Hans Sloane; and his Latin treatise respecting the Convulsions prevalent in Oxfordshire, addressed to that learned and scientific physician; raised his reputation very high. Pursuing his physical studies, he read Borelli, Baglivi, Pitcairne, and Keill, with avidity; the result was his "Emmenologia," which established his fame by its elegance and perspicuity. The university of Oxford chose him their professor of chemistry in 1704, and the Earl of Peterborough took him to the continent as his physician: he saw Spain by this means; and to gratify his taste he visited Italy. On his return, in 1707, he was created a doctor of physic, by diploma. In 1712 the Royal Society elected him one of their members, and the Duke of Ormond took him to Flanders as his physician; whence he returned in 1714: and in 1716 the College of Physicians admitted him one of their number. No man could be more valued in his profession: his chemical and Gulstonian lectures, and his many answers to learned foreigners of the old school, carried on with all the politeness of the gentleman, and with the learning of a scholar, made him regarded with peculiar attention. He was called upon, in 1722, to act in a new capacity, when the electors of Launceston in Cornwall returned him one of their representatives. He soon obtained as much celebrity in the senate, as he had attained in the study, or the elaboratory; but suspicion blasted the fame of this enlightened and honest man. He had spoken his sentiments with warmth; and the minister was enraged. Friend had honoured Peterborough and Ormond, and admired Atterbury: the first, he had, in gratitude, defended with his pen; the other, he wished

wished to protect in the House. Violence marked the times: and the Tower incarcerated one of the greatest ornaments of the nation, March 15, 1722-3. So easy was his mind, even in confinement, that he there wrote on the small-pox; and I believe, part of his "History of Physic," from the time of Galen to the beginning of the sixteenth century. The former was addressed to Dr. Mead; and the latter is a most justly valued work. Doctors Mead, Hulse, Levet, and Hall, with that noble generosity that ought to mark professional men, bailed their brother physician, June 21, in the same year; and in November following he was discharged from his recognizance. The minister, ashamed of his mean jealousy, seemed to wish he had been more cautious in giving way to illiberal suspicions; and the Prince of Wales, to make some recompence, as well as to evince his sentiments respecting Dr. Friend's loyalty, named him his physician. His Royal Highness soon after became sovereign; and the Princess Caroline, then queen, took every opportunity of expressing the high sense she had of his merit: for she not only appointed him her physician, but admitted him to her society with other enlightened literati. Death soon robbed him of the full reward of Their Majesty's favours, in consequence of a fever, July 26, 1728, aged 51. He was buried at Hitcham in Buckinghamshire, where there is a monument to his memory. It was a truly royal mind that inspired Caroline to settle an annuity upon his widow, and superintend the education of his only son. Not only the contemporary British physicians, but Hoffman, Helvetius, Hecquet, and Boerhaave, have been profuse in his just praise. "He was," says Dr. Wilmot, "a deep philosopher, a learned physician, an elegant writer, an ornament to society;

Vol. III. T

“ciety; and, to the utmost of his power, the
“friend of mankind.”

GEORGE CHENEY, M.D. *Æt.* 59, 1732, *oval*,
full gown, mez. J. V. Diest p. Faber sc.

Dr. Cheney, or Cheynè, was of a respectable family in Scotland, and born in 1671. He studied physic in Edinburgh, under Pitcairn; in which city he remained till he had nearly attained his thirtieth year, when he left the metropolis of Scotland for that of England. The change of place seemed to change his nature. He had been abstemious to a great degree in his native country; but finding that friends were readily obtained in our capital by conviviality, he joined the jovial train without delay: thus, business flowed upon him, and his reputation arrived to an enviable height; and his pen and practice united to emblazon his fame. But excess is always injurious to her votaries: from a long, lank man he became not only rubicund, but a miserable bloated son of luxury. His chariot could scarcely contain his thirty-two stone weight; the very getting in and out of which overwhelmed him with fatigue. As medicinal men are constantly in the habit of ascending stairs, and those often steep, what must have been the labour, the pain, the wheezing of poor Cheney? He seemed dying: his face became black: even at home and when quiescent, lethargy and asthma were his torments. Medicine availed not; he therefore adopted a milk and vegetable diet, and, as he recovered strength, moderate, regular exercise. His size, nearly reduced one third, enabled him to do this with ease and pleasure: health, strength, and spirits returned; and by a constant course of severe reform he reached the age of 71, and died at Bath, April 12, 1743. Dr. Cheney greatly distinguished himself as a
physician,

physician, and as a man of science: the College of Physic of Edinburgh elected him a Fellow; and the Royal Society of London, a member. Most of his works treat of medicine; but he published also "Philosophical Principles of Religion, natural and revealed," in two parts. His "English Malady, or Nervous Disorder," gained him great credit. We cannot but admire the wisdom, steady courage, and perseverance, of this able physician, who could set the associates of his libertinism at defiance, and retrace the paths of prudence and temperance he had deserted. Had he regarded the derision of his quondam friends, he must have died a loathed and contemptible person; but, by changing his habits, he lived to an honourable old age, and died "in the calm confidence of hope, and with a firm reliance on the mercy of God, through the merits and mediation of Jesus Christ." An attack appeared in the "Festoon," written by Dr. Wynter, upon Dr. Cheney's milk diet and spare regimen, with a reply: they are both given, as excellent in their kind.

Dr. WYNTER to Dr. CHENEY.

Tell me from whom, fat-headed Scot,
Thou didst thy system learn;
From Hippocrate thou hadst it not,
Nor Celsus, nor Pitcairne.

Suppose we own that milk is good,
And say the same of grass;
The one for babes is only food,
The other for an ass.

Doctor! one new prescription try,
(A friend's advice forgive,)
Eat grass, reduce thyself, and die,
Thy patients then may live.

Dr. CHENEY to Dr. WYNTER.

My system, Doctor, is my own;

No tutor I pretend:

My blunders hurt myself alone,

But yours your dearest friend.

Were you to milk and straw confin'd,

Thrice happy might you be;

Perhaps you might regain your mind,

And from your wit get free.

I can't your kind prescription try,

But heartily forgive;

'Tis nat'ral you should bid me die,

That you yourself may live.

JOHN WOODWARD, *a head, oval, 4to. mez. W.*
Humphreys sc. 1774.

Dr. Woodward was born in Derbyshire, May 1, 1665; but his family was originally from the county of Gloucester, and his mother a Burdet. From a country school he went to London, as an apprentice to a linen draper. Dr. Peter Barwick and Sir Ralph Dutton perceived in him the seeds of an investigating mind; and, under their protection he pursued his studies, which soon tended to natural philosophy. He succeeded Dr. Stillingfleet in the professorship of physic at Gresham College, in 1692. In the following year the Royal Society elected him a member, and some time after, one of the council. Archbishop Tenison gave him a diploma in 1695; and the university of Cambridge granted him the same degree the following year, when he was admitted of Pembroke-Hall. His abilities were known to the literati on the continent. The College of Physicians made him one of their number in 1712; and he resided

resided in Gresham College, where he died April 25, 1728, after a tedious illness, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. The world was rather divided in opinion respecting the religion of this philosopher; but at his death he fully proved his faith in revelation; for, about a week before that event, he received the sacrament from the Rev. ——— Reading, of the college, who had attended him for more than a year; requesting him, at the same time, to declare to all, “that he firmly believed in God, “and particularly in Jesus Christ, according to “the doctrine of the church of England.” His love for science was evinced by the disposition of his property, and his ordering that his books and collections of rarities should be sold, and, with his other personal property and real estate, to be used to found a lectureship at Cambridge. The subjects were peculiar, and proved the energy of the professor; they were for the perpetual maintenance of opinions he had obstinately held: his natural history of the earth; his defence of it against Dr. Cameranius; his discourse on vegetation; and his state of physic. The “Museum Woodardianum” gives a catalogue of his books, and the contents of his cabinets; and Ward’s “Lives of the Gresham Professors,” a list of all his works published, or manuscripts. Dr. Woodward, who lived a recluse, had many peculiarities: he had the obstinacy of the theorist, and the weakness of the conjectural antiquary. How much did he meditate, talk, and write, about an old shield; he even thought Europe interested in the history of a piece of defensive armour: and what must have been his indignation, when his officious servant scoured it as bright as the cook doth her culinary utensils! So say the wags. However, this antique, the votive shield of Ca-

millus, was highly valued: the Doctor gave 4*l.* for it. At Colonel King's sale it sold for 400*l.*

THOMAS PELLET, M.D. *in a cap, sitting in an elbow chair, mez. M. Dahl p. J. Faber sc.*

Dr. Pellet, P.C.M. member of the Royal College of Physicians, London, of which he became president, resided in Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, where he died July 4, 1744, greatly respected as a man of science, and as one who excelled in the study of the *belles lettres*. This gentleman and Martin Folkes, Esq. prepared Sir Isaac Newton's "Chronology of ancient Kingdoms" for the press, republished in 1728; and either one or both of these learned editors added references, in the margin of that book, to several authors. It is remarkable, that no less than fifteen copies of this work were found, with some variations, in Sir Isaac Newton's writing, after the death of that illustrious man. Dr. Pellet presented several papers to the Royal Society, (of which he was a distinguished member,) which were published in their volumes: he also revived the annual ceremony of the Harveian oration in the College of Physicians, after it had long been discontinued, on account of some embarrassment in their finances.

JOHN INGLIS, M.D. *oval, fol. Th. Reid sc. ad vivum.*

Dr. Inglis, F.R.S. united the different occupations of physician in ordinary to William and Ann, and first marshal; and then assistant to the master of the ceremonies in the reigns of the latter sovereign, George I. and George II. He died May 8, 1740, and was buried at Lewisham in Kent, of which church his son, the Rev. John Inglis,

Inglis, A.M. was incumbent, from April 5, 1728, to his death, October 14, 1739. David Inglis, Esq. of Blackwall, died February 21, 1766, aged 90. Quere, What relation was he to Dr. Inglis, whose name is Scotch, though he may have been a native of England?

WILLIAM BARROWBY, *mez. T. Jenkins pinx.*
J. S. Miller sc.

Dr. Barrowby, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, London, and of the Royal Society, had great practice in his profession, and died in 1738, aged 76. His private character was an honour to human nature; but that of his son, of the same name, the person above represented, also a physician, was the exact opposite, except in abilities and skill. This man was as violent as the most vehement pretended patriots. In the year 1749, when Sir George Vandeput was a candidate for the city of Westminster, calling upon a patient who was very ill, and finding him heated with the ardour of party, he advised him not to go out, as it might be fatal to him, supposing him in the interest of Lord Trentham; but discovering his mistake, and that he also was a Vandeputian, he thought better of it, and softening circumstances, he recommended his attendance at the hustings, where the patient had the honour to be conveyed in the physician's carriage; whence he returned to his own house, the Ben Johnson's Head in Russell-street, and died there in two hours after: such was the end of poor Joe, the duped publican. Dr. Barrowby died young, of an apoplectic fit, as was supposed; being called in haste from table, in the pleasures of which he was rather apt to indulge too much, to visit a patient of some consequence, he was

T 4

suddenly

suddenly seized, in his way thither, with a fit, and expired in his carriage, before any relief could be afforded him. This gentleman having attended Mr. Miller the engraver, in a long and dangerous fit of sickness, with that liberality which distinguishes most of the profession in the case of artists, without a fee, he, in gratitude, asked his leave to engrave the portrait of his benefactor, likewise without reward, as a memorial of his gratitude for health restored by his means.

JAMES NEWTON, M.D. *Æt.* 78, in a cap, prefixed to his "*Herbal*," 1752, 8vo.

Dr. James Newton, author of the "*Herbal*," resided in a house near Islington turnpike, which was a receptacle for lunatics, in the same manner as Dr. Monro has since practised. He studied botany to divert his attention, in some measure, from the sad objects under his care; but his work did not appear till after his death, which happened November 5, 1750. Of all the situations that can be named, there appears nothing so repelling to the human mind as the superintendence of persons deprived of reason. Dr. Newton was not a Fellow of the Royal College of physicians, and probably his practice was nearly confined to patients of the above unfortunate description,

WILLIAM WATSON, M.D. *wh. length, in a riding dress, with a hanger, la. fol. R. Taylor p. R. Par sc.*

Dr. Watson, of West Stower in Dorsetshire, was a good physician and a facetious companion. Being completely the reverse of a coxcomb, he loved to ridicule affectation; an instance of which occurred when sitting in company with several friends

friends who were drinking and smoking: he lifted a pair of tongs, which stood near the fire, with which he meant to take a live *coal* to light his pipe; but the tongs being hot, he burnt his fingers, and roared out with the pain. A moment's recollection set all things to rights; and then turning to an apothecary remarkable for using scraps of Latin, and being fond of hard words, said, "The contingency of the forceps has stigmatized my digits." He was so amiable, says Granger, that the Rev. Mr. Young, well known, as being designated by Fielding, under the character of Parson Adams, did ample justice to his merit, by making honourable mention of him (*maximè legendus*) in the parish register of Stower Bromley: by mistake he calls him, of Stower in Gloucestershire. See some further curious particulars concerning the Doctor in that entertaining volume of Mr. Granger's Letters, published by Mr. Malcolm, page 175.

—— STEVENS, M.D. *a small head, etched.*

I think the name of Dr. Stevens does not occur, as a member of the Royal College of Physicians; and his Christian name even seems to be unknown, which is the less to be wondered at, as there are not yet discovered any particulars of his personal history.

SAMUEL DALE, Med. Lic. *Æt.* 78, *prefixed to his "Pharmacoelogia,"* 1730, 4to. G. *Vertue sc.*

Samuel Dale, a physician, and Fellow of the Royal Society, published several treatises on plants, and other subjects connected with natural history, a study about this time, beginning to be duly estimated.

mated. He died June 6, 1739, at which time he must have been 80 years of age.

BRYAN ROBINSON, M.D. *Æt.* 70, *an etching*,
R. Wilson sc. ad vivum, 1750.

Dr. Bryan Robinson was the author of various works, particularly on "Animal Œconomy," 8vo. 1732; "A Dissertation on the Food and Discharge of human Bodies," 1748, 8vo.; and on the "Virtues and Operations of Medicine," 8vo. 1752, which attracted much attention. "This medical writer," says a reviewer, "who appears to be a considerable mathematician, and abounds with analytical resolutions and demonstrations; sets out with an assertion, that, as the virtues and operations of medicines depend on the powers of their small particles, so the powers of these depend on *ether* and *light*, of which he therefore enters on a short account, as he calls it, from Sir Isaac Newton; and from a dissertation of his own, printed in 1743, he supposes light to consist of grosser parts than ether, whose vibrations have greater velocity than the rays of light. He affirms that ether is the true cause of muscular motion." He published the third edition of Dr. Richard Helsham's Lectures on natural philosophy, in 1755; but the time of his death I have no where met with. We may suppose, however, that that event occurred in 1757 or 1758; for, in the latter year an 8vo. came out, as his posthumous work, entituled "An Essay on Corns:" the editor of which informs us, that the copy was wrote by the author in January, 1747; and that it was the last perfect work which he completed. In that book he appeared still more as a mathematical writer. The reader fond of analytical computations and resolutions,

would

would find in the pamphlet alluded to, ample matter for the exercise of his skill and industry. Probably these tedious researches gained him at least as much *reputation* as *wealth*: he must have been bordering upon 80 years of age when he died. Mr. Granger once supposed him to be the same person with Dr. Tancred Robinson, M.D. F.R.S. which is evidently a mistake.

WILLIAM MUSGRAVE, M.D. *Æt.* 45, 1718,
Svo. G. Gandy p. M. Vr. Gucht sc.

Dr. William Musgrave, a physician of ability, I suppose to have been the son of Dr. William Musgrave, the physician and antiquary, who wrote the "*Belgium Britannicum*." The father, descended from the truly honourable family of the Musgraves in Westmorland, was born at Charlton-Musgrave, Somersetshire. The son was probably a native of Exeter, where his father resided, after he had resigned the office of secretary to the Royal Society. The younger Musgrave received his education at Oxford, and was also a Fellow of that learned body, who evinced his hereditary literary genius by the assistance he afforded Bishop Gibson, in his last edition of "*Camden's Britannia*." The elder Musgrave died December 23, 1711; the younger, in 1721, aged 58 years.

DANIEL TURNER, *Æt.* 67, 1734, *mez. Faber sc. ad vivum.*

DANIEL TURNER, oval frame, long narrow neck-cloth, a proof, *mez. Faber sc.*

DANIEL TURNER, oval frame, fol. J. Richardson p. G. Vertue sc.

DANIEL

DANIEL TURNER, *prefixed to his "Siphis,"* 1732, 8vo. G. Vertue sc.

DANIEL TURNER, *different,* 8vo. G. Vertue sc.

Dr. Turner was a physician of some celebrity, but far too fond of displaying his talents upon paper. He wrote the "Art of Surgery," published in two vols. 8vo, 1725, the second edition of which appeared in 1733, in three vols. 8vo.; "A Treatise on Fevers," published in 1739: his "Syphilis" appeared in 1732. His chirurgical books were chiefly on the venereal disease; besides which, he presented the public with "De Morbis cutaneis, or ancient Physician's Legacy." He also sent to the Royal Society "The Cases of "Insects voided by the urinary Passage;" and I believe, some other papers. I presume Turner was not regularly educated as a physician, but as a surgeon; for he is mentioned as a licenciante of the College of Physicians, London, in 1726, and he was then styled Mr. Daniel Turner. Medical men often degrade themselves by publishing cases of little consequence, and still more by mentioning them in terms indelicate and improper. Turner sinned in these ways most egregiously. He is said to be one of the greatest ornaments of the Grub-street Society, and to excel in the style digressive. His politeness was as pre-eminent as his other excellencies. Dr. Turner died March 12, 1741. He had a family: and a daughter of his married a surgeon at Farnham. Perhaps the respectable Daniel Turner, a dissenting minister, who lived first at Reading, and afterwards at Abingdon, was his son:—he wrote hymns; "A Compendium of social Religion;" and "The Contrast; or the dying Profligate and the dying Christian," in his poetical essays.

JOHN ALLEN, *M.D. 8vo. G. Vr. Gucht sc. ad vivum.*

Dr. Allen died in 1742.

SURGEONS.

WILLIAM BECKET, *prefixed to his "Chirurgical Observations," 1740, 8vo. R. Parr sc. To this print, for some unworthy purpose of deception, has been added the name of Bishop Berkeley.*

Mr. Becket, a surgeon of eminence at Abingdon, Berks, wrote "Practical Surgery illustrated and improved; being chirurgical Observations, with Remarks upon the most extraordinary cases, Cures, and Dissertations, made at St. Thomas's Hospital, Southwark," 1740, 8vo. In his Treatise upon the Venereal Disease he asserts it is the same disorder as that formerly called the leprosy, but this idea is now generally exploded. He presented to the Royal Society (of which he was a member) several of the papers which compose part of their philosophical transactions. This surgeon thought proper to write "A free and impartial Enquiry into the Antiquity and Efficacy of touching for the Evil," addressed, in two letters, to Dr. Skeigertahl, physician to His Majesty, Fellow of the College of Physicians, and Sir Hans Sloane, which were published, 1722, in 8vo. to confute the supposed supernatural power in the Pretender. Mr. Becket died in 1738.

ALEXANDER INGLIS, *oval of foliage, fol.*

Alexander Inglis, son of Dr. John Inglis, who has been mentioned in a former page, was an army surgeon, and died in 1737.

A SCOTCH

A SCOTCH SURGEON.

GEORGE YOUNG, 8vo. *Cooper sc.*

Mr. Young was a surgeon of Edinburgh, and, without doubt, one of the many candidates for *medical fame*.

AN APOTHECARY.

HENRY PRUDE, *wh. length, sh. mez. T. Hudson p. Faber sc.* 1744.

This apothecary was probably a medical writer; but professional men often publish cases and opinions in order to introduce themselves to notice, and when they have obtained their object, often continue writing, to inform their brethren of what they have discovered. It sometimes happens, however, that unsuccessful in their first attempts, they sink into obscurity, and even curiosity cannot discover their subsequent history.

EMPIRICS.

JOHN MARTEN, *prefixed to his "Treatise on the Gout,"* 1723, 8vo. *F. Scheffer p. G. Vertue sc.*

JOHN MARTEN, 1709, 8vo. *F. Scheffer p. G. White sculp.*

Mr. John Marten, surgeon and adventurer, wrote on the gout and the venereal disease. It has been remarked, that the latter complaint increases in the exact proportion with novels and romances: they raise the passions, and prepare the mind for the body to be affected with one of the

the sorest maladies that Europe has ever experienced. Many detestable publications encourage the inexperienced to presume upon preventatives; or, if infected, to obtain a cure easier than there is a possibility of effecting it. Marten was a literary as well as a chirurgical quack. Swift, in his preface to the Bishop of Sarum's introduction, comparing his lordship's method of setting off the edition of his works, says, it was beneath "any author above the size of *Marten* the surgeon," who advertised "the seventh edition" (many thousands of the former edition having "been sold off in a small time) concerning secret "diseases, &c." Bromley does not mention the date of Mr. Marten's death, but Granger supposed it to have occurred in 1768, which is far too late a period: on February 4, that year, died Dr. Martin, of Streatham in Surry, a learned botanist, who, I think, was F.R.S. and a very different character from Mr. Marten the surgeon.

ROGER GRANT, fol. *This plate was afterwards inscribed, JOHN KER.*

Grant was one of the many who, in every age, contrive to impose upon a willing multitude. In the 444th Number of the "Spectator," which treats of several quacks, mention is made of this *able practitioner*. His first essay in life was extremely humble, and as a common soldier in the Imperial service, where he lost an eye. As he had this misfortune, he thought no better recompence could be given him than the privilege of enlightening those of other persons. Elated with this idea, he returned to Great Britain in the reign of Queen Ann, and commenced *doctor* in Mouse-alley, Wapping; where his credentials were displayed, by showing his muster-roll, to prove that he

he was a soldier under the emperor's banners; and he declared, upon this certificate, that as he had lost an eye in that service, he could very well perform the functions of an oculist: just upon the same principles that another adventurer pretended to cure *bursten* children, because his father and grandfather were both *bursten*. Who could suppose it possible, that this man should, in the following reign, be appointed an oculist to majesty; but what will not impudence effect? George I. perhaps knew as little of his beginning, as he did of his qualifications; but he probably obtained great wealth in consequence of this appointment.

ELDRIDGE, *in a hat, four verses, 8vo. T. Hilliard sc. ad vicum.*

Mr. Eldridge is known only as the preparer of Frier's Balsam, in the city of Norwich. As the inventor of a favourite nostrum, and really a good one, he perhaps had a very profitable situation there. I have looked amongst the mayors and aldermen of that city for him, but he did not arrive at civic honours. I fear biography must lament that his name and occupation only are known.

MICHAEL BERMINGAM, *with a French inscription, 4to.*

This surgeon was a native of London, and born in 1685. Bromley tells us he flourished about 1720, but I can find nothing more of him. The name is evidently derived from the town of Birmingham, which has been spelt Bermingham, and a great variety of other ways; it is possible, therefore, that this humble apothecary was descended remotely from the lords of Birmingham,

mingham, as were the ennobled family of that name lately extinct in Ireland.

CHYMISTS.

AMBROSE GODFREY HANCKWITZ, *a bust, in a wig, 4to. R. S. (chmutz) p. G. Vertue sc. 1718.*

Mr. Ambrose Godfrey Hanckwitz was a chymist, and Fellow of the Royal Society: he enriched their volumes by various curious papers, printed in their transactions. One of them was an account of some experiments upon the "phosphorus urine;" another, an examination of West-Ashton well waters, belonging to Thomas Beach, Esq. which well was about four miles from that of Holt. He likewise invented a method of extinguishing fires.

AMBROSE GODFREY, *in a cap, oval frame, 4to. G. Vr. Gucht sc. ad vivum, 1736.*

This person was a chymist, and nephew to Mr. Ambrose Godfrey Hanckwitz, and not his son, as Mr. Bromley supposed. He tried his uncle's invention for extinguishing fires by explosion, in a building erected for that purpose, in 1761. The Godfrey family have flourished with great reputation in Kent, for many ages. I believe this gentleman was descended from one of the branches; and himself and his successor continued to maintain their professional consequence, as chymists and compounders of medicine, at their house in Southampton-street, Covent Garden, for more than a century, it being but very lately that their business has passed into other hands. There are extant some engraved views of

their elaboratory, and their scheme for preventing the spreading of fires.

POETS.

ALEXANDER POPE, *a large head*, G. Bickham sculp.

ALEXANDER POPE, *printed in colours*, 4to. Le Blon sculp.

ALEXANDER POPE, *profile*, Bovi sc.

ALEXANDER POPE, *Æt. 24*, in Malone's "Shake-spear," 1787, G. Kneller p. J. Collyer sc.

ALEXANDER POPE, *oval, profile, laurel chaplet*, mez. G. Kneller p. 1721, Faber sc. 1738.

ALEXANDER POPE, *sitting in an arm-chair, wig back*, mez. V. Loo p. 1741, Faber sc.

ALEXANDER POPE, *a medallion*, Gravelot sc.

ALEXANDER POPE, *in a wig*, in Birch's "Lives," A. Pond p. J. Houbraken sc.

ALEXANDER POPE, F. Parry sc.

ALEXANDER POPE, *an etching*, A. Pond sc.

ALEXANDER POPE, *laurel chaplet*, sm. mez. Preston sc.

ALEXANDER POPE, *la. 4to*. Ravenet sc.

ALEXANDER POPE, *a small head in a circle*, B.R. sc. 1754.

ALEXANDER POPE, *a head inscribed OTTOΣ EKEINOS*, 4to. J. Richardson sc.

ALEXANDER POPE, *inscribed "Amicitiae Causa"*, 4to. J. Richardson sc.

ALEXANDER POPE, *Amicitiae Causa*, square. J. Richardson sc.

ALEXANDER POPE, *looking to the left*, J. Richardson sculp.

ALEXANDER POPE, *wig, furred gown, holding a pen*, mez. Dahl p. 1727, J. Simon sc. 1728.

ALEXANDER POPE, *Æt. 28*, mez. Kneller p. 1716, J. Smith sc. 1717.

ALEXANDER

GEORGE I. CLASS VIII.

- ALEXANDER POPE, *la. fol. Vertue sc.*
 ALEXANDER POPE, *prefixed to his "Homer," 1720, 12mo. Vertue sc.*
 ALEXANDER POPE, *mez. Kneller p. G. White sc. 1732.*
 ALEXANDER POPE, *a small oval, Wille sc.*
 ALEXANDER POPE, *a head, T. Worlidge sc.*
 ALEXANDER POPE, *in the print with DRYDEN, &c. Per. vi. Class 7, of Bromley.*
 ALEXANDER POPE, *in the print with ADDISON, &c. Per. vii. Class 7, of Bromley.*
 ALEXANDER POPE, *to Dr. WARTON's edition of his Works, 1797, 8vo. J. Richardson p. T. Holloway sc.*
 ALEXANDER POPE, *in the same, small wh. len. from a sketch by Hoare.*
 ALEXANDER POPE, *in Harding's Shakespeare, 1733, J. Richardson p. R. Clamp sc.*

This favourite son of the Muses, owed almost all his fortune and reputation to himself alone. Without the advantages of birth, possessions, profession, connexions, and with but a moderate share of education, he gained distinguished honour, fame, and a competent portion of worldly comforts. As the imperfections of his body seemed to preclude the usual pursuits of life, he determined to improve the mind to its utmost extent, and it must be allowed he had the best of materials to work upon; for nature had been as lavish to him in all that related to his intellects, as she had been niggardly in respect of his person*. The busy Strand was the place where he first drew his breath, June 8, 1688. His father was a hatter then, but afterwards, I believe, a linen draper of some property; and had been on some commercial occasion to Lisbon. As Pope's parents were

* Pope might well say with Sappho:

"Ingenio formæ damna rependo mæx."

Roman Catholics, his education was entrusted to Taverner, a priest in Hampshire, who kept a school near Winchester, and another near Hyde-Park-Corner; and Deane, also an ecclesiastic of the same communion. Those men were the sources from whence he drew instruction in the languages; but he soared far above the talents of his tutors, for "he lisped in numbers;" and before other youths think of any thing but rhyme, he was a poet: indeed, Pope appears to have been born to modulate our language. A relation of mine, who often heard him converse, used to speak, with great pleasure, of the music of his voice*. Unwearied in his endeavours to purify his taste, or stock his mind with knowledge and metaphor, he relaxed only, by devoting some part of his attention and time, not otherwise employed, to the sister arts, painting and music; but these are not to be named in comparison with poesy, the primary object of his soul. As he felt his strength, he courted the friendship of all the refined men of taste that were then living; and sought wealth and rank for his supports. His father's long retirement, almost to seclusion, aided him in concealing his origin: thus, without a herald, he ingrafted himself into the ennobled family of Pope†. He was little less lavish in setting off his maternal descent. He did better in learning the manners of the great, "so that they were
 " delicate, easy, and engaging; and he treated
 " his friends with a politeness that charmed, and
 " a generosity that was much to his honour.
 " Every guest was made happy within his doors:
 " pleasure dwelt under his roof; and elegance
 " presided at his table:" in consequence, no-

* It was on this account that old Southerne, the dramatic poet, used to call him the "little nightingale."

† Earls of Downe in Ireland. See Warton's *Life of Sir Thomas Pope*.

bility paid him willing homage. As a poet, it is superfluous to speak of him here: names of the highest scale in criticism, Warburton, Johnson, and Joseph Warton, have delineated him as such; but to attempt to depreciate his fame, by complaining of his uniform, correct, and elegant versification, is absurd. Is not the diamond the more valuable when free from flaw? or, does any one blame the lapidary for the beauty of its polish? I fear he had but a weak faith; his morality was evidently defective. He defamed some he ought to have honoured, and he lashed others merely because they were inferior to him in abilities; they might, with equal justice, "have satirized him for his deformed person." As to the low rabble of rhymers who infested him, he ought to have known that their very names degraded his pen, and even his thoughts. To his parents he was all that filial piety could wish; to his friends warm and affectionate. When his fame was unalterably fixed, and infirmities increased upon him, he became captious in the houses of the great; yet he was courted by the master, and excused by the servants, as his liberality made them an ample recompence. Mr. Pope died May 30, 1744, and was buried, by his own desire, at Twickenham, with his parents. There are several original portraits of him, particularly one at Hagley, the seat of his friend, the first Lord Lyttelton. Mr. Chandler, an apothecary, at the corner of King-street, Cheapside, had another, by Hoare, which very much resembled Mr. Cornish! Lord Orford said, that Houbraken's print was very like him. Mr. Granger was told by the Rev. Mr. Merrick, that he never saw genius sparkle in any man's eyes like those of Pope; but adds, "this does not appear in his portraits." He always chose to be represented in such a manner that his personal

deformity should be least apparent : thus, we see him frequently represented leaning his head upon his hand, which rests upon a table; an attitude he would often remain in for a great length of time, totally absorbed in thought.

He was an honour to his country, and his countrymen have done ample justice to his merits. Universal applause and admiration have attended numerous editions of his works; and the GENIUS of *Design*, in the several branches of painting, sculpture, engraving, drawing, and the medallion art, has exerted itself to transmit his air and countenance; as the tributary Muses have contributed their aid to perpetuate his name, with equal zeal and honour, to the latest times.

MICHAEL MAITTAIRE, M.A. *holding a book open, "Q. Horat." mez. B. Dandridge p. Faber sc.*

Michael, or, as he for some time wrote his name, *Mikell*, Maittaire, one of the greatest instances of classical, and other elegant learning of modern times, was born in 1668; but none of the accounts I have seen of this learned man inform us of his birth: he was evidently of foreign descent, though born in England. Happily for him, he was sent to Westminster School, where Dr. Busby well grounded him in the Greek and Latin languages, keeping him four years longer than usual. He then gained another experienced and powerful friend, Dr. South, for whom he compiled a catalogue of the Greek words falsely accented in Dr. Sherlock's books; and so highly pleased was South with his performance, that he, being a canon of Christchurch, introduced him a canoneer, as it is termed, or as a student of that college, where he received the degree of A.M. in 1696; but in the preceding year he had been appointed

appointed second master of Westminster School, a situation with which he was entirely content. There is a complete catalogue of his works given in Nichols's "Life of Bowyer," and the "Gentleman's Magazine" for 1783, but it is too long to transcribe. His works were very excellent in their typography, giving fine editions of several of the ancients; as were those proper for youth, in defence of religion: and in his old age he wrote "Carmen Epinicion Augustissimæ Russorum Imperatrici Sacrum," in almost all the various measures of the ancients, which showed his wonderful powers; as did his Treatise upon the Arundelian and Seldenian Marble, and his "Antiquæ Inscriptiones duæ," how well he understood ancient chronology: indeed, it is scarcely possible to say what he did not know which related to antiquity and the learned languages. In 1699 he resigned his public situation, and remained in a retirement he loved, because consecrated to learning. He died August 7, 1747, aged 79, with a reputation that few have attained. The two Harleys earls of Oxford, the Duke of Rutland, the Earl of Chesterfield, (who placed his son under his tuition,) Lord Carteret, the Earl of Orford when the Hon. Horace Walpole, (who subscribing for twenty copies of his "Senilia," sent as many guineas,) and other great men, honoured him with their friendship; no wonder, therefore, the engraving we are fortunate enough to have of him, was *Jussu Amicorum*, as it is inscribed. The Duke of Rutland had one, and Sir Richard Ellis another portrait of him. Mr. Maittaire possessed all the good qualities that can interest; and in religion was equally orthodox and zealous: in temper he was modest and unassuming; despising the pride of learning, yet fond of friendly intercourse: respectable at Westminster, and if possible

possible more so in his private academy: a strict regard to honesty; content with a mediocrity of circumstance. He loved the shade, better than the blaze of the sun; but his fame could not be concealed, that spread abroad as well as at home. His library, collected by the labour of fifty years, was sold in the same year in which he died, by Messrs. Cock and Langford, in forty-four nights. The catalogue, compiled by himself, is valuable, and the collection, though so extremely numerous, was nevertheless very select.

EUSTACE BUDGELL, *mez. D. Firmin p. J. Fa-*
ber sc. 1720.

Eustace Budgell, Esq. is one of the many instances, of men of the best abilities and prospects losing their reputation and station in life, by neglecting common prudence. His father, Gilbert Budgell, D.D. of St. Thomas's, near Exeter, author of a "Discourse on Prayer," and some Sermons, was of high descent, and honourably allied, whose first wife was Mary, daughter of Dr. Gulston, bishop of Bristol; and his second, a widow, the mother of William Fortescue, Esq. master of the rolls. By the former he had Eustace; the Rev. Gilbert Budgell; William, Fellow of New College, Oxford, and two daughters. The father kept his coach, drawn by six horses, with every thing suitable; and he educated all his sons for professions. Eustace was designed for the bar; but the study of law being too dry for his lively turn of mind, he neglected it to commence a wit. Fortunately for him, he was related to the accomplished Addison; for Jane, Addison's mother, was Bishop Gulston's sister. His abilities were unquestionable, both as a writer and as a man of business; and his papers marked X. in the "Spectator," with others in the "Tatler," gained him

him great applause; as did his translation of the Characters of Theophrastus dedicated to Lord Halifax: and his conduct in the office he held in Ireland, as under-secretary to the lords justices, and deputy-clerk to the council, gained him a publicly acknowledged character for punctuality, skill, and unremitting assiduity. Those posts produced him an income of 1750*l.* per annum, which, with his paternal inheritance of 950*l.* a year, made his situation very desirable: his estates were, indeed, rather incumbered, but common prudence would soon have redeemed the mortgages. After pasquinading the viceroy of Ireland, the Duke of Bolton, he went from imprudence to imprudence, with such rapidity, that he lost all his friends, as he had done his fortune. The Duke of Portland, a fellow sufferer in the South Sea scheme, was appointed governor of Jamaica, and named Budgell his secretary; but government would not permit a man who had attacked all persons high in office, to go in that capacity; and the Duchess of Marlborough gave him 1000*l.* in vain, to get into parliament. The little discretion he had ever possessed now left him. Mr. Addison, and his brother, Mr. William Budgell, were both dead; so that he plunged still deeper in miseries of every description, without any restraining bands: and, when driven to frenzy by his misfortunes, the consequence of unrestrained passions, he filled his pockets with stones, hired a boat at Somerset-stairs, in 1736, and whilst the boat was shooting London Bridge, he threw himself into the river, and was drowned. A piece of paper, found in his bureau, contained the following lines, alluding to the well-known soliloquy in the tragedy of Cato:

What Cato did, and Addison approv'd,
Cannot be wrong——

Fortunately,

Fortunately, he left only an illegitimate daughter. Thus perished this rash and unguarded man, whom the world, his relations and friends, wished to patronize; and who, had he acted but with common attention and discretion, might have raised, instead of ruining a highly respectable family. An unconquerable, and a detestable pride was the cause of his ruin. One of the worst actions of Mr. Budgell's life was, his obtaining a will in his favour, from the Deist Tindal, to defraud his heir, the Rev. Nicholas Tindal, his nephew, which occasioned Pope's lines:

Let Budgell charge low Grub-street on my quill,
And write whate'er he please, except my will.

AARON HILL, *Æt.* 24, 1709, *fol.* H. Hulsbergh sculp.

AARON HILL, 1705, *fol.* J. Nutting sc.

Aaron Hill, Esq. heir to a landed estate of 2000*l.* per annum, descended from a family of great respectability at Malmsbury in Wiltshire, was left an orphan, without a fortune. His father, Mr. George Hill, had imprudently involved his affairs; and the lawyers had so completely seconded him, that poor Aaron would, probably, have never received even an education, if his maternal grandmother, Mrs. Ann Gregory, had not sent him to school, first at Barnstable, and afterwards to Westminster. Possessing a mind vigorously active, and learning from Mrs. Gregory, that his relation, Lord Paget, was ambassador at Constantinople, he left England and went there, with her consent; keeping, even at the age of fifteen, a journal of his travels. The young stranger was received by his lordship with surprise and kindness, and was entrusted to the care of a clergyman, chaplain to the embassy, who improved him

him in the knowledge of the classics; and with him he went to Egypt, Palestine, and other eastern countries: he had, besides, an opportunity of visiting most of the courts of Europe, on Lord Paget's return, in 1703. Had Mr. Hill tempered his acquirements with discretion, he would, no doubt, have been enabled to retrieve the affairs of his family, and have made himself of more importance than any of his ancestors; but an unhappy propensity to projects involved him in unceasing difficulties. After a second tour through Europe, as tutor to Sir William Wentworth, which occupied him about three years, he returned, the devoted son of the Muses, and the projector of many extravagant schemes. The stage originally attracted his attention, to which he had prepared the way by the poem of "Camillus." He afterwards became both master of Drury-lane theatre, and also a writer for it; and he was concerned in the Opera-house. For the first he wrote "Elfrida, or the Fair Inconstant;" the "Fatal Vision, or the Fall of Siam and Merope;" others for the theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields: and for the latter, "Rinaldo," the music by Handel. His principal projects were, making oil from beech nuts; planting extensive vineyards to rival the wines of France; and supplying timber for the royal docks from Scotland! Thus, his life, like that of all other projectors, was spent in hope, without the least prospect of fruition. To add to his disappointments, he neglected his duties at the theatre and the opera-house, and soon lost both. The fine strains which he had poured forth to celebrate "The Northern Star," Peter the Great, ended only in a golden medal, sent by the dying monarch; but Catherine I. his successor, also dying before it had left Russia, it never found its way to England; and

and the merit he had flattered himself that he possessed as a poet, was rewarded by a place in the Dunciad. Mr. Hill was born in Beaufort-Buildings in the Strand, on February 10, 1684-5; and died at the very minute of the great earthquake, February 8, 1749, of which he seemed sensible, though unable to express it. Few men have so completely mistaken their own abilities as Mr. Hill, who did every thing he ought not to have done: in his youth an historian; in manhood he gave up the superintendence of the public amusements, an office in which he excelled, to be, in a more advanced age, a visionary and unsuccessful projector. His remains were deposited by those of his wife, the mother of his nine children, the partner of all his fortunes; and to whom he was indebted for a greater fame than he would otherwise have obtained. It does honour to his character that he consecrated her memory with these lines:

Enough, cold stone! suffice her long-lov'd name;
 Words are too weak to pay her virtue's claim.
 Temples, and tombs, and tongues, shall waste
 away;
 And pow'r's vain pomp in mould'ring dust decay:
 But ere mankind a wife more perfect see,
 Eternity, O Time! shall bury thee.

The four volumes of his works, published by subscription, for the benefit of his family, after his decease, are now almost forgotten; and there are also two volumes of his dramatic writings, that do not, at present, claim much of the public attention.

JOHN HUGHES, in *Bell's "Poets,"* 1779, 12mo.
 Cook sc.

JOHN

JOHN HUGHES, *prefixed to his "Poems,"* 8vo. G. Kneller p. 1718, G. Vr. Gucht sc.

JOHN HUGHES, 12mo. Caldwell sc.

John Hughes, born at Marlborough in Wiltshire, January 29, 1677, was the son of a citizen of London, where he received his education at a private school. Of a delicate frame and constitution, he endeavoured rather to cultivate his mind than join in the mercantile pursuits of the capital. Poetry, music, and drawing, engrossed his time; and he made considerable improvement in each of the sister arts. A place in the ordnance department, and the office of secretary to several commissions under the great seal for purchasing lands, and for securing several of our docks and harbours, at least kept him from being a dependant; and his unwearied application to works of genius, or translating the best publications of foreigners, filled up all the time he could spare from his attendance at his offices. His reputation at length became so widely extended, that he ranked in the number of his friends, Addison, Congreve, Southerne, Rowe, and some of the greater statesmen; Hoadley, bishop of Winchester; Lord Chief Baron Gilbert; the Marquis of Wharton, who proposed taking him to Ireland, which he declined: and Lord Chancellor Cowper, who generously gave him, without solicitation, the secretaryship of the commissions of the peace; and, upon his retiring from office, obtained his continuance under his successor, Lord Macclesfield. This patronage procured him an absolute independence; but he did not retreat from the labours of genius: indeed, we are surprised to find so multifarious a selection of his writings in verse and prose, history, biography, plays, papers in the "Tatlers," "Spectators," and "Guar-
"dians,"

“dians,” &c. &c. Few have written so much, and so well. His excellent play, “The Siege of Damascus,” was acted February 17, 1720, the very night on which he died. He heard of its success; but the devout Christian, employed on eternity, expressed no exultation on the event, and he breathed out his spirit in prayer, at the age of 42.—“He was,” said Steele, “a gentleman, who
 “may be the emulation of more persons of different talents than any one I have ever known. His
 “head, hand, or heart, was always employed in something worthy imitation; his pencil, his
 “bow (string,) or his pen, each of which he
 “used in a masterly manner, were always directed
 “to raise and entertain his own mind, or that of
 “others, to a more cheerful prosecution of what
 “is noble and virtuous.” Jabez, his brother, was also a votary of the Muses, and died in 1731, aged 45. Mr. John Hughes, expressive of his gratitude, sent his portrait, painted a little before his death, by his friend Sir Godfrey Kneller, to Earl Cowper, who wrote this polite letter of acknowledgment for the present,

24th Jan. 1719–20.

“Sir,

“I thank you for the most acceptable
 “present of your picture, and assure you, that
 “none of this age can set a higher value on it
 “than I do, and shall while I live; though I
 “am sensible posterity will out-do me in that
 “particular.

“I am, with great esteem and sincerity,

“Your most affectionate

“and obliged humble servant,

“COWPER.”

This

This picture is still in the possession of the noble family to which it was originally presented.

The vigour of Mr. Hughes' mind remained to the last, as is evident by the nervous and spirited prologue, and humorous epilogue to his play, dictated by him when too weak to hold a pen. His "Triumphs of Peace" and the "Siege of Damascus" are the best of his works. Pope, who saw this tragedy in manuscript, said to the author, he liked it "extremely well;" and after his death, "that it was an excellent work of an excellent man."

WILLIAM PATTISON, *Æt.* 21, *two lines*, *Svo.*

J. ? Saunders p. P. Fourdrinier sc.

WILLIAM PATTISON, *Vr. Gucht sc.*

The ingenious, the imprudent, and unfortunate Pattison was born at Peasmarsh, Sussex, in 1706, where his father was a considerable farmer under the Earl of Thanet, who encouraged his genius, by sending him to Appleby School in Westmorland, then, and long after, in great estimation. There he attracted the notice of the Rev. ——— Noble, "a clergyman of great learning and taste," who perceivng how richly nature had bestowed her gifts upon him, particularly in a poetic taste, carefully directed his judgment; and, the better to accomplish this, read with him the classics, pointing out their principal beauties, and gave him a plan how most advantageously to follow his studies. Here, with "Cowley's Walk," he sought the solitude he loved; and amused himself with angling, his favourite diversion, and this even by moonlight; and the scenery around him was well fitted to his romantic and poetic mind. From Appleby School he went to Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, at the expence of Lord Thanet,

Thanet, by the kind recommendation of Mr. Noble, where, pursuing his* advice, he went through all the ancient, and most of the English classics; but his pleasures were chiefly confined to fishing in the Cam, with his beloved Spenser's "Fairly Queen," and Brown's "Britannia's Passages" in his hand. At length imprudence won him from duty: he disliked public disputations; and college discipline was still more odious to him. He knew expulsion must ensue, as he little restrained his passions, and was at still less trouble to hide his demerits; he therefore determined upon pinning an apologetical copy of verses to his gown, erased his name from the books, and bent his way to London†. But he might have been re-admitted, perhaps, as nothing very gross had been done by him; but he thought London and freedom far preferable to Cambridge and submission. He raised poetic visions of patronage, and frequented Button's. His abilities made some impression; but a youth in the capital, without the means of procuring a subsistence, will soon become an object of wretchedness, as poor Pattison soon found, and Chatterton since knew. He, for a little time, kept from absolute want, by receiving subscription-money for a volume of meditated poems. At length the gaunt fiend seized him. Curll the bookseller gave him an asylum; in whose house he died of the small-pox, rendered more malignant by the horrors of his mind, as he reflected on his forlorn

* There have been several clergymen in the north of England of the name of Noble: I am not certain which of them the above gentleman was. It is too early for the Rev. John Noble, A.B. the learned and amiable master of Scortonhill School in Yorkshire, who died in 1767. There is a genteel family of Noble in Westmorland.

† Mr. Grange says, that Pattison was supposed to have been a pupil of Croxal, who published his "*Fair Circassian*." The lady Pattison fell in love with was Miss Mordaunt, afterwards Mrs. Poynter. Croxal, it was believed, lost a bishopric by the publication.

condition;

condition; and, as if misery was to attend his fate even after death, it was with difficulty a grave could be procured in the upper cemetery of St. Clement Danes in the Strand, to receive his corpse. Pope said, Curll literally starved him to death; though it is no more than common justice to declare, he gave him all that his condition required in his illness, even to sending for a physician. He owns in a pretty poem, inscribed "Effigies Authoris," addressed to Lord Burlington, he was destitute of friends, of money, and a prey to hunger; passing his nights on a bench in St. James's Park: and in a letter to a gentleman, he writes,—"Spare my blushes, I have not enjoyed the common necessities of life these two days, and can hardly hold my pen to subscribe myself, &c." If such a fate as this of Pattison's, and that of Chatterton's, will not warn rash young men of abilities from ruin, what can? Pattison was more to blame than Chatterton, he fled a fostering university, to which he might have been an ornament; a fond mother, who would have given him an ample remuneration for restraining his turbulent passions. The works of this unhappy young man were published in two vols. 8vo. in 1738: they prove what might have been expected had he lived longer, and would have learned prudence at the expence of experience.

GILBERT KNOWLES, *Æt.* 49, 1723, oval, his own hair, prefixed to his "*Medica Botanica*," 1724, *Ato. mez.* Murray p. Faber sc.

I cannot discover any traces of this botanist and poet, either in Cibber's "*Lives of the Poets*," or Hutchinson's "*Biographia Medica*," or, indeed, in any other of our biographical works.

VOL. III. X The

The name of Knowles is known in Kent, but whether he was of that county I am unable to determine.

WILLIAM KNAP, *Æt.* 54, 1753, *prefixed to his*
"Church Melody."

Mr. William Knap, clerk of Poole, published a volume of psalms and anthems, suited to various occasions, with an introduction to psalmody, after a plain and familiar manner, which soon went through seven editions:—"Price 3s. 6d. bound, with a *beautiful* frontispiece of the author, New Church Melody; being a Set of Anthems Psalms, Hymns, &c. in four Parts, on various Occasions, with a great Variety of other Anthems, Psalms, Hymns, &c. composed after a Method entirely new, and never before printed, with an Anthem on Psalm CXXVII. by one of the greatest Masters in Europe, together with four excellent Hymns, and an Anthem for the Nativity. To which is added an Imploration to the King of Kings, wrote by King Charles I. during his Captivity in Carisbrook Castle, Isle of Wight, A.D. 1648; together with an Anthem for the Martyrdom of that blessed Prince. This also went through five or more editions, as it ought; for sure the price was small for so much Musick."

FRANCIS SMART, *Vien*, 1719, *I. A. Delsenbach*
sc. ad vivum.

Had not Bromley classed Francis Smart amongst the literary characters, I should not have even known why we had this print of him, for I do not find the least notice taken of him in any of our biographical works, nor is he mentioned in Granger's manuscripts; but that is the less to be wondered

wondered at, as there are many characters of whom not a word is to be found. Granger's forte consisted chiefly in searching out persons who were remarkable for their singularity, or oddity of conduct; which was, at least, a useful pursuit, as such are generally soon forgotten, while the actions and writings of the great and wise are recorded by many. Perhaps, after all, the only reason for assigning this person a place in the series, is, that he appears, from both his names, to be of English growth.

PHILIP FROWDE, *oval, wig, neckcloth, mex. T. Murray p. 1732, Faber sc. 1738.*

This votary of the Muses was the eldest son of — Frowde, Esq. postmaster-general in the reign of Queen Ann. Sent to Oxford, he was placed under Addison's tuition, and distinguished himself by his Latin poems, printed in the "Musæ Anglicanæ." Besides which, he wrote two tragedies, "The Fall of Saguntum," and "Philotas:" the one dedicated to the minister Walpole, the other to Lord Chesterfield; but these pieces were never popular. Mr. Frowde died at his lodgings in Cecil-street in the Strand, London, December 19, 1738, when the following character of him was inserted in the "Daily Post," and reprinted in the "Historical Register:"—"But though the elegance of Mr. Frowde's writings has recommended him to the general publick esteem, the politeness of his genius is the least amiable part of his character; for he esteemed the talent of wit and learning only as they were conducive to the excitement and practice of honour and humanity. Therefore, with a soul cheerful, benevolent, and virtuous, he was in conversation genteelly delightful; in friendship punctually sin-

X 2

"cere;

“cere; in death christianly resigned. No man
 “could live more beloved: no private man could
 “die more lamented.” His exalted character
 appears to have been literally true. Fielding has
 introduced an ironical encomium on his “Phi-
 “lotas,” in his novel of “Joseph Andrews;”
 but he had better have copied Frowde’s life than
 satirized his works.

JOHN WINSTANLEY, *Æt.* 64, 1741, *prefixed to*
his “Works,” 1744, 8vo. *mez.* J. Brooks sc.

John Winstanley, A.M. F.S.T.C.D*. wrote several occasional pieces of poetry, which were long handed about among his friends; at length he procured a very numerous set of subscribers, and printed them in 8vo. 1742, with many others, written by several ingenious hands. The contents of this volume are said by Granger, to have pleased more when in manuscript than when printed; but we must suppose him to have been a man of respectable character, and of pleasing manners, from the number of his subscribing friends. It should seem that he was both a Master of Arts and a Doctor of Laws; though the latter, probably, was not a university degree, if we may judge from the following lines:

I am a doctor tho’ without degrees,
 I am a doctor though I take no fees;
 I am, no thanks to academic proctor,
 Apollo’s and the Muses’ licenc’d doctor.

I am ignorant of the date of his death. Was he related to Winstanley? not the barber surgeon, but the barber poet, of the reigns of Charles II. and James II.

* These initials may be very familiar and intelligible to the inhabitants of Dublin, but I own myself unable to give a perfectly satisfactory explanation of them, and therefore leave them as they stand in the Doctor’s title-page.

POETESSES.

ELIZABETH ROWE, *prefixed to her "Works,"*
1739, 12mo. G. Vertuē sc.

Mrs. Rowe, a lady of great merit, and no common celebrity, was the daughter of Mr. Walter Singer, a dissenting divine, and born at Ilchester in Somersetshire, September 11, 1674. Her father, more fortunate than many of the nonconformist ministers, inherited a small estate at Frome in that county; and having suffered imprisonment for preaching at Ilchester, he determined to settle in the town, probably from some peculiar kindnesses he had received: there he married, and had this his only child, who early distinguished herself by her vast powers of mind. Secluded from much company, she also might be said to "lisp in numbers, for the numbers came." To poetry she added the accomplishments of music and painting; and she received some instructions in the French and Italian languages from the Hon. Mr. Thynne. Her fame was not long confined to Ilchester, where, as afterwards in London, the pious, the poetic, and the polite, united to do her honour. Prior admired, indeed, some say he loved her. But she gave her hand, with her heart, to Mr. Thomas Rowe, but death separated him from her, in 1715, when only 20 years of age. She evinced her affection by a beautiful ode to his memory, and devoted herself to widowhood, though in the prime of life. She then bid a willing adieu to London, and settled at Frome, where she spent her days in prayer, in improving herself, and in instructing Christians in their duty. She had paraphrased the 38th chapter of Job, at the request of Bishop Kenn, of pious memory, when very young; and she

was only in her twenty-second year when the poems on several occasions, under the name of "Philomela," were published. After Mr. Rowe's decease, she published "Friendship in Death, in Twenty Letters from the dead to the living;" "Letters moral and entertaining," in three parts; "Friendship in Death;" and "The History of Joseph," a poem. Dr. Watts, by her request, published, after her death, her "Devout Exercises of the Heart, in Meditation and Soliloquy, Praise and Prayer;" and her miscellaneous works, in prose and verse, were printed in two volumes, 8vo. 1739, with her life prefixed. Her education had been, it must be allowed, a little too gloomy; it had too much of the enthusiasm of a sectarian father, but then, that father was a truly pious man: and if she learned his devotion, she did not disgrace it by any indecorous vehemence, but promulgated it in a rational manner, such as a Kenn and a Watts could approve; such as gained her the respect of persons of both sexes, of all denominations of Christians, and every rank, even the highest of the titled orders. She exercised the utmost prudence in the management of her father's, her husband's, and her own household; and died, deeply deplored, February 20, 1736-7, of an apoplexy; so that, "by an easy translation, she became an angel." This highly accomplished woman had a great share of all the personal charms that awaken love, as she had all the virtues to rivet it. Her stature was of the true standard; her hair of the most pleasing colour; and her eyes were inclined to blue, and full of fire: her complexion was fair, and often suffered by a modest blush; her voice was soft, as her manners were gentle: in short, she was all that man can form in idea of excellence and beauty.

ELIZA

ELIZA HAYWOOD, 12mo. *Kirkall sc.*

ELIZA HAYWOOD, 12mo. *Parmentier p. G. Vertue sc.*

Mrs. Haywood, or Heywood, was a poetess, a dramatic writer, and a novelist; in which latter character it cannot be denied, that she sometimes made her writings a vehicle for the scandal of the day. Pope, with more severity than justice, and less delicacy than wit, has made this lady a prominent figure in his poem of the *Dunciad*, by introducing her as the second prize in the games of the Dunces:

See in the circle next Eliza plac'd,
Two babes of love close clinging to her waist;
Fair, as before her works, she stands confess'd,
In flowers and pearls by bounteous Kirkall dress'd.

The lines immediately following, reflect more dishonour on the author, than on the objects of his satire. Strange, that the poet should have so far forgotten the decorum due, not only to the sex, but to the public, in a poem, which however temporary the subject of it might be thought, it is apparent from the care with which he laboured it, he wished to have considered as one of his happiest effusions, and intended for posterity, as a special example of the harmony of his numbers, and the brilliancy of his wit.

Mrs. Heywood died Feb. 25, 1756, in the 63d year of her age, after an illness of three months, which she bore with great fortitude and resignation; but that "she was the celebrated authoress of
" some of the best moral and entertaining pieces
" that have been published for these twenty
" years," is going beyond what the general turn of the lady's compositions will allow to be said, consistently with truth, and the general opinion of the public concerning them.

A SCOTCH POET.

ALLAN RAMSAY, *in a cap, collar open, 4to. Bickham sc.*

ALLAN RAMSAY, *holding a book, 1a. 4to. R. Cooper sc. ad vivum.*

ALLAN RAMSAY, *a head on a pedestal, 8vo. A. Ramsay p. R. Cooper sc.*

ALLAN RAMSAY, *prefixed to his "Poems and Songs," 8vo. J. Smibert p. Vertue sc.*

ALLAN RAMSAY, *J. Smibert p. Vircruyse sc.*

ALLAN RAMSAY, *mez. W. Aikman p. G. White sculp.*

ALLAN RAMSAY, *4to. mez. G. White sc.*

Allan Ramsay, the fascinating Scotch poet, belonged to the same humble class in life as his countryman, Burns, and was apprentice to a barber in Edinburgh; but the superior talents which nature had given him he carefully improved, by obtaining books, and reading them at those leisure moments which all may command who wish it. His poems brought him into estimation; and the good sense of his countrymen removed him from his mean situation to become a bookseller in their capital. His "Gentle Shepherd" was first acted at Edinburgh in 1719, and is one of the best pastorals in any language. The rural state of Scotland in his day will never die: it is a most perfect portrait. His modesty had submitted this piece to the candid perusal of Sir Gilbert Elliot, Sir William Bennet, Duncan Forbes, Esq. and other gentlemen of taste; what must have been their surprise, their raptures, at such a production? Happily, Mr. Ramsay had all that prudence in which poor Burns was deficient; and the protection of his friends enabled him to live with great credit, and even to retire from business

ness with a competence. His shop was the resort of the great, the wise, and the good. Mr. Ramsay died January 5, 1758. His works have been frequently printed, and they do great honour to Scotland. His son was the painter so well known, and whose works are so well approved; one of the engravings of the father is from a painting by him. He also partakes of his father's genius as a writer, and has published several treatises on different subjects.

IRISH POETS.

SIR RICHARD STEELE, *a circle, J. Basire sc.*

SIR RICHARD STEELE, *square, leaning on his right-arm, a "Kit Cat," mez. Kneller p. Faber sc. 1735.*

SIR RICHARD STEELE, *prefixed to his "Works," 1723, 8vo. Kneller p. Vr. Gucht sc.*

SIR RICHARD STEELE, *in Birch's "Lives," fol. J. Houbraken sc.*

SIR RICHARD STEELE, *square, leaning, afterwards altered to SMITH, mez. Kneller p. Simon sc.*

SIR RICHARD STEELE, *oval, mez. J. Richardson p. 1712, J. Smith sc. 1713.*

SIR RICHARD STEELE, *12mo. Kneller pinx. Vertue sc.*

SIR RICHARD STEELE, *in a cap, 4to. J. Thornhill p. Vertue sc.*

SIR RICHARD STEELE, *in the print with DRYDEN, &c. in Bromley's Catal. Per. vi. Class 7.*

Steele was born in Ireland, but his parents were English, whence he was sent, at a very early age, from Dublin to London, and educated, with Addison, at the Charter-House School, where he was placed on the foundation, by James, the first duke of Ormond*, a governor, to whom his father was

* Steele was very close about his pedigree. Was not his father related, perhaps nearly, to William Steele, one of Oliver's lords, and chancellor of Ireland, if so, it accounts for his politics?

a counsellor and private secretary; but it does not appear that he had much expectation of a fortune from his maternal uncle, ——— Gascoigne, of Ireland, Esq. The law was to have been his profession, but he preferred arms; and wishing to have a commission, he rode as a private in the guards, after which he obtained an ensigncy. His manners, at this period, were vicious, and in his future life always had a tendency that way. Steele was born a wit; and had shown himself gifted with poetry, in 1695, by "The Procession," an elegy on the death of Queen Mary. He wrote "The Christian Hero," in 1701, to prove his sense of religion; and his "Grief à la Mode," to evince that he was still the man of pleasure. Soon after he seemed lost in a multiplicity of works almost as contradictory. He was gazetteer, the most stupid of employments; the comic dramatist; the moralist in the "Tatler," "Spectator," and "Guardian;" and the patriot in the first, and in the "Englishman." He had been promoted to the rank of a captain in Lord Lucas's regiment of fusileers, by the interest of Lord Cutts, to whom he was secretary; and by the patronage of the Earls of Halifax and Sunderland he was appointed a commissioner of the stamp duties*. From a placeman he became a violent oppositionist in the House of Commons, as member for Stockbridge in Hants. His writings were still more virulent than his speeches, for which he was expelled the House; and grieved that he was not sent to the Tower: he wished to become a martyr to whiggism, foreseeing that would soon be the predominant faction. Party tracts now engrossed his attention; and the accession of George I.

* This office he soon quitted, in order to get into parliament: his letter of resignation to Lord Treasurer Oxford is printed in the "Biographia," and is worth reading.

gave him all the advantages he could wish, by his obtaining the office of surveyor of the royal stables at Hampton Court, the government of the royal comedians, the office of magistrate for Middlesex, knighthood, a seat in parliament for Boroughbridge in Yorkshire, and the place of a commissioner of forfeited estates in Scotland. With all these he might have been contented, and sat down the statesman, the wit, and the independent gentleman. But he wrote on a variety of subjects, often temporary, and sometimes merely to serve the low interests of party, yet this party deserted him; and he lost his patent for the theatre, a loss he estimated at nearly 10,000*l*. after this he might have been termed schemer-general of England. These substitutes for extravagant expenditure ended, as they always do, in plunging the infatuated person in greater difficulties. The fish he was to bring alive to the capital *would* die on the way; but had he thought of bringing them *dead* in ice, he might have been as fortunate as some have since been, by thus supplying the London market; but if he had, the money would have been spent, and a new scheme must have been devised. I mention the fish business particularly, because it was his favourite project, and, like other favourite projects, the most expensive. Steele went on from hope to hope, ever cheated, yet never discouraged. The estate he received with one wife, and the jointure of another, could not satisfy his love for expence: this vanity he carried to a length so injurious, that his last wife spent her days in vexation, and his children in sorrow. Miss Boyle, grand-daughter of Sir Samuel Boyle, afterwards wife of John Wildor, Esq. told Granger, that going to dine with Sir Richard's daughters, when he resided at Chelsea, he sent for a dessert, which
cost

cost him, as his daughters owned with grief, the only half-guinea he had in the house. "Why," said a party of gentlemen, "have you so many servants attending in livery." "Because I cannot dismiss them." "Why?" "If you must know, they are bailiff's followers, who would come rather inopportunely I must own; but that I might not lose the pleasure of your company, or hurt your feelings, I ordered them to be equipped as you see:" and this was said in so good-humoured and pleasant a manner, that his visitors, giving security for the debt, sent away the unwelcome intruders. Though he kept a chariot, yet he lived each day by some contrivance to supply his wants. Savage the poet gained an asylum under his roof. The chariot was ordered out: the wit-master and the wit-companion, or secretary, got in, and drove to a tavern. The elder, gaily calling for pen, ink, and paper, wrote a small tract, commissioned the younger to take it to a bookseller, and receive what he could obtain for it. The sum received, the wit returned, and pleasure crowned the day. At length the whole stock of his expedients was exhausted; and he reluctantly retired from the vicinity of the gay capital* to his sequestered seat, Llangunnor, near Carmarthen, which he had received with his last wife: thence he removed to Carmarthen, where he lived a sad memento of mental and bodily decrepitude; but, like Cibber, never ceased talking of dramatic works, and particularly his own, which he preferred to all others. His constitutional good humour left him, the effect, perhaps, of his paralytic

* Steele's last house near London, I believe was at Haverstock-Hill, Hampstead, where Pope often called to take him to the "Kit Cat Club," then held, for the summer season, at the Upper Flask on Hampstead Heath. His house at Chelsea rented for 14l. per annum. In his happier days he possessed a house at Poplar, where he had a laboratory; it is supposed he spent considerable sums of money there, in alchymy, with as much profit as the Emperor Francis I. found in relying upon his transmutation of metals, affection.

affection. Sir Richard died at Carmarthen, and was buried in the church there, under a plain stoneslab, merely inscribed with the date of his death, which happened September 1, 1729. His house at Carmarthen is now an inn; the sign, the Ivy Bush: but the Bays would have been more appropriate. To commend, without qualification, such a character as Steele's is impossible; but to have known, and not admired him, perhaps would have been no less so. That he had just conceptions of religion and morality is certain, that he frequently violated them is as certain. Without prudence no man can be independent; whatever may be his sense, his wit, or his learning. At one time Addison had raised him above himself; but as he soared, Steele sunk. Addison hated his vices, but he loved the friend of his youthful days. Steele generally treated Addison with deference, conscious of his superiority as a man and as a writer. Once he was too profoundly obsequious in his behaviour. Addison talked for agreeable disputation, such as good-natured friends may indulge, but still the knight was all submission and acquiescence. At length the patience of Addison was entirely exhausted, and he exclaimed, "Either pay me the 100*l.* you borrowed, or contradict me." This sally of anger had the proper effect, and Steele re-assumed his wonted ease. As a writer Sir Richard has great merit: all his works are polished, gay, and pleasing, without affectation, except his "Dying Hero," which is tinctured with it. He excelled more in the lighter species of writing than in the serious, and perhaps he was totally incapable of confining himself to an elaborate work. His first wife, as sole heir to her brother, had a valuable plantation in Barbadoes, of which island she was a native; his second, a widow when he married her, was daughter of Jonathan Scurlock, of Llangunnor, Esq. his love-
letters

letters to this lady are published : by her he had a son and two daughters. Elizabeth married, May 31, 1731, John Trevor, third lord Trevor of Bromham. A Mr. Richard Dyer* was reputed an illegitimate son of the poet, and his person seemed to prove the affinity. It is said, that some persons supposed Bickerstaffe a real character, and desirous of becoming acquainted with the old gentleman, actually went to Sheer-lane to enquire for his lodgings. On the contrary, when a real writer, the Rev. William Bickerstaffe, appeared, I thought it an assumed signature. It is said, that Steele, undetermined about the name he should use, observed Bickerstaffe upon a sign, and adopted it. Swift also mentions, in a letter to Stella, that there was a person in London of both the names.

THOMAS SOUTHERNE, *plain coat, buttoned up, mez. J. Worsdale p. J. Simon sc.*

Southerne has had the honour of having two kingdoms contend for his birth : some assert he was born at Stratford upon Avon, and others, in Dublin, but the latter appears most probable. The year of the Restoration witnessed his birth, and he seemed to partake in his temper of the licentiousness of that joyous æra. Leaving Ireland at eighteen, he went to Oxford, and thence to the Middle Temple, London. Too volatile for the study of Coke upon Lyttelton, he commenced wit, and became a dramatic writer. But his plays were received with very different degrees of success, yet his abilities were very great. Dryden ranked him with Otway, and Gray spoke highly of his pathetic powers. His "Innocent Adultery" is as affecting a play as any language

* He was, for many years, a clerk in the Stamp-office, where Sir Richard had been a commissioner. He wrote two or three poems, probably to assert his right of filiation.

has ever produced; and his "Oroonoko" has seldom been exceeded. His faults were those of the time, making many of his productions tragi-comedies, and disgracing them with licentious ribaldry; but he lived to reprobate both. Southerne was a hightory when toryism was in vogue. His "Persian Prince, or Loyal Brother," was complimentary of James, on whose accession he drew his sword in his cause, against Monmouth, obtaining, for that purpose, a captain's commission. But he outlived the reign of the Stuarts, and more than half a century after the sceptre had dropped from the feeble hands of James. He died May 26, 1746, at the age of 85. He was one of the rare instances of a dramatic writer being a man of prudence; but he always regarded independence as his first object: he who does not know that blessing is inevitably miserable. In the evening of his days he became a grave, venerable man, with silver locks; neat, and decently dressed, generally in black, with a silver-hilted sword, then an almost indispensable article in the dress of a gentleman. He spent his time in a manner suited to his appearance: while resident at Covent Garden he attended Evening Prayers in St. Paul's Church there; and when he retired to Westminster, ten years before his death, he constantly went to the Abbey service. Though his memory was much impaired, yet he was a pleasing companion even to a Gray: and "Lord Orrery lamented the death of his old dramatic friend Tom Southerne, the last surviving wit of Charles II's reign, the evening of whose days had been cheered and enlivened by our author." The money he obtained by the stage was very considerable; while Dryden never had more than 100*l.* he received 700*l.* but then he would stoop to solicit favours from the great, by asking them to take his tickets; and sometimes he

he received considerable presents. He was more praise-worthy in raising the price of his plays to the booksellers. For the "Spartan Dame" he had 150*l.* no inconsiderable sum a century past; and if Dryden gained six, instead of four guineas for a prologue, he did more, by obliging the managers to give the author a second, and a third night; so that he well merited Pope's lines, as far as plays are concerned :

——Tom, whom heaven sent down to raise
The price of prologues and of plays.

WRITERS IN DIVINITY.

WILLIAM MELMOTH, *prefixed to* "The great Importance of a religious Life," 1711, 8vo. J. Richardson sc.

WILLIAM MELMOTH, *two Latin lines, Schavonetti sc.*

William Melmoth, Esq. born in 1666, became a bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and a celebrated pleader. Perhaps few persons have deserved more of posterity than this most excellent man, who made his profession the means of doing mankind every service that religion could dictate. From the rich he received the reward of his skill; "of the widow, the fatherless, and him that had none to help him," he would take nothing. Indeed, he passed a most useful and blameless life. "His whole time was employed in doing good, or meditating it;" and how could it more appear than in the excellent work he composed, "The great Importance of a religious Life," a work which had gone through many large editions, and of which 42,000 copies had been sold in the eighteen years preceding 1784, and still continues to sell. What must infidelity think of this? A genuine work of acknowledged worth, recommending

recommending religion, published by an author, who was so far from displaying himself as such, that it has been but lately known with certainty who wrote the treatise, which still continues to have, as it well deserves, an extensive sale*. How different is this from the tinsel wickedness we see sent forth by philosophizing infidels: their names are emblazoned, their praises inflated; new title-pages make new editions, with all the arts and tricks of their partizans; while religion shows its *importance*, by calling for the modest, the nameless author's work, to conduct the Christian to his God. Go, infidel, and blush! This most excellent man died April 6, 1743, in his 78th year, and was buried in the cloister of Lincoln's Inn chapel. He published "*Vernon's Reports*" jointly with Mr. Peere Williams. William Melmoth, Esq. translator of Pliny, and of Cicero's Letters, and *author* of those which pass under the name of Sir Thomas Fitzosborne, was his son. This literary veteran, who died at Bath, about two years ago, closed his honourable career by writing the memoirs of his father, to which the last of the portraits before described is prefixed.

SAMUEL PARKER, *with a Hebrew motto*, 8vo.
H. Green p: G. Vertue sc.

SAMUEL PARKER, of Lees, *anonymous*, *JEHOVAH JIRAH*, R. White sc.

Mr. Samuel Parker was son of the bishop of Oxford of both his names, who rendered himself so obnoxious in the case of Magdalen College, Oxford, towards the end of the reign of James II. This gentleman inherited much of his father's learning and abilities, and he far excelled him in piety and other virtues. He wrote and published several

* Lord Orford, among others, has mistaken the real writer, having attributed it to the first Earl of Egmont.

books; and, in his English translation of *Tully de finibus*, 1701, 8vo. he has introduced some animadversions on "Locke's Essay upon human Understanding." In 1729 he produced an abridgment of the ecclesiastic Histories of Eusebius, Socrates, Sozamon, and Theodoret; and he published, in 4to. "Bibliotheca Biblica, or a Commentary on the Five Books of Moses, extracted chiefly from the Fathers," a work that showed his good intentions more than his judgment. Besides these, he published "Censuræ Temporum, or the good and ill Tendencies of Books;" various sermons, pamphlets, &c.; but the work which will most please the English historian, is, "Reverendi admodum in Christo Patris, Samuelis Parkeri Episcopi, de Rebus sui Temporis Commentariorum Libri quatuor," 1786, 8vo. which was soon translated into English: he also left behind him many manuscripts. This gentleman has been supposed to have been a clergyman, but he never was in orders; on the contrary, he was, unfortunately, a nonjuror. His most particular friends were, Dr. Hickes, Mr. Collier, Mr. Dodwell, Mr. Leslie, Mr. Nelson, and Dr. Grabe. The liberality of these gentlemen lessened the difficulties a very large family occasioned him; indeed, his piety and modesty rendered him highly esteemed by all who knew him. He died July 14, 1730, and his death was hastened by his over-fatigue in writing the "Bibliotheca Biblica." One of his sons died not many years since, a bookseller at Oxford, in a very advanced age*. The Parkers, descendants of the able but imprudent prelate, were particularly unfortunate. Dr. White Kennet, bishop of Peterborough, once had a common pauper ask his charity, as the daughter of a bishop. He

* Dr. Johnson mentions him by the familiar appellation of Sack Parker, with great kindness.—See *Boswell's Life*, *obit.*

thought

thought her an impostor; but, on investigation, she was found to be the child of Dr. Parker, and sister of our author: his family, great as it was, and narrow as were his finances, would not have let her suffer so great a degradation, if she had been but possessed even of common prudence. Happily, this is the only instance of such a misfortune occurring to the family of a prelate; and she was the daughter of a bishop who was supposed to have been too favourably disposed to popery.

DEISTICAL WRITER.

MATTHEW TINDAL, LL.D. *Æt.* 78, *own hair, band, mez.* B. Dandridge p. J. Faber sc. 1733.

Dr. Tindal was son of the incumbent of Beer-Ferres in Devonshire, and born about 1657. Designed for the church, he was sent first to Lincoln College, Oxford, where Dr. Hickes was his tutor, then removed to Exeter, and at length chosen a Fellow of All-Souls. Tindal determined to make no small noise in the world; and hoped, by being a proselyte to popery, to become eminent in the Roman Catholic church. James II. was succeeded by William III. and freethinking came into vogue, when Tindal left his beads and the mass, and became a Deist. He wrote the "Rights of the Church," to make the clergy mad, a book soon known in its tendency at home, but not fully so abroad, until he further unveiled his intentions, in his "Christianity as old as the Creation." The controversies these and some others of his tracts occasioned were very numerous; but the wicked cannot perform what they vainly imagine is within their grasp: thus, every attack upon revelation only confirms the truth of it. There would be no faith if all was plain to

a mathematical demonstration. "There are some things," as Lord Lyttelton remarks, "irreconcilable to the pride of human reason," but they are not the less true; for there are things irreconcilable in all the works of creation, yet we know there are such things. The historic parts of religion are so incontrovertible, that the sceptic may build his faith upon them; and every year adds proofs, that what we read in the Testament, as well as the Bible, has all the credibility that can possibly be demanded in profane history. If, then, all the facts can be thus traced, who can be so foolish as to disbelieve? The dispersion of the Jews, a continued miracle of a series of ages, is a proof of Christ's mission which nothing can controvert. Tindal, like other Deists, thought that men could settle in "natural religion:" but we have seen, that revelation is too valuable to be bartered away, it being the only security there is against a complication of all that is wicked, odious, and detestable. Deism, a vice of French origin, has passed its meridian; and had it continued longer, it would have threatened the extinction of all that is desirable. Tindal rarely avowed his opinions: he pretended people defamed him in calling him a Deist, but there are incontrovertible proofs that he was "such an one." He was more than sixty-three years of age when he published the first volume of his "Christianity as old as the World," and he prepared the second volume for the press; so that he was a very extraordinary man: but sense does not constitute virtue in polemics, any more than in politics, else we should no more hear of sensible wicked men, nor great wicked men. He died in London, in August, 1733, retaining his fellowship of All-Souls College. He gave the principal part of his property to Budgell the poet, or
rather

rather, as is generally believed, the latter gave it to himself*.

HISTORIANS.

NICHOLAS TINDAL, *in a cap*, fol. G. Knapton p. B. Picart sc. 1733.

NICHOLAS TINDAL, *in a cap*, fol. G. Vertue sc. 1735.

The Rev. Nicholas Tindal, nephew of the Deistical writer, was educated at Exeter, but became a Fellow of Trinity College, both in the university of Oxford. Deprived of the fortune he might have expected from his uncle by Budgell's wickedness, he probably suffered many pecuniary inconveniences; but he obtained a variety of clerical preferments: we find him to have been rector of Alverstoke, Hants; and vicar of Great Waltham; in the bay of Revel in the Gulph of Finland, chaplain on board Sir Charles Wager's ship the Torbay; and, at Lisbon, as deputy to the Rev. ——— Sims, chaplain to the English factory in that city. Besides which, he obtained the rectory of Colbourne in the Isle of Wight, on his resignation of his Essex preferment; and at length he gained the chaplainship of Greenwich Hospital, his last residence. His literary labours were numerous, but chiefly carried on in conjunction with the Rev. Philip Morant. Their diligence was as great, as their genius was confined. He by no means improved in the elegance of his language by his sea chaplaincy, or his residence with the merchants at Lisbon; and his compeer, a native of Guernsey or Jersey, scarce knew French or English grammatically, but wrote a compound of

* In Budgell's periodical miscellany, called the "Bee, or, universal weekly Pamphlet," is an engraving of the honorary medal of Dr. Tindal; several of which, in gold and silver, were given as a premium, by Budgell, to the writers of the four best poems, either in English or Latin, to the memory of his friend and benefactor. See the *Bee*, Vol. V. No. 54, 55, where the prize poems are also printed.

both. Tindal published Morant's translation of Messrs. De Beausobre and L'Enfant's Notes of St. Matthew's Gospel, and began the History of Essex, which he afterwards resigned to Morant, probably because he exchanged his preferment there; and the partner obtained St. Mary's, Colchester, and Aldham, both in that county. They afterwards joined in a vast concern, the translation of Rapin's History of England, with a continuation: the latter is greatly inferior to the original, but the engravings are valuable; and indifferent as the work is, yet it has generally had the first place in our libraries. Rapin lived in the infancy of our labours in this pursuit; I, who have followed step by step, through many reigns, can hardly believe I am writing of the same periods treated of by that author, whose mistakes are endless. The notes upon the two first volumes are excellent; and the work sold so well, that their booksellers, S. I. and P. Knapton generously made them a present of 200*l*. Tindal translated Prince Cantemir's "History of the Ottoman Empire;" and his "Guide to classical Learning, or Polymetis abridged for schools," was so well received, that it has been reprinted several times. He published a copy of his uncle Dr. Tindal's will, with an account of what had passed concerning the same, between Mrs. Lucy Price, widow of Judge Price, Eustace Budgell, Esq. and Mr. Nicholas Tindal, 1733, 8vo. but that was a private, rather than a matter of public concern. The transaction was, undoubtedly, infamous, as a former will had appointed him sole heir; in this he had only a small residue, when Budgell's legacy of 2000 guineas were paid, and the profits resulting from the manuscripts of the second volume of "Christianity as old as the Creation," both of which were

were given him, it is generally supposed, by an absolute fraud, or by methods so nearly allied to it, that it is scarcely possible to perceive the difference. Tindal died at Greenwich Hospital, where he was buried in the new cemetery, July 27, 1774*, at a very advanced age: he is placed here, as ending the history of England with the reign of George I. It is supposed, that John Tindal, LL.D. rector of Chelmsford, in 1738-9, and an active magistrate, was not his brother, whose son, John Tindal, captain of the Deal Castle man of war, died October 17, 1777.

CHRISTOPHER WREN, *oval, prefixed to his "Parentalia," mez. J. Faber sc. 1750, scarce.*

Christopher Wren, Esq. only surviving son and heir of Sir Christopher Wren, was born February 16, 1675, and educated at Eton School, and Pembroke-Hall, Cambridge. Sir Christopher procured him, in 1694, the office of deputy-clerk engrosser; but this preferment did not prevent his making a tour through Holland, France, and Italy. On his return from the continent he was elected member of parliament for Windsor, in 1712 and 1714. He died August 24, 1747, aged 72, and was buried in the church of Wroxhall, adjoining to, and being, as it were, part of his seat at Wroxhall in Warwickshire. The church originally belonging to the nunnery of Wroxhall is close to Wroxhall-Hall, which stands upon the scite of the religious house. The late Christopher Wren, Esq. his descendant, found a heavy gold ring in the garden, which evidently, by his description to me, had belonged to one of the abbesses, two of whose portraits still remain in

* Mr. Lyson's "Environs of London." The "Gentleman's Magazine" says he died July 27, but we cannot suppose him buried on the day of his death.

Wroxhall-House. This gentleman was a most respectable man, and equally pious, learned, and amiable. He had made antiquity his particular study, well understood it, and was extremely communicative. Warwickshire was then famed for great names: as the Dugdales; the Wrens; the Ferrers, of Baddesley Clinton, the next parish to Wroxhall; the Sheldons, of Herston; and the Holdings, of Erdington: I have seen many of their collections. Mr. Wren wrote "*Numismatum antiquorum Sylloge, Populis Græcis, Municipiis et Coloniais Romanis, ex Cimi-liarcho Editoris,*" which he dedicated to the Royal Society. This work contains representations of curious Greek medallions in four plates, and two others of ancient inscriptions; these are followed by the legends of imperial coins in the large and middle size, from Julius Cæsar to Aurelian, with their interpretations: and subjoined is an appendix of Syrian and Egyptian kings, and coins of cities, all collected by himself. Mr. Wren left the "*Parentalia*" in manuscript, unfinished, which contains memoirs of the lives of Bishop Wren; Christopher Wren, D.D. dean of Windsor; and Sir Christopher; with collections of records and original papers. This polite scholar married twice: in May, 1736, to Mary, daughter of Mr. Musard, jeweller to Queen Ann, who died in 1712; he afterwards married, November 8, 1715, Dame Constance, widow of Sir Roger Burgoine, Bart. daughter of Sir Thomas Middleton, of Stansted Montfitchet, Essex, who died May 23, 1734. By each marriage he had one son: Christopher Wren, Esq. and Stephen, a physician, who published the "*Parentalia*," in 1750. Christopher, the eldest son, an eccentric humourist, was the poetic friend of Lady Loughborough and Shenstone. Displeasing his father, all the unen-
tailed

tailed estates were given from him to Sir Roger Burgoyne, Bart. son of Sir Roger, but this was certainly a most preposterous devise. Wroxhall is still in the family, and owned by Christopher Wren, Esq. now in the East Indies, who is the sixth Christopher Wren in succession from the father of Sir Christopher.

THOMAS LEDIARD, *Æt.* 40, 1725, 8vo. *Wahl p. C. Frisch, Hamb. sc.*

THOMAS LEDIARD, *prefixed to his "Naval Hist."* 1735, fol.

Thomas Lediard, agent and surveyor of Westminster Bridge, was a voluminous writer, but his works are of little value: two of his folio volumes contain the life of the great Duke of Marlborough, compiled in a very wretched manner, and consequently held in no estimation by the literary world. He wrote, besides, a naval History of England from the Conquest, a book seldom heard of; and he translated Mascow's History of the ancient Germans, in two volumes, 4to. Mr. Lediard died in 1743, aged 58, and had been succeeded, as agent and surveyor of Westminster Bridge, a short time before, by his son, Thomas Lediard.

SCOTCH HISTORIAN.

JOHN KER, *prefixed to his "Memoirs,"* 8vo. *Hammond p. J. Vr. Gucht sc.* This print is an altered one from ROGER GRANT, oculist.

John Ker, of Kersland in Scotland, author of a small volume of memoirs, was of the ancient family of Crawford, of Crawfordland, but took the
surname

surname of Ker from having married, in 1693, a daughter of the head of the powerful clan of Ker, and sister and heir of her brother, killed, in 1692, at the battle of Steinkirk in Flanders. Ker, born in Crawfordland-House, August 8, 1673, was grandson of the loyal and brave John Crawford, who evinced his courage in the parliament army, and afterwards in fighting against Cromwell, in favour of Charles II. Alexander Crawford, Esq. his father, a lawyer, was courted by James II. but refused employment under his government, as a firm Presbyterian, who rejected all toleration under a sovereign professing the Roman Catholic religion; and John Ker, his son, became an authorized spy under Queen Ann, to defeat the designs of the friends of the Stuarts. Like other spies he was despised; and when he had performed the despicable office was neglected by those whom he had served, and even reduced, in his old age, to supplicate government for support: but he acknowledges the disreputableness of his employment. What he received for all his patriotic pains, besides two gold medals of the electress dowager, and George I. does not appear. As a conclusion to such a life, he observed:—"I confess, the public would be at no loss if I were dead, and my memory buried in oblivion; for I have seen too much of the villany and vanity of this world to be longer in love with it, and own myself perfectly weary of it." What can a spy expect to see but villany? He said, "he was willing to die a sacrifice for the welfare of his country." But no gentleman should degrade himself to the office of a spy; his country might have received his services in a thousand honourable and honest ways. Ker was long confined for debt in the King's Bench prison, where he died, July 8, 1726, just ten years after the publication

cation of his Memoirs, which relate to his secret transactions, and negociations in Scotland, England, the courts of Vienna, Hanover, &c.

BIOGRAPHER.

JOHN BERNARDI, *Æt.* 73, 1728, *in armour*, prefixed to his "*Life*," by himself, 1729, 8vo. W. Cooper p. G. Vr. Gucht sc.

Major Bernardi was a prisoner in Newgate from the reign of William III. till his death, September 22, 1736, at the advanced age of 82. When in his 74th year he published his case; but grief for the loss of his liberty seems rather to have lengthened, than shortened his days. The history of this man is no less memorable than melancholy. When a cadet at Portsmouth, in 1672, he was seized by a press-gang belonging to the Royal James, at Fareham, but, claimed by his captain, he was discharged; unfortunately, as it happened for him, for if he had gone in that ship he had died gallantly, when she was blown up the following year. Bernardi lost his patron in 1673, and was thus reduced both in situation and constitution. He was wounded at the siege of Gibraltar, in 1674; and again in 1675, in parting two gentlemen who were fighting a duel. He lost an eye, was shot through the arm, and left for dead in the field, at the siege of Maestricht, in 1678. Finally, as a partizan of James II he was apprehended in 1696, and accused of being concerned, with several others, in a plot to assassinate William III. and though sufficient evidence could not be brought to *prove* the fact, he was sentenced, and continued in prison by the express decrees of six successive parliaments, with five other

other persons, where he remained for more than forty years, surviving all the partners of his guilt and punishment. A circumstance without a precedent; and which induces us to suppose that his character must have been pre-eminently wicked, as four sovereigns and six parliaments continued their detestation of his person; and though they could not legally condemn, yet would never pardon him*.

ANTIQUARIES.

SIR HANS SLOANE, Bart. *profile in the "Literary Magazine," 1790, Angus sc.*

SIR HANS SLOANE, *mez. G. Kneller p. 1736, Fisher sc. 1729*

SIR HANS SLOANE, *mez. T. Murray p. Faber sc. 1728.*

SIR HANS SLOANE, *in the print with Sir ISAAC NEWTON.*

Sir Hans Sloane, one of the greatest ornaments of the age in which he lived, was a Scotchman by descent, by birth an Irishman, and by education and residence an Englishman; in short, every nation might claim him as a general benefactor to science. Dissatisfied with such a knowledge of botany as he could obtain in the Physic Garden at Chelsea, and with that of anatomy and physic in London, he went to France, where he greatly improved himself in natural history; and afterwards, when in the suit of the imprudent Christopher Monk, duke of Albemarle, governor of Jamaica, he had a new field for investigation, in which he was so indefatigable in his researches, that he brought to England so many unknown species of plants, that even Ray himself wondered

* In Johnson's "Dissertation on the Epitaphs of Pope," are some pointed reflections on this very extraordinary exertion of legislative power, at the end of his criticism on the epitaph of Sir William Trumbull.

at seeing them : but however modern times may have increased this collection, Sir Hans's merit is by no means eclipsed. This great man practised as a physician in London, where his knowledge, attention, and benevolence, raised him to the height of his profession ; and he even prescribed for his sovereigns, Ann, George I. and George II. Queen Caroline admired, and Frederic, Prince of Wales, and his consort, with others of the royal family, visited him, to be gratified with a sight of his collections. The College of Physicians elected him their president, and the Royal Society preferred him to their chair. Ray and Boyle, Radcliffe, Robinson, Sydenham, and Lister, with many others, were his friends. Respected, loved, and honoured at home ; and the learned abroad corresponded with, and several of them even came to England in order to know him personally : besides, his conduct in France had gained the esteem of many eminent men. When he had attained the age of 80, he divested himself of all his important trusts, his presidencies of the College of Physicians, and the Royal Society, and his engagement at Christ's Hospital, in order to retire to Chelsea, where he entertained the learned, who flocked to him. Though he wished to be considered only as the private gentleman, freed from professional labours, yet even then, none went to consult him without receiving a prescription, whether rich or poor : indeed, his benevolence seemed as unbounded, as his mind was princely. Accepting the preference given to him in the will of William Courteen, Esq. he added his vast collection to his own ; the conditions, however, made those curiosities a purchase rather than a present. Full of years, but infinitely more of great and good actions, he died, January 11, 1751, at the age of 90, though a spitting of blood
in

in his youth seemed to threaten an early death. His remains rest, by his own desire, in the same vault with those of his lady at Chelsea. Dr. Pierce, then bishop of Bangor, afterwards of Rochester, preached his funeral sermon. The Royal Academy in France had admitted him a member, and all the hospitals in London had elected him a governor; besides which, George I. created him a baronet, a distinction the more honourable, as being then for the first time conferred upon a physician. His collections, equally valuable and numerous, were such, that the nation may justly boast of possessing them: those he munificently bequeathed to his country, for 20,000*l.* only, to be paid to his family, a sum little, if any thing, more than the intrinsic value of the medals, coins, and ores of the precious metals. Of coins and medals there are 22,000; of books, 50,000; of other things, all excellent in their kind, an equal proportion!!! These formed the *original* fund of the British Museum. Posterity must venerate the memory of Sir Hans for the blessings received from the use of the Peruvian Bark, which he first prescribed and recommended. In person this great naturalist was tall and well-proportioned; and his features indicated ability and intelligence. The catalogue of his collection has been published, and his own works have also been given to the world. By Elizabeth, daughter of Alderman Langley, of London, whom he married in 1695, and buried in 1724, he had a son and daughter, who died infants; and Sarah and Elizabeth, who became his co-heirs, married to George Stanley, Esq. of Poulton, Hants, and Lord Cadogan.

WILLIAM STUKELEY, *in chiaro oscuro*, E. Kirkhall sc. 1723.

WILLIAM STUKELEY, oval, large wig, neckcloth, mez. G. Kneller p. 1721, J. Smith sc. 1721, before he took orders, with his arms.

WILLIAM STUKELEY, a small medallion, with emblematic figures, the title to his "*Itinerarium Curiosum*," 1725, fol.

WILLIAM STUKELEY, prefixed to the same book, 1776.

WILLIAM STUKELEY, in his robes, by Wills.

Dr. Stukeley, a native of Holbeach in Lincolnshire, was a man of such various attainments, that it is difficult to depict him, and even the enumeration of his works would fill pages. He was learned in the languages of the Hebrews, the Greeks, the Romans, and well acquainted with the arts, sciences, and learning of those, and several other nations; indeed, he may be said to have long presided over science in Britain. Descended from an ancient and genteel family, he received every advantage of education at Holbeach, and at Bene't College, Cambridge. He practised as a physician at Boston, London, and Grantham; and his reputation, as such, was at the height, when he was prevailed upon to take holy orders: after which he became, successively, rector, of Somerby; All-Saints, Stamford; and St. George's, Hanover Square, London. He was one of the founders of the societies of Antiquaries, of Spalding, and of the Egyptian Society*; and was admitted into the Royal Society, which he greatly benefited: besides which, he was many years secretary to that of the Antiquaries, and senior Fellow and Censor of the College of Physicians. His thirst for knowledge induced him

* The Egyptian Society should be renewed; it was honoured with the names of many persons high in rank, and great in fame: at the head of these were the Duke of Montague and the late Earl of Sandwich.

to become a free-mason, under an idea that they retained some of the Eleusinian mysteries, and he was afterwards master of a lodge. He wrote excellently well as a divine, physician, historian, and antiquary, and even as a poet; and his knowledge of our British antiquities, has, perhaps, never been exceeded. He was a good botanist; skilful in, and well elucidated, ancient coins, of which he had a good collection. He drew well, understood mechanics*; and was so ingenious, that he cut a machine in wood, on the plan of the orrery, which showed the motions of the heavenly bodies, the course of the tides, &c. and a plan of Stonehenge, arranged on a common trencher: in short, his life was spent uniformly in gaining and communicating knowledge. He traced the footsteps of the Romans, as well as explored the temples of the Britons: his wonderful researches in the latter gained him the name of ARCH-DRUID. Noblemen of the highest rank vied with the most learned bodies of men in honouring and serving him; and piety, virtue, talents, learning, and industry, united to make Dr. Stukeley the wonder and admiration of several reigns. Returning from his neat retirement at Kentish-town to his house in Queen Square, February 27, 1765, he reposed on a couch, as he was accustomed, while his house-keeper read to him, who left the room for a short time. On her return he said to her, with a smiling and serene countenance: "Sally, an accident has happened since you have been absent." "Pray, what is it, Sir?" "No less than a stroke of the palsy." "I hope not, Sir." Observing that she was in tears, he said, "Nay, do not weep; do not trouble yourself, but get some help to

* He invented an excellent method of repairing the sinking pile of Westminster Bridge, by which he effected what the ablest artificers had failed in.

“ carry me up stairs, for I shall never come
 “ down again but on men’s shoulders.” It so
 happened; for though he lay till March 3, he
 never spoke again, but remained tranquil. Dr.
 Stukeley attained his 78th year; a great age for
 one who had, in his youth, been threatened with
 death, by the violence of the gout, which he era-
 dicated by temperance and exercise. On the
 ninth of the same month his remains were con-
 veyed, in a private manner, to the cemetery of
 Eastham, Essex, where they were deposited in a
 spot he had shown, when on a visit to the vicar,
 his ingenious friend, the Rev. Joseph Simms; and
 the turf was laid plain over the grave, that it
 should not be exactly known where so much ex-
 cellence reposed. Dr. Stukeley married Frances,
 daughter of Robert Williamson, of Allington,
 near Grantham, Gent. in 1728, a lady of good
 family and fortune, who died in 1737. In the
 following year he married Elizabeth, only daugh-
 ter of Dr. Gale, dean of York, and sister to his
 intimate friends and fellow antiquaries, Roger
 and Samuel Gale, Esquires. By the latter alliance
 he had no issue; but by the former, three daugh-
 ters, one of whom married to Richard Fleming,
 Esq. an eminent solicitor, the Doctor’s executor:
 the second, the Rev. Thomas Fairchild, rector of
 Pitsey, Essex; and the third died when a child.
 So that with Dr. Stukeley the male line of his
 father, John Stukeley, descended from the Stuke-
 leys, of Great Stukeley, near Huntingdon, be-
 came extinct. The Doctor was of still greater
 descent, maternally; for his mother, Frances, the
 daughter of Robert Buleyn, of Weston in Lin-
 colnshire, was of the same family as Queen Ann
 Buleyn. A friend placed the following inscrip-

tion over the door of Dr. Stukeley's villa at Kentish Town.

"Me dulcis saturet quies;

"Obscuro positus loco

"Leni perfruar otio

"Chyndonax* Druida.

"O may this rural solitude receive,

"And contemplation all its pleasures give

"The Druid priest."

There is a large medallion of the Doctor, which was cast after his death, adorned as a druid with oak leaves, and inscribed, REV. GUL. STUKELEY, M.D. S.R. et A.S. exergue, æt. 54; reverse, a view of Stonehenge, OB. MAR. 4, 1765, ÆT 84, by mistake for 78. Dr. James Parsons, his intimate friend in the decline of life, had a fine miniature, which greatly resembled him: it came to his widow.

ROGER GALE, in *Harding's "British Catal."*

Roger Gale, Esq. F.R. and A.S.S. of Scruton in Yorkshire, son of the justly celebrated Dr. Thomas Gale, dean of York, was a member of parliament for Northallerton, Yorkshire, in 1708 and 1710; first a commissioner of the stamp duties,

* Alluding to an urn of glass, so inscribed in *France*, which he was firmly persuaded contained the ashes of an arch druid of that name, (whose portrait forms the frontispiece to *Stonehenge*;) though the *French* antiquaries, in general, considered it as a forgery; but Mr. *Tulet* had a manuscript vindication of it by some learned *French* antiquary, consisting of forty-three pages in small 4to*. Mr. Pegge, who seemed to inherit the antiquarian lore and research of Dr. Stukeley, thus writes of him in his coins of *Cunobelin*:—"The Doctor, I am sensible, has his admirers, but I confess I am not one of that number, as not being fond of wildness and enthusiasm upon any subject." Mr. Gray, mentioning several persons with him, whilst writing in the reading-room at the Museum, says:—"The third person writes for the Emperor of Germany or Dr. Pocock, for he speaks the worst English I ever heard; and fourthly, Dr. Stukeley, who writes for himself, the very worst person he could write for." See "*Mason's Life of Gray*," 4to. p. 275.

* See the *Sale Catalogue* of his books, in February, 1786, Lot 343; it is now in Mr. Bindley's library.

and

and finally of the excise. Fond of literary pursuits, and very conversant in them, the Royal Society elected him their treasurer; and, upon the institution of the Society of Antiquaries, he became one of its members, and afterwards one of the vice-presidents; offices he justly merited, for he was a very learned man, as is evinced by his writings, which are the "Registrum "Honoris de Richmond," 1722, fol. and his father's Comment on Antoninus's Itinerary, 1709, 4to.; "A Discourse on the four Roman Ways in Britain," printed in Vol. VI. of "Leland's Itinerary," and "Remarks on a Roman Inscription found at Lanchester," in the "Philosophical Transactions," Number 357. Mr. Gale died June 25, 1744, aged 72, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Roger Gale, Esq. in his estates; but he ordered, by his will, that his collections should be sold by auction, except his coins and his manuscripts, which he gave to Trinity College, where he had been a Fellow. Samuel Gale, Esq. F.A.S. who wrote the "Antiquities of Winchester," was his brother; worthy sons of a learned father. There are many detached communications made by the elder brother to several learned men, which are mentioned in the "Biographical Dictionary."

GEORGE HOLMES, F.R. and A.S. *oval frame, fol. R. V. Bleek p. Vertue sc.*

George Holmes, Gent. was barrack-master, and deputy-keeper of the Tower records, which latter place he held for sixty years. He had been F.R.S. and was one of the original members of the Antiquarian Society after they had received their charter. The Earl of Halifax, president of the committee of the House of Peers, employed him to methodize the records, in consequence of the

high ideas entertained of his singular abilities and industry. For this laborious undertaking he had a salary of 1200*l.* till his death, which happened February 16, 1748–9, in his 87th year; and he was buried in the Tower chapel. To Mr. Holmes we are indebted for the first seventeen volumes of Rymer's "*Fœdera*," published in 1727; and in Strype's London there is a *fac simile* of an ancient inscription over the little door, next to the cloister, in the Temple church. This inscription was in a half circle, the letter, Anglo Saxon capitals. The purport of it was, that Heraclius, the patriarch of the church of the Holy Resurrection in Jerusalem, had dedicated the church to the Blessed Virgin, with an indulgence of forty days pardon to such who went thither yearly, according to the prescribed penance. This stone was destroyed in 1695, by ignorant workmen. Mr. Holmes, a native of Skipton, in Craven, Yorkshire, descended from very poor parents, married the daughter of Mr. Marshall, a sword-cutler in Fleet-street, London, a man of extensive business. Mrs. Holmes, surviving him, had 200*l.* given her by the government, for her husband's manuscripts relative to the records, which were deposited, and remaining in his office. They had a son, Mr. George Holmes, who was in the ordnance office, and elected a member of the Society of Antiquaries, February 7, 1721; but died at the age of 25, probably a great loss to the learned world. The father having no remaining issue, his fine collection of books, prints, coins, &c. were sold by auction in 1749. The Society of Antiquaries were at the expence of engraving the portrait here mentioned, with this inscription under it:—"Vera effigies GEORGII
"HOLMES generosi R.S.S. et tabularii publici in
"Turris LONDINENSIS vicecustodis; quo munere
"annos

“ annos circiter LX. summa fide et diligentia per
 “ functus XIV. kalend. Mart. A.D. MDCCXLVIII.
 “ ætatis suæ LXXXVII. fato demum concessit.
 “ In fratris sui erga se meritorum testimonium
 “ hanc tabulam SOCIETAS ANTIQVARIORVM Londini
 “ cujus commod semper promovit sumptu suo
 “ æri incidendam curavit MDCCXLIX.” He well
 deserved this distinction, for no man ever was
 more able or more willing to serve all who ap-
 plied to him; even in his office he had a pleasure
 in directing those who came to consult him in
 their researches: this, Brown Willis; Dr. Tovey,
 principal of New Inn Hall, Oxford; Dr. Richard-
 son, editor of “Godwin de presulibus;” acknow-
 ledge, and very many others knew, by experi-
 ence, to be true. He was particularly conversant
 in English history.

HENRY GALE, *oval, arms, mez. I. Whood p.*
 1742. *J. Faber sc.*

Henry Gale, Esq. a gentleman of very consider-
 able estate, in and near Taunton Deane, Somerset-
 shire, and not distantly related to Dr. Gale, dean
 of Durham, was brought up to the law, but
 declined practising: his principal pursuit, like
 that of the dean and his son, was the study of
 antiquities, a study that then began to be highly
 esteemed by the learned in England. Mr. Gale
 had, besides, a taste for polemical divinity; and
 attacked Dr. Wall upon his Treatise respecting
 Infant Baptism. He had chambers in the King's
 Bench Walk in the Inner Temple, where he re-
 sided when he came to town. He died in 1742,
 according to Bromley; but I do not find his death
 mentioned in that year, in the “Gentleman's
 “Magazine.”

CROMWELL MORTIMER, *sitting at a table, on which is an owl, two portraits in the back-ground of Cromwell and Mortimer, (lines from Pope,) Rigau sculp.*

Cromwell Mortimer, M.D. was the third, but second surviving son of John Mortimer, Esq. F.R.S. author of "The whole Art of Husbandry," published in 8vo. 1708 and 1765. His father had three wives, Dorothy, daughter of Richard Cromwell, once Protector of these kingdoms, who died at the age of twenty, May 14, 1681, in childbed; Blanch, daughter of Sir James Tibbets, Knt. surveyor of the navy; and surviving her, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Saunders, of Derbyshire, Esq. All his children were by the second marriage; but in remembrance of his first alliance, our physician received the baptismal name of Cromwell. The Mortimers were a family as celebrated for their good sense, as they were memorable for their love of expensive experiments in the sciences. Cromwell's father, originally a merchant on Tower Hill, might, had he continued there, have gained as much as his father and grandfather, both named Mark, had lost by the inundation upon their estates in Somersetshire; but hating the tame track of trade, he launched into all the reveries of experiment in husbandry. He, however, left his estate of Toppinghall, in Hatfield-Peverell, Essex, to Samuel, a counsellor, his eldest son, at his death. Cromwell, Fellow of the College of Physicians, had his father's propensity, but chose a greater range of science, and was elected secretary to the Royal Society; to whose volumes he gave many curious papers. On the 21st of March, 1734, he was admitted a member of the Society

Society of Antiquaries; and became a member, and regular correspondent of the Gentlemen's Society at Spalding in Lincolnshire; Mr. Johnson, the founder, sent him the history of the origin of the society, and many curious particulars of the Society of Antiquaries, which were intended to have been published. Cromwell obtained his brother's estate at Topping-Hall, Morant says, by purchase from his brother, but according to Mr. Bowyer, by devise: I should suppose the former to be correct. Dying at that seat, January 7, 1752, he was, says the author of Bowyer's Life, buried in the parish church, where there is an epitaph; which, however, is not given by Morant, nor in the 8vo. subsequent History of Essex. His son, Hans Mortimer, Esq. of that place, conveyed the seat to the late Earl of Abercorn, of *upright memory*, where he did the *queen the honour to entertain* Her Majesty, when she came to make the British monarch and his subjects happy. Mr. Hans Mortimer afterwards had a seat at Cawldthorp, near Burton upon Trent; but what particular reason the wag had, who pourtrayed the physician with an owl before, and old Noll behind him, I have not discovered. He might, as a physician, a philosopher, and an antiquary, be allowed to look very grave; but he seems to have nothing of a Cromwell but the name. There is a curious letter of his in the "*Reliquiæ Galeanæ*;" and the index to Willoughby's plates of fishes was compiled by him. His letter, dated Dartmouth-street, Westminster, 1744, and circulated, seems to partake of the coxcomb and the quack: it gives us but a poor opinion of his wealth at that time; as a curious relick it is deservedly printed in the "*Gentleman's Magazine*" for November, 1779.

THOMAS HEARNE, M.A. *own hair*, 4to. *M. Burghers sc.*

THOMAS HEARNE, M.A. *two plates*, 1723 and 1729, 4to. *P. Tillemans p. Vertue sc.*

THOMAS HEARNE, M.A. 8vo. *Vertue sc.*

THOMAS HEARNE, M.A. *whole length*, 8vo. *Vertue sc.*

THOMAS HEARNE, M.A. 4to. *mez.*

THOMAS HEARNE, M.A. *a small oval*, in the title-page to the *Catalogue to his Library*.

THOMAS HEARNE, M.A. *small square*, *Parr sc.*

This most diligent of antiquaries, was born at Littlefield Green in the parish of White Waltham, Berks, where his father, George Hearne, was parish-clerk, and resided in the vicarage-house. The elder Hearne was more intelligent than the class of country *Amens* generally are, and taught the village school; and paid no rent, provided he instructed eight boys in reading, writing, arithmetic, and the Latin grammar. The germ of research lay concealed in the parent, who never had an opportunity of exploring the dust of antiquity like his son; but I am inclined to think, that young Hearne received the first bias for this particular study under his parental roof. Thomas was sent as an assistant in the kitchen of the learned and pious Francis Cherry, Esq. but the youth was by no means formed to shine in this department of *taste*; consequently he became the ridicule of his party-coloured brethren, as one ungain in his person, clownish in his manners, with his "nose always in a book." Complaints were frequently made that Hearne would not even clean the knives. Mr. Cherry, whose kindness would not suffer him to dismiss any servant without examining into the whole of his conduct, found, on enquiry, that this scrub of his kitchen possessed a mind far above his station; upon which

which he boarded him at his father's, and paid for his education at Bray, three long miles from Waltham. His improvement was very rapid; and Mr. Cherry, greatly pleased at the recommendation of the learned Mr. Dodwell, received the youth again to his own house, not as a servant, but as one he patronized. When seventeen years of age, this worthy man entered him at Edmund-Hall, Oxford, where his diligence was wonderful; and he was even then able to collate Greek manuscripts. Vulgar, unsocial, and vehement in tory principles, he abhorred all who supported the line of Brunswick; and he grew much sourer after losing his place in the Bodleian library, on account of the virulence both of his religious and political tenets. He afterwards lived, and was known only to a few, though ridiculed by many: yet, the scholar, the historian, and the antiquary, are much indebted to Hearne, who might be said to have no relations but manuscripts; no acquaintance but dusty parchments; nor progeny, but edited fragments of antiquity. After a life of labour, care, and perplexity, from intense application and illiberal manners, he died at Edmund-Hall, June 10, 1755, aged 57; and was attended by a Roman Catholic priest, who gained admission to him, after his refusal of a nonjuring clergyman. His remains were deposited in the cemetery of St. Peter's in the East, in Oxford, where they are protected by a low-raised tomb, repaired in 1754 by Richard Rawlinson, LL.D. R. and A.S.S. a fellow labourer in antiquities. The epitaph has Deut. xxxii. verse 7, and refers to Job viii. verses 8, 9, and 10*. It was generally

* The original inscription was designed only to have had, "ENQUIRE, I PRAY THEE," as a conclusion to his fame, date of his death and age; but the stone-cutter having put the whole, the executor had the stone turned. Dr. Rawlinson saw the reverse brought to light, when it was repaired, and exulted in restoring it entire to public notice.

thought

thought he had been poor, for his religion and politics prevented his receiving university emolument: however, by his industry, aided by moderation and frugality, he gained much more than he wanted, and left a considerable sum of money behind him. But his best treasure was his manuscripts, which he bequeathed to Dr. William Bedford, who sold them to Dr. Rawlinson: they then came into the hands of Moore Chester Hall, Esq. of Wickford, Essex, and, at his death, were the property of his widows, but since that period no traces can be discovered of them. This singular man, I believe, never had the curiosity to visit London. He wrote his own life, which is printed with Leland's and Wood's, and Parr has given it in a small pamphlet, with verses from the Dunciad, on the four sides of his portrait; yet the note on the lines disclaims Pope's intending it for him. I have a good copy of Vertue's print by R. Hancock, but without the name; a print, I believe, never sold. The satirical print by Vertue, of Antiquary Hall, representing Tom Hearne, Humphry Wanley, — Whiteside, and James West, is well known. There is also a wood cut, with a Roman and antique inscription on stones: it is a kind of caricature; beneath it, in manuscript, are the well-known lines:

P—x on't, quoth Time to Thomas Hearne,
Whatever I forget you learn.

D——n it, quoth Hearne, in furious fret,
Whate'er I learn you soon forget*.

His person was well described by Mr. Cherry's daughter, the late *extraordinary* Mrs. Berkley, who was as great a curiosity as even Hearne him-

* Mr. Granger notices a ridiculous print of him, which was engraved at Oxford, and only six, it is said, were worked off. He is represented between two printers, at a public house, where the floor is paved with sheeps' bones, mistaken by him for a Roman pavement: he adds also, the circumstance is noticed in the Oxford "Sausage," but I do not observe it in that collection.

self.—“Of all the lumber-headed, stupid-looking
 “beings, he had the most stupid appearance, not
 “only in his countenance, (generally the index
 “of the mind,) but in his every limb. No neck;
 “his head looking as if he was peeping out of a
 “sack of corn; his arms short and clumsy, re-
 “markably ill placed on his body; his legs ditto,
 “as, I think, is evidently seen in a print which
 “my mother had of him. In short, I have won-
 “dered that such a looking being should have
 “been admitted (as a servant) into a genteel
 “family.”

RICHARD GRAVES, *pointing to an ancient deed,*
*fol. Vertue sc.**

Richard Graves, Esq. of Mickleton in the county of Gloucester, was a great admirer of antiquity; and though it does not appear that he ever published himself, yet he contributed much to the labours of those who did, particularly Hearne, of congenial mind, who, in the preface to his “Johan de Freckelowe,” informs the reader, that “his *egregious* friend, Richard Graves, of
 “Mickleton, died, to his (Hearne’s) great regret,
 “and after a short illness, 18th September, 1729,
 “aged 53.” Mr. Graves was well acquainted with the antiquities of England; and a great number of his papers relative to the history of Worcestershire, were given by his son to James West, Esq. which are now in the possession of the Marquis of Lansdown: this son was author of the “Festoon,” a poetical work, which contains a copy of verses, written in 1740, addressed to Morgan Graves, Esq. on the improvement of his garden at Mickleton, the family estate.

* The copperplates of this gentleman, another Richard, and John, were communicated to Dr. Nash by the present worthy representative of this ancient family, for his History of Worcestershire, where their portraits are severally inserted; they having connexions with that county, and occasionally made it their residence.

THOMAS SADLER, *profile, motto, "Nil conscire sibi," 4to. A. Pond sc. ad vivum, 1739.*

Thomas Sadler, Esq. the antiquary, was the grandson of John Sadler, Esq. a master-in-chancery during the Usurpation; the Protector, Oliver, valued him so highly, that he offered to give him the chief justiceship of the province of Munster in Ireland, with a salary of 1000*l.* per annum, which he refused. His grandmother was of the family of Trenchard, who disliked Charles II. as much as the Sadlers had Charles I. This gentleman's father was a second son, bred to his father's profession in Lincoln's Inn, and showed an equal ardour against the court. Lord Russell and the Duke of Monmouth admitted him into their confidence; but it is probable his politics injured his interest, for, in the decline of life, he suffered much inconvenience in his fortunes. That which had been his amusement became the means of lessening his pecuniary embarrassments. Sir Peter Lely, who was his intimate friend, gave him instructions, and he made a great proficiency in painting: besides, he amused himself in taking miniatures; and at length employed himself for money, as he before had done merely for pleasure; he even ventured to paint portraits. One of the latter, representing John Bunyan, has been given to the public in mezzotinto. This is Lord Orford's relation; but Granger's notes say, that Mr. Sadler was educated at the expence of Dr. Sydenham; and that he was many years domestic steward to the Earl of Salisbury, in whose house he practised the art. To reconcile these different accounts, I imagine that he must have practised painting during his intimate acquaintance with Lely; that he attached himself to Lord Russell
and

and the Duke of Monmouth, and they being cut off, he found it necessary to leave the law. Dr. Sydenham, to favour a young, ingenious, unfortunate man, advised him to pursue the bent of his taste, and supported him for some time, to effect it; he then went into the noble family of Cecil, and afterwards painted professionally: but the time of his death does not appear to be noticed by any writer. Thomas Sadler, Esq. the antiquary, his son, deputy-clerk of the pells under Sir Edward Walpole, also distinguished himself as a person of taste; made drawings; and formed a fine collection of agates, shells, &c. which were sold at his death, January 3, 1754. Mr. Granger supposed the print represented the father, but the date evidently proves that it must be the son's portrait.

NATHANIEL OLDHAM, *wh. length, with a gun, mex. G. Highmore p. J. Faber sc. Granger says, the proofs of this print, without the inscription, have been sold for Lord Craven.*

Nathaniel Oldham, Esq. of Ealing in Middlesex, the son of a dissenting minister, obtained a very considerable fortune from a relation, which he spent in the utmost frivolity, but chiefly in purchasing all sorts of curiosities; though, having little or no taste, his collection was a set of whimsical gimcracks, more than an assemblage of rarities deserving the attention of men of science. This folly ruined him; and he perceived his error when too late to amend it. He had entertained the singular idea of commencing the sale of toys, with a label over his door, "Oldham's last Shift;" but an unrelenting creditor sent him to the King's Bench prison, where, I suppose, he died a melancholy example of a misapplication of talents.

HUMPHRY

HUMPHRY WANLEY, *oval, his own hair, neck-cloth, mez. T. Hill p. 1717, J. Smith sc. 1718.*

Humphry Wanley, F.R. and A.S.S. son of the Rev. Nathaniel Wanley, vicar of Trinity Church, Coventry, who wrote "*Microcosmos, or, the Wonders of the little World,*" was born March 21, 1671-2, and placed in some mechanical business; but this situation, if not neglected, was at least disliked. All the time he could command was employed in searching for, and reading ancient manuscripts, which by copying and imitating, he acquired a particular facility in judging of their authenticity and dates. Dr. Lloyd, Bishop of Worcester, much pleased with so extraordinary a taste in so young a person, sent him to Edmund-Hall, Oxford, where he was enabled to assist Dr. Mills, the principal, in his collations of the New Testament, who was much hurt at parting with so promising a genius. He knew but little Latin or Greek when he came to Oxford, and Dr. Mills meant to take him particularly under his care. He removed to University College by the advice of Dr. Charlet, but left the university without a degree; and was introduced, by the pious Mr. Nelson, to the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge, in hopes of obtaining him the place of their librarian. But Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, was at that time in great want of a person capable of arranging his very valuable collection of manuscripts and books, a place Hearne had declined, when, fortunately, his lordship heard of Wanley, whom he retained; and no man ever gave greater satisfaction: insomuch that Lord Harley, his lordship's eldest son and successor, allowed him a pension, and continued him in his situation of librarian till his death.

He

He was, in general, very faithful to his patrons; but Humphry sometimes had a selfish fit. He was in the habit of procuring scarce articles for the library. One day he went to his lordship's town-house, where several cabinet ministers were assembled, in consequence, he was desired to wait a few minutes, when he would be admitted. The weather was cold, and Wanley fretted. He meditated about the price he should ask for his rarity; and determined, through vexation, to increase the sum. At length the peers departed, and he was sent for. "I have a most rare article, my lord, but it is far too dear: it is the property of a widow, who has two daughters: they have seen far better days: she would scarce permit me to bring it, though I left a promissory note for the 100*l.* she demanded in case I did not return it." "A hundred pounds, Wanley! that is a great sum for so small a thing." "It is, my lord; but you have so often asked me to get it, that I thought I could not do less than show it your lordship, particularly as it is quite perfect, and is the only copy known." "It is a large sum, but, however, I must have it; give me pen, ink, and paper." A draft was drawn for 100*l.* but his lordship, in presenting it, said, "Now, Wanley, perhaps you purchased this at some book-stall."—Humphry expressed a seeming surpris , shrugged up his shoulders, and left the book with the peer for what he really did purchase it at a book-stall, *sixpence**. The librarian was a wonderful man, and deserved all he gained, for his knowledge was acquired by intense application. When only twenty-three years of age he had compiled the Coventry and War-

* The Rev. Charles Newling told me this anecdote; he had it from his maternal uncle, the antiquary Clarke, who wrote upon coins, to whom Wanley, with much humour, related it.

wick catalogues; and Archbishop Tenison received him, through the recommendation of Dr. Charlet, to superintend the archiepiscopal library at Lambeth. The incomparable catalogue of Anglo-Saxon, Danish, and Norman manuscripts, preserved in public and private libraries in England, which accompanies Dr. Hicks's Thesaurus, was compiled by Wanley; who arranged the ingenious plan for directing the enquiries and pursuits of the Society of Antiquaries, consisting of desiderata in various branches of antiquities: and he had the principal share in compiling the Harleian catalogue of manuscripts, published in 2 vols. folio, 1759: but Mr. Casley, keeper of the Cottonian library; and Mr. Hooker, deputy-keeper of the records in the Tower; completed it. Wanley died, July 6, 1726, in his 55th year, and was buried in the church of St. Mary le Bonne, under a flat stone. Had poor Wanley lived to be an aged man, it is difficult to say how much we should have been indebted to him; for when admitted to the Bodleian Library he made many extracts from the manuscripts; and promised a supplement to Hyde's catalogue of the printed books, which Hearne completed, and Robert Fisher, B.M. published in 1738. He intended, besides, to have written a treatise on the various characters of manuscripts, with specimens to correct Mabillon's, corrupted by the conceits of the engraver. Mr. Bagford says, he entertained a design to print the Scriptures in the Anglo-Saxon language; and we know his unwearièd industry, which he proved by his travels over England to procure the catalogue of the manuscripts subjoined to Hicks's Thesaurus, above mentioned. Let us then forget the foibles in the character of this extraordinary man, and his now
and

and then talking upon points he did not understand, and his habitual pomposity*. There is an original portrait of him in the Bodleian library; and another, half-length, sitting, by Dahl, in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries.

JOHN DART, *prefixed to his "History of Westminster Abbey," 1725, fol. mez. J. Faber sc.*

The Rev. John Dart, a most voluminous author, was bred an attorney, but left that profession for the church, to which he afterwards proved a disgrace. He published an edition of Chaucer, soon superseded by Urry's; and he is supposed to have translated Tibullus, a work occasionally noticed by Dr. Grainger, in the elegant translation he made of that author. If he was careless as a translator and publisher, he was still more so as an antiquary; though it is evident, that if he had taken time and pains, he was very competent to have excelled. His "*History of Westminster Abbey*," in two vols. folio, with engravings, and that of "*Canterbury Cathedral*," only want accuracy to make them incomparable works. Had he possessed the patience of Willis, or Willis his taste, they would have been excellent. Honest Gosling, in his *Walk round Canterbury*, says:—"Mr. Dart came "to see our cathedral, and did see it, most certainly; but it is one thing to see, and another "to observe." These works sold for less than the engravings were worth. But I suppose him

* In Wanley's *Harleian Journal*, preserved in the library of the Marquis of Lansdown, there are some curious entries, illustrative of his DIGNITY. The journal begins in March, 1714-15, and is regularly continued till within a fortnight of his death. In Nichols's "*Life of Bowyer*" there are some extracts from it, which show us the mock heroic of this recondite librarian. Pope delighted to mimic his and some others' oddities, which he did very exactly: the company were convulsed with laughter, but the poet had not a muscle displaced.

to have died before the printing of the History of Canterbury Cathedral, in 1726, as it was sold by J. Cole, engraver, at the Crown in Great Kirby-street, Hatton Garden; John Hoddle, engraver, in Bridewell Precinct, near Fleet-bridge; and two other persons, who, I suppose, were booksellers. I am the more inclined to think that he died before its publication, because Cole dedicates it to the Archbishop of Canterbury, without mentioning a word of the author, though his name, as such, is in the title-page. Mr. Dart held the living of Yately in Hampshire.

RUBEN HORSALL, in *Stukeley's "Abury."*

This honest *Amen*, of Abury, or Aubery, in Wilts; so much attracted the notice of Dr. Stukeley, that he has consecrated his fame and his features, grouped with urns, in a wood-cut, as an oval tail-piece, in his "Abury, a Temple of the British Druids." Horsall, the humble antiquary, was a shoemaker, and died January, 1727-8, aged 77, and was succeeded in his trade and situation by his son. The drawing is supposed to have been made by Dr. Stukeley; and the date is July 29, 1722.

MATHEMATICIANS.

ABRAHAM DE MOIVRE, wig, neckcloth, mez. J. Higham p. 1736, *Faber sc.*

Mons. De Moivre was born at Vitri in Champagne, in May, 1667, and fled to England at the revocation of the Edict of Nantz in 1685, to profess the religion of his fathers in security, where he taught mathematics as he had studied the theory

theory in France: but reading Newton's *Principia Mathematica*, he became conscious of his want of skill in a science of which he thought himself master. But unwearied diligence enabled him to conquer every difficulty; and he at length attained the high office of umpire between Newton and Leibnitz, to which he was appointed by the Royal Society of London, as one of their most learned members, and of the Academy of Sciences in Paris. De Moivre appears to have preferred his adopted, to his native country. To France he sent no memoir; but his papers, published in the "*Philosophical Transactions*," were numerous. He died at London, in November, 1754; and had published several works, as "*Miscellanea Analytica de seriebus et quadraturis*," &c. 1730, 4to. but his "*Doctrine of Chances*," so useful to gamesters, has passed through many editions; and his "*Treatise of Annuities*," dedicated to Lord Carpenter, has reached the third, and is a useful book to those who wish to sink a sum to improve a small income. Pope knew and noticed this distinguished foreigner:

"Sure as De Moivre, without rule or line."

NICHOLAS SAUNDERSON, *gown and band, holding a sphere*, *Vr. Bank p.* 1719. *J. Faber sc.*

NICHOLAS SAUNDERSON, *4to. Vr. Bank pinx.* 1719, *Vr. Gucht sc.*

NICHOLAS SAUNDERSON, *4to. C. Mosley sc.*

NICHOLAS SAUNDERSON, *mez. Vr. Bank p. G. White sculp.*

NICHOLAS SAUNDERSON, *in the print with Sir ISAAC NEWTON, &c. in Bromley's Catal. Per. vii. Class 7.*

Nicholas Saunderson, LL.D. and F.R.S. one of the greatest ornaments of his time, was a native

tive of Thurlston in Yorkshire, where he was born, in January, 1682. His father, an exciseman, had a small estate, together with a very large family. Nicholas, his son, lost his sight when only one year old, and even his eyes, which came away by abscesses, and he had not the smallest recollection either of light or colours; yet he learned the Greek and Latin languages at Penniston School, and became a great admirer of the classics, particularly Cicero, Virgil, and Horace: besides which, he well understood Euclid, Archimedes, and Diophantes, in the original Greek. His father instructed him in figures; and his strong mind, ever active, enabled him, by dint of memory, to make long calculations. Richard West, Esq. of Underbank, and Dr. Nettleton, admiring the youth, taught him what they well understood, the elements of mathematics; but he soon soared above their instruction, and from a pupil, became qualified to be a tutor. At Attercliffe, a private seminary near Sheffield, he might have learned logic and metaphysics; but his taste not leading him that way, and little else being taught there, he left it. His father no longer able to support him, and his friends equally unable to maintain him at Cambridge, he determined to go there, not as a scholar, but as a teacher. Accordingly, in 1707, being twenty-five years of age, he went to that university, with Mr. Joshua Dunn, who placed him in his own rooms at Christ's College, where he was a fellow-commoner. The very circumstance of this case excited the attention, the surprise, and, indeed, the astonishment of all. As the mathematical chair was then filled by Whiston with great reputation, and the science extremely well understood, there seemed no hope of his success. However, compassion pleaded strongly for so wonderful a man, and the college library was

was opened to him. The professor goodnaturedly permitted pupils to attend his lectures. He lectured from Newton's works; and well explained optics, light, colours, theory of visions, effect of glasses, phænomena of the rainbow, &c. by the knowledge of lines on geometrical principles. On Whiston's resignation he succeeded to the Lucasian professorship; to qualify him for which, the university made an application, through their chancellor, to Queen Ann, for giving him the degree of Master of Arts. If he had surprised Cambridge by his knowledge of mathematics, he astonished them by his inauguration-speech, which was truly Ciceronian, and admirably well delivered. When George II. visited the university he was introduced to him in the senate-house, by the king's express desire, and by royal favour received the degree of Doctor of Laws. Dr. Saunderson died April 19, 1739, of a mortification in his foot, owing to a general scorbutic humour, which his sedentary life had produced, though he was, by constitution, naturally strong and healthy, and of a large make; but he had become an unwieldy valetudinarian. He was buried, by his own desire, at Boxworth in Cambridgeshire. Never was there a more wonderful instance of the power of mind. All the philosophers of the age admired, and lived in friendship with him. He always expressed the utmost reverence for Newton; acknowledging, that if they varied in opinion, he always found Sir Isaac right upon a full investigation: yet he rather inclined to Halley in a disbelief, than coincided with Newton in a conviction, of the truth of revelation. When he received an intimation that his death approached, he seemed absorbed in thought, but soon resumed his cheerful vivacity; and ordered the sacrament to be prepared, but a

delirium prevented its being administered. Did he affect, as some great wits have done, a superiority of mind, in not believing with the multitude? or did death urge him to the truth? It has done so in many instances. As a *companion* he was courted, but his disposition prevented his having many friends. Witty, but wilful; cheerful, but sarcastic and vehement; he excited but little esteem. He revered truth, like Johnson; and was strictly honest and prudent. He married the daughter of the Rev. William Dickons, and had issue, a son and daughter. After their nuptials he took a house in Cambridge, where he resided till his death. His manuscript elements of algebra, left perfect, were published by subscription, at Cambridge, in two vols. 4to. 1740. Let us adore the greatness and goodness of God, who grants such wonderful attainments to his creatures, when, by the privation of the organs of sight, it would seem impossible. His hearing and feeling were exquisite: he even perceived the passing cloud; and knew, in a calm, when he passed a tree, by the air. He played well upon the flute, and was so perfectly acquainted with music, that he could distinguish to the fifth part of a note. He knew the size of a room by sound, and the distance he was from the wall; and if he had once walked over a pavement in a court or piazza which reflected sounds, he knew, when he went again, the exact place he was in. The nicety of his touch was so great, that the least inequality was discernible to him, so that he detected spurious medals, which might escape the eye: but he could not tell the difference of coloured cloths, silks, or other materials, by the touch; nor did he believe that the man of Maestricht could. His memory was so tenacious, that he remembered any person he had ever con-
versed

versed with, if he met them again, by the voice. Saunderson was a prodigy; but he was not a desirable companion, as he wanted that amiableness of character, without which no one can be beloved, though he may be admired.

JAMES HODGSON, *left-hand on a sphere, mez.*
T. Gibson p. G. White sc.
 JAMES HODGSON, *8vo. G. White sc.*

Mr. James Hodgson, mathematical teacher at Christ's Hospital for forty-eight years, was a Fellow of the Royal Society just half a century; and died June 25, 1755, aged 79. He was, undoubtedly, a writer, but I have never seen his works, which, it may be presumed, were all on the subject of the mathematics.

ABRAHAM SHARP, *rare, fol. G. Vertue sculp.*
 1744.

Mr. Sharp's ancestors resided at Little Horton in Yorkshire, and he was son of Mr. John Sharpe, of that place, by Mary Clarkson: his elder brother, Thomas Sharp, M.A. died an incumbent at Leeds, in 1693; and they were related to Dr. Sharp, archbishop of York. Few men have attained so great an age, for he lived to be 91, and died in August, 1742; but was superannuated three or four years before his death. Mr. Sharp was in high estimation, as a mathematician, with Flamsteed, and even with Newton: like the latter he lived a bachelor; and he was very amiable in private life, as well as pious, charitable, and humane. Mr. Thoresby, who often mentions him, had a declining dial for his library window, made by Sharp; and in his collection of books was Mr.

Hunt's "Clavis Stereometriæ," with certain problems performed by this gentleman: his brother, the clergyman, had much of his taste. Mr. Thoresby possessed a large and curious telescope, the tube of which was turned, and the glasses ground by him. Abraham Sharp's Mathematical Tables were published, and one of his editors called him "The incomparable Mr. Sharp:" adding, that "his tables are sufficient to represent the circumference of the globe of the earth so truly, "as not to err the breadth of a grain of sand in "the whole!" He was a man of very peculiar habits. An apartment adjoining his "calculation-room" had an aperture between a window and a cupboard, which might be opened without noise, and there a servant placed food and liquor. When the mathematician felt hunger or thirst he opened *his side*, and took what he wanted; but after breakfasting, his dinner and the supper often remained untouched. He had four or five rooms in his house which he kept for different purposes, and into these no servant dared enter. He admitted no visitors but a mathematical gentleman from Bradford, and an ingenious physician, and was frequently denied to them: they gave the sign of approach, by rubbing a stone against a certain part of the house where they could be heard by him; and if he wished it, he permitted their entrance. Though of an archiepiscopal family, he was a dissenter. On Sundays he went to a meeting-house at Bradford, where he distributed his halfpence: having plenty of these, he suffered them singly to be taken out of his hand, which he held behind him, so that he neither saw, nor asked the persons receiving any questions. In person he was of the middle stature, very thin; and seemed always of a weakly constitution.

CHARLES

CHARLES LEADBETTER, *oval frame, 4to. H. Roberts sc. 1734.*

CHARLES LEADBETTER, *in an oval, æt. 36, scarce, 1717.*

Mr. Charles Leadbetter was a teacher of the mathematics and dialling in London, but whether he wrote upon these subjects I am not certain. Bromley says he died in 1744, yet I do not find his name in any obituary of that year.

TYCHO WING, *in a cap, holding a sphere, mez. Vr. Bank p. 1736, G. White sc.*

Tycho Wing was undoubtedly the son of the astrologer Vincent Wing, whose life Gadbury wrote, and whose name still lives, and may it long live, in his almanack. Vincent died September 20, 1668. Tycho's history is but little known, as no kind friend has become his biographer, yet he was a man of some consequence in the city of London. His portrait is one of the few which adorn Stationers' Hall, and the company wished to have had a painting of the father also: but, as there was no portrait of him extant, the late Mr. Lockyer Davis, of Holborn, an eminent bookseller, when master of the company, presented them with a print, taken from his "*Astronomia Britannica*," 1665, mentioned by Granger, which is accordingly placed there.

WILLIAM SMITH, *four verses, mez.*

I know no more of this William Smith, than that he was a philomath, or lover of the mathematics; and, I suppose, published some work upon that science.

GEOMETRICIAN.

GEOMETRICIAN.

HENRY WILSON, *prefixed to his "Geodesia Ga-
tenis, or surveying by the Chain only," 1732, 8vo.
B. Cole sc.*

Mr. Wilson, the geometrician, was born, according to Ames, in 1678, at Pickering in Yorkshire; but he does not mention the time of his death, nor is he noticed by Granger.

AN ASTROLOGER,

THOMAS WESTON, *mez. M. Dahl p. Faber sc.*
1723.

Mr. Weston was a mathematician, according to Bromley, or rather, I believe, an astronomer; because Granger says, near him in the print is *Lectiones Astronomicæ*. Bromley adds, that he died in 1752; but I do not find his death any where mentioned under that year.

MISCELLANEOUS AUTHORS.

HENRY BARHAM, *8vo. Vertue sc.* 1722.

Henry Barham, Esq. F.R.S. was remarkable for his zeal for supplying England with silk, in its raw state. In order to accomplish this purpose he obtained a small colony of silk-worms, by having the eggs of those insects sent to him from Languedoc in France: the eggs became worms, and the worms produced silk. He was so pleased with the prospect of enriching the kingdom, that he sent Sir Hans Sloane the result of his

his experiments, and his observations upon them; and it appears he actually had silk made from his plantation. I believe his colony was afterwards settled at Chelsea; and it served to show the possibility of the thing, which by no means answered upon a great scale. In France silk has been made by raising supplies of spiders; but Heaven forbid that the black race should be further increased in Britain: yet they are excellent breeders, especially in old houses. As to the silk-worms, the scheme might very well have answered here, if Mr. Barham could have contrived to alter one trivial matter, which he seems to have overlooked, to change our climate. He died about the year 1727, aged 50 years. There are, I believe, in the "Philosophical Transactions," some papers of his, besides this on silk-worms.

WILLIAM MARKHAM, 8vo.

This person was probably a schoolmaster, and author of some small works on arithmetic or grammar, to which his portrait is prefixed.

JAMES PUCKLE, N.P. *prefixed to his "Club," à Dialogue, 1733, 12mo. J. Closterman p. J. Cole sc.*

JAMES PUCKLE, *prefixed to the same, second edition, 1723, 12mo. J. Closterman p. G. Vertue sc.*

JAMES PUCKLE, *same plate reduced, and motto added under the arms, G. Vertue sc.*

Mr. Puckle, a notary-public in chambers, possessed, at one time, great reputation for integrity; but probably the love of scribbling seduced him from what was more proper for his situation, than becoming a writer out of his chambers. His "Club, or grey Cap for a green Head,"

"Head," a dialogue between a father and his son, probably had a great sale, from the different editions. Bromley says, the first was published in 1723, but there is one prior to that period, published in 1711. He wrote, besides, "The Path to Wealth and Honour;" and was living at least as late as 1733, when the fifth edition of his "Club" made its appearance.

MAURICE SHELTON, of Barningham in Suffolk, ANONYMOUS, *M. Vr. Gucht sc. The true effigies of the author, taken from an original painting of Mr. Joseph Brook, of St. Edmund's Bury in the county of Suffolk, painter, with his single coat of arms, truly emblazon'd, prefixed to his "Essay on Nobility,"* 1720.

The Sheltons, a respectable family, resided at Barningham in Suffolk. The Maurice Shelton, of that place, Gent. mentioned by Blome in his "Britannia," was probably an ancestor of this author. The essay above mentioned was first published, in a thin octavo, in 1718, without a name, which the author extended to two volumes of the same size, in 1720; this second edition was likewise anonymous, *and printed for the author*: but to the latter his portrait, with arms, but no other designation of the writer, was prefixed; the work itself is not common.

WHITLOCKE BULSTRODE, *prefixed to his "Metempsychosis,"* 8vo. G. Kneller p. Cole sc.

Whitlocke Bulstrode, Esq. was one of those whimsical characters who love singularity for singularity's sake: he even published an attempt to revive the Pythagorean system of the transmigration
tion

tion of souls; and Stackhouse has given some extracts from it in his translation of Chinese Tales. Addison dilates finely upon the fancy of the Metempsychosis, in his three hundred and forty-third Spectator. Mr. Bulstrode wrote besides, a volume of Essays, and, I believe, some other things: he died in 1723, aged 73.

SCOTCH AUTHOR.

JOHN ARBUTHNOT M.D. *prefixed to "Swift's Works," 12mo. G. Vertue sc.*

JOHN ARBUTHNOT, M.D. *an oval, 8vo. A. Bell sc.*

Dr. Arbuthnot, of an ancient and honourable family in Scotland, one branch of which is ennobled, was the son of an episcopal clergyman, and born at a place of the same name, near Montrose in Kincardineshire. Educated at Aberdeen for the medical profession, he came into England without money or friends. All his riches were confined to his Doctor's degree: for his father being a nonjuror, and living upon his small patrimony, was incapable of providing for his children. Our northern man of physic first went to Dorchester, a charming situation, where the air is salubrious and the environs beautiful: but he staid no length of time there. A neighbour met him galloping to London, and asked him why he went thither: "To leave your confounded place, where "I can neither live nor die." Mr. William Pate, "the learned woollen draper," gave him an asylum at his house in the metropolis, where he did not practise physic, but taught mathematics. An attack upon Dr. Woodward's Account of the Deluge, without his name, raised the public curiosity; and, in consequence, he re-commenced his profession, in which he soon obtained celebrity: besides, his
wit

wit and pleasantry often assisted his prescriptions, and in some cases superseded the necessity of them. Queen Ann and her illustrious consort appointed him their physician; and the Royal Society elected him a member, whose example was followed by the College of Physicians: he was afterwards appointed steward to the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy. But what has added most to his fame was, his gaining the admiration and friendship of Swift, Pope, and Gay: with them he wrote and laughed. Each had his forte: Swift was a Cynic; Pope, a nettle, stung, and was stung by many; Gay, a child of nature, treated all the world as if he was still serving them with his silks, his satins, and his velvets, upon Ludgate Hill; Arbuthnot, who saw deeply into characters, turned them all into elegant ridicule: so that those who were the subject of it seldom felt his satire. No man could have a greater number of friends, or fewer enemies. Yet he did not want energy of character; and could step out of his laughter-loving-vein to strip off the infamous mask from a set of wretches, who robbed the public, under the name of the *Charitable Corporation*; thinking that a mean bribe to the head of the exiled part of the royal family would secure their indemnity: but he nobly disdained to share the speculation. Arbuthnot, who could do all things well but *walk*, at length declined in health, though his mind remained sound till the last. He long had wished for death to release him from a complication of disorders, as he declared himself tired with "keeping so much bad company." A few weeks before his decease he wrote, "I am as well as a man can be who is gasping for breath, and has a house full of men and women unprovided for." Leaving Hampstead, he breathed his last at his residence in Cork-street,

street, Burlington Gardens, February 27, 1734-5, universally regretted. He was a man of such humanity and benevolence, that Swift said to Pope:—"O that the world had but a dozen Arbutbuthnots in it, I would burn my travels." Pope no less passionately lamented him: "He was a man of humour, whose mind seemed to be always pregnant with comic ideas." He was, indeed, seldom serious, except in his attacks upon great enormities, and then how he could lash, let the infamous Chartres's celebrated epitaph declare. It was but rarely that he felt the effects of the resentment of others. The damning the play of "Three Hours after Marriage," written by him, Pope, and Gay, had its fate proclaimed by Wilkes, in his prologue to the "Sultaness:"

"Such were the wags, who boldly did adventure
 "To club a farce by tripartite indenture;
 "But let them share their dividend of praise,
 "And wear their own fool's cap instead of bayes."

But he amply retorted, in his "*Gulliver decyphered*." Satire was his chief weapon, and no man knew its value better: it was a true Highland *broad-sword*, calculated to cut and slash on each side; yet so keen was the instrument, that the wound soon healed, unless he meant to destroy, and not to correct. His miscellaneous works have been printed in two volumes, 8vo. but part of the contents are supposed not to be genuine. They are chiefly comic, except the papers presented to the Royal Society; his Book of Human Aliments; and his Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures. The world, for a short time, attributed Robinson Crusoe to him, which is now well known to have been written by Defoe; but Mr. Granger thought St. Alban's Ghost, attributed to

Dr.

Dr. Wagstaffe, was his. Dr. Arbuthnot married, and was blessed with two sons: Charles was of Christchurch, Oxford; and wrote a copy of verses, addressed to the king, which were prefixed to the first edition of his father's Tables of Coins, &c. This gentleman, and Mr. Ferrabee, of the same college, being rivals in love, fought, and he long languished from the wound he received; and though not the aggressor, yet it was some time before he could procure his degree, or obtain holy orders. He died some time after, probably of the effects of this rencontre, a misfortune which the father deeply deplored.—“I have lost my dear child, whose life, if it had so pleased God, I would willingly have redeemed with my own: I thank God for a new submission to his will, and likewise for what he has left me.” George, the other son, though the Doctor feared, at his death, he would become destitute, obtained the place of first secretary in the Remembrance Office, under Lord Masham, a post of considerable profit; and to this was added a considerable private fortune. Every branch of this family has passed through life with competence, honour, and that useful accompaniment, “hereditary worth.” Dr. Arbuthnot had two brothers, one a nonjuring clergyman, who resided abroad; and another a philosopher, who once came from Scotland to visit him. Despising pedigree, power, and pecuniary considerations himself, he held their possessors, without virtue, in equal contempt; yet even a Cynic could not be displeased with his manner of making him condemn himself.

CLASS X.

ARTISTS.

PAINTERS IN HISTORY.

SIR JAMES THORNHILL, *in Lord Orford's "Painters," C. Bretherton sc.*

SIR JAMES THORNHILL, *Æt. 56, oval, velvet coat, side posture, mez. J. Highmore p. Faber sc. 1732.*

SIR JAMES THORNHILL, *in D'Argenville's "Peintres."*

SIR JAMES THORNHILL, *in Ireland's "Graphic Illustrations," Hogarth p. S. Ireland sc.*

Mr. James Thornhill, born at Weymouth, of a very respectable family in Dorsetshire, was the best English painter of his time. As successor of Verrio, he became the rival of Laguerre, in decorating our palaces and other public buildings. Dr. Sydenham, the great physician, his uncle, educated him, and his fame amply repaid his care. His principal works are, the dome of St. Paul's; an apartment in Hampton Court; the altar-piece of All-Souls College Chapel, Oxford; and one at Weymouth, which last he painted gratis, as it was his native place; the hall at Blenheim; Lord Oxford's chapel, at Wimpole in Cambridgeshire, now the Earl of Hardwicke's; the saloon, and some other parts of Morepark, Herts, the seat of Mr. Styles, afterwards of Lord Anson; and the great hall in Greenwich Hospital. It is painful to observe the numerous contests he had with his employers, who wished to oblige him to take far less than his works deserved. However, this was in some measure occasioned by the then infancy of the art in England; and by the false

idea, that no excellence in that pursuit could demand a great sum, unless performed by a foreign artist. He found in the Earl of Halifax a zealous patron, who obliged the Duke of Shrewsbury, then lord chamberlain, to permit him and Sebastian Ricci to paint the apartment of the princess at Hampton-Court, by plainly telling him, that, as first lord commissioner of the treasury, if Ricci alone was employed to paint it, he would not pay him. Sir James gained by his skill, and by his prudence left, a very ample fortune. George I. knighted him May 2, 1720, having, in the preceding month, appointed him sergeant painter; and George II. made him his historical painter. He must have been highly gratified in purchasing Thornhill, the ancient seat of his ancestors, which he rebuilt in a very handsome style. It has been invariably said by his biographers, that he represented Weymouth in parliament; but they were mistaken, as it was Melcomb-Regis in Dorsetshire, for which he sat in 1722 and 1727: he was also F.R.S. This great artist would have established a royal academy at the upper end of the Mews at Charing Cross, if he could have obtained a suitable building, the expence of which he estimated at 8139*l*. but this satisfaction was denied him: so little were the arts protected, or rather promoted, at that time. He had long laboured under that dreadful malady, the gout, and finding his legs beginning to swell, he set off for Thornhill: four days afterwards he expired as he sat in his chair, May 4, 1734, aged 57. Lady Thornhill, his relict, died November 13, 1757. They had two children, James Thornhill, Esq. who will be mentioned in the next reign; and Jane, married to that great original satirical artist, the inimitable Hogarth. After his death a few of his capital pictures, by great masters, were sold;

sold; as were his two sets of the cartoons, which had cost him three years labour: the smaller went for 75 guineas, the larger for 200*l*. They were purchased by the Duke of Bedford, and placed in a gallery which was built on purpose for them at His Grace's house in Bloomsbury Square, where they remained till that mansion was lately pulled down, for the purpose of erecting new streets and a square upon the site. The drawing of his disciple Andrea, who died at Paris, was sold with Sir James's pictures. Sir James Thornhill, when painting the cupola of St. Paul's, was once walking backward, as is usual with artists, to view the effect of their pencils, till he arrived at the very edge of the scaffold, whence he must inevitably have fallen to the pavement, full three hundred feet below, had not Bentley French, his attentive footman, arrested his forgetful steps, and saved him from destruction: this faithful servant, who had lived with him twenty years, survived till the year 1767.

JAMES ANTHONY ARLAUD, in *Lord Orford's "Painters," Bretherton sc.*

JAMES ANTHONY ARLAUD, in the "*Museum Florent.*" *Colenbini sc.*

JAMES ANTHONY ARLAUD, in *Des Champs' Peintres, Ficquet sc.*

JAMES ANTHONY ARLAUD, *mez. N. Largilliere p. Haid sc.*

Jacques Antoine Arlaud, a native of Geneva, was born May 18, 1668. Though designed for the church, he preferred the profession of a painter, as his pecuniary difficulties prevented his taking holy orders. At the age of twenty he left Geneva and went to Dijon, where he worked some time; whence he visited Paris, and became

greatly admired by the Academy: but the dissolute Orleans, the regent, absolutely idolized Arlaud's copy of a Leda. The account of this picture is so full of hyperbole, that it deserves equal discredit with the story of the Duc de la Force having purchased, and being unable to pay for it, through his losses in the Mississippi bubble, when he is said to have returned it, with a large present. It is added, that the painter brought it to England, where he refused a considerable sum of money for it; and actuated by the same piety which occasioned the son of the regent to destroy all the indecent representations his father had collected, Arlaud *dissected* his Leda at Geneva; but the devotees of paganism purchased the anatomical parts at an extravagant rate. This account of the Leda is, undoubtedly, highly exaggerated; however, we may, and indeed we ought to believe it to have been a very fine performance. We have some of his works in England. The Duchess of Montagu, who was youngest daughter and co-heiress of John Montagu, duke of Montagu, by Lady Mary Churchill, youngest daughter and co-heiress of the great Duke of Marlborough, had a portrait of her father, when young, and another of her maternal grandfather, the hero, both in water colours, by Arlaud, who was highly valued by our countrymen, as the valuable medals he received as presents, evinced, which he showed with an honest gratitude and exultation, after his final residence at Geneva, where he died May 25, 1743. The celebrated Count Hamilton, so well known as the narrator of Count Grammont, wrote a small poem, addressed to Arlaud, on his portrait of the sister of James II. Bretherton's portrait of him is a disgrace to his graver.

LOUIS LA GUERRE, *in Lord Orford's "Painters,"*
with C. JERVAS and B. LENS, A. Bannerman sc.

This artist was a Catalan by descent, a Parisian by birth, the god-son of Lewis XIV. and a favourite with William III. La Guerre was educated for the priesthood, but a hesitation in his speech occasioned his preceptors, the Jesuits, to recommend him to follow the arts, to which he was devoted; as his father-in-law, John Tijore, the iron balustrade founder, had been, who said, "God had made him a painter, and there left him:" alluding to that simplicity of character that forbade his ever seizing the advantages that presented themselves to him. Having studied at the Royal Academy, under Le Brun, he came to England in 1683, with Ricard, when both were employed by Verrio. His education had made him sufficiently master of allegory and history; and he was not more than twenty when he obtained considerable reputation, by performing the greatest part of the painting at St. Bartholomew's Hospital: besides which, the ceilings and stair-cases of several noble's houses record his merit, particularly the saloon at Blenheim. If Thornhill robbed him of St. Paul's cupola, Kneller, (though perhaps from pique to Thornhill,) preferred him to paint his stair-case at Witton, which he did, as if painting for the eye of a master, and his brush was guided by gratitude. Thornhill again obtruded himself to La Guerre's detriment, who being a director of an academy of painting in London, hoped to succeed, as governor, on Kneller's resignation; but Thornhill obtained the situation. His principal works are, the Labours of Hercules, in chiaro oscuro, painted in the apartments at Hampton-Court, allotted to

him by William III. for whom he repaired the valuable picture, the Triumph of Julius Cæsar, by Andrea Mantegna; which he did in a masterly manner, by imitating the original, instead of new-clothing them with vermilion and ultramarine: an injudicious mode that, Lord Orford remarks, even Carlo Maratti adopted with respect to Raphael's works. Queen Ann wishing to have a suit of tapestries on the Union, he was ordered to prepare drawings, in which Her Majesty and the principal ministers of both kingdoms were to be introduced: those were completed; but the design was deferred till it was too late to be attempted. There is, however, an engraving of the queen, and all the great men of both kingdoms who had promoted that common blessing. His son John, resigning the pencil, sung upon the stage. La Guerre, then declining with the dropsy, went to the theatre in Drury-lane to hear him; when, probably, greatly agitated, he died before the "Island Princess" began. This event occurred April 20, 1721, and his remains were interred in the cemetery of St. Martin's in the Fields. He seems to have been greatly esteemed as an obliging, unoffending man. As member of a society of virtuosi, who met in Drury-lane, he generously painted round their room, a Bacchanalian procession, in chiaro oscuro. The younger La Guerre is supposed, by Lord Orford, to have become a scene painter; but he died very poor, in March, 1746. His set of prints of "Hob in the Well" had a great sale. This mode of ornamenting the grand apartments of our palaces and noblemen's houses was, perhaps, driven out of fashion, by Pope's well-known lines:

"On painted ceilings you devoutly stare,
 "Where sprawl the saints of Verrio and La Guerre!"

Though

Though, indeed, the goddesses frequently there represented, were taken from the heathen mythology, and are not calculated to inspire the beholder with any ideas of devotion!

FRANCIS PAUL FERG, *a circular frame, F. P. Ferg p. F. Banse sc.*

It would be doing injustice to poor Ferg not to mention him in the words of Lord Orford:—
 “ Ferg was born at Vienna, in 1689; was a
 “ charming painter, who had composed a manner
 “ of his own, from various Flemish painters*,
 “ though resembling Polenburgh most, in the
 “ enamelled softness and mellowness of his colouring: but his figures are greatly superior;
 “ every part of them is sufficiently finished, every
 “ action expressive. He painted small landscapes, fairs, and rural meetings, with the most agreeable truth: his horses and cattle are not inferior to Wouverman’s; and his buildings and distances seem to owe their respective softness to the intervening air, not to the pencil. More faithful to nature than Denner, he knew how to omit exactness, when the result of the whole demands a less precision in parts. This pleasing artist passed twenty years here, but little known, and always indigent: unhappy in his domestic life: he was sometimes in prison, and never at ease at home; the consequence of which was dissipation. He died suddenly in the street, one night, as he was returning from some friends, about the year 1738, having not attained his fiftieth year. He left four children.”

* “ Hans; Graff; Orient; and lastly, Alexander Thiele, painter of the court of Saxony, who invited him to Dresden, to insert small figures in landscapes. Ferg went thence into Lower Saxony, and painted for the Duke of Brunswick, and for the gallery of Saltzdahl.”

JOHN VANDREBANK, *mez.* G. White *sc.*

Vandrebank, or, as his name was afterwards written, Vanderbank, is said to have been an Englishman, but if so, certainly of Dutch extraction. It, however, appears most likely that he was a native of this kingdom, or his master, if he had learnt his art abroad, would have probably been noticed. The number of portraits engraved from his paintings, prove how greatly he was esteemed: indeed his reputation for freedom in drawing stands very high. He designed, we may suppose, as well as painted; because we have a set of plates, drawn by him, for Don Quixote. I do not know any subject that better deserves the attention of an artist, but the designer should have no small share of humour; besides which, he ought to know the costume of Spain, and particularly the period in which the knight is presumed to have achieved his actions of never-fading renown. Mr. Vandrebank died of a consumption, in Holles-street, Cavendish Square, London, December 23, 1739, when not more than 45 years of age; and may be safely pronounced to have been a great loss to the arts. He had a brother, a painter; as was his cousin, Samuel Barker, who, unfortunately, died very young, in 1727. He imitated Baptist, in fruit and flowers, extremely well.

PETER MONAMY, *in Lord Orford's "Painters,"* Bretherton *sc.*

PETER MONAMY, *holding a sea-piece, as in the last,* *mez.* J. Stubby *p.* Faber *sc.* 1731.

Monamy was a British subject though not a Briton, being a native of the island of Jersey; whence

whence he came to England to be apprenticed to a sign and house painter, who resided on London Bridge. Lord Orford says, "the shallow waves, that rolled under his window, taught young Monamy what his master could not teach him, and fitted him to imitate the turbulence of the ocean." I, however, am rather inclined to believe he felt all the majesty of the scene around him, when a boy, before he left Jersey; and his feelings might be renewed during casual visits to his friends, while in his apprenticeship. The sign painters of London were, at that time, far superior to the present, yet Monamy must have had great force of mind to have excelled. In Painters' Stainer's Hall there is a large piece by him, painted in 1726; but he died in the beginning of 1749, at his house in Westminster. Swannie, of Stretton Ground, Westminster, his disciple, and bred under him, was an excellent painter of moon-light pieces.

LOUIS CHERON, in *D'Argenville's "Peintres,"*
Vol. IV. *Aubert sc.*

Louis Cheron, son of the enamel painter, Henry Cheron, was born at Paris, in 1660; studied in Italy; and fled to England for his religion, in 1695. The Duke of Montagu employed him at Boughton; as he was also at Burleigh and at Chatsworth. But finding himself eclipsed by Baptist, Rousseau, and La Fosse, he commenced painting small historical pieces; but his most profitable employment was designing for painters and engravers. Vandrebank, Vandergucht, Simpson, Kirkhall, and others, were benefited by his drawings, which some prefer to his paintings. He was, undoubtedly, a man of various talents: for he etched several of his own designs, which his
pupil,

pupil, Gerard Vandergucht, retouched with his burin; but towards the end of his life he etched, from his own drawings, a suit of twenty-two small prints for the Life of David, which P. F. Giffart, a Parisian bookseller, used for the Psalms in metre, published in 1715. This industrious and respectable man died of an apoplexy, in 1713, at his lodgings in the Piazza, Covent Garden, from whence his remains were taken, and deposited in the porch of St. Paul's, opposite the Piazza. He gave 20*l.* per annum, by his will, to his female servant; but the rest of his property he bequeathed to his relations, and in charities. He had, some time before, sold his drawings from Raphael, and his academy figures, to the Earl of Derby, for a large sum of money.

PETER TILLEMANS, *in Lord Orford's "Painters,"*
H. Hysing p. T. Chambers sc.

Tilleman's father was a diamond cutter: he chose painting as his profession; but he had no opportunities of improving himself, his diligence being lost upon copying bad masters. Turner, a picture dealer, brought him, and his brother-in-law, Casleets, to England, in 1708: when the former was set to copy Bourgonnon and other masters, he gained great credit, particularly in preserving the spirit and freedom of Teniers. Landscapes with small figures, sea-ports, and views, engaged his pursuit, till fame proclaimed his merit; he then exchanged those subjects for views of seats, huntings, races, and horses, in which he excelled: in consequence, he was particularly caressed in the west and north of England, and in Wales. He drew many of the embellishments for Mr. Bridges's intended History of Northamptonshire; but his principal patrons were
the

the Duke of Devonshire and Lord Byron. At Newstede Abbey, the seat of the latter, he was peculiarly happy: surrounded by the works of art within, and a fine scenery without, and his noble host a disciple, who highly credited his master. There are two long prints of horses and huntings, designed and etched by him, dedicated to these two peers. He was prevailed upon, with Joseph Goupy, to paint a set of scenes for the opera, and they were greatly applauded. Tillemans, long affected with an asthma, chiefly resided at Richmond; but he died at the house of his employer, Dr. Macro, at Norton in Suffolk, December 5, 1734, aged about 50, and was buried in the church of Stow-Langtoft. This artist cannot but greatly interest us; and ought to stimulate young painters who have had few advantages, to imitate him, by evincing, that perseverance will do much in correcting early mistakes in their profession, if they afterwards obtain better models.

ANTHONY WATTEAU, *fol. A. Watteau p. F. Boucher sc.*

ANTHONY WATTEAU, *in Lord Orford's "Painters," W. Hibbert sc.*

ANTHONY WATTEAU, *wh. length, playing on the bass viol, fol. Watteau p. Tardieu sc.*

This French painter, studying the taste of his countrymen, and especially those in the environs of Paris, introduced all his figures, whether rural or military, just in the cast of character that they might be found in that place: even the trees are trimmed to Parisian taste; and the very sheep are taught to look like sheep of *breeding*. But if he raised his villagers, his trees, and sheep, to the exquisite taste of the gay French capital, he lowered his nymphs to that easy familiarity that belongs

belongs only to the *filie de chambre*. In a word, Watteau thought the people of Paris and its neighbourhood had much improved all nature's works; and he was willing that posterity should know that he was not ignorant of the discovery. He came to England as an invalid rather than as a painter: his voyage being to consult Dr. Mead, who cured, and employed him in painting two pictures, which were disposed of at the sale of his collection: the subjects are, a Pastoral Conversation, and a Company of Italian Comedians, both of which were engraved by Baron. At Althorpe is a Drunken Feast, and its companion, which Granger says are admirable; and Sir Joshua Reynolds speaks highly of his French gallantries.

IZACK VOGELSHANGK, *a small etching, J. Vogelshangk p. C. V. Noorde sc. 1754.*

Vogelshangk, a landscape painter, came from the continent to the British Isles. In Ireland he met with great encouragement, whence he went to Scotland; but not being successful there, he settled in London, where he died, I suppose, in 1759.

PORTRAIT PAINTERS.

MICHAEL DAHL, *in Lord Orford's "Painters," M. Dahl p. T. Chambers sc.*

Dahl was a native of Stockholm, and owed his first instruction to Erntraen Klocke, who was in England when a young man, but afterwards became painter to the crown of Sweden. Dahl came to England with Mr. Ponters, a merchant, who, five years after, introduced his countryman Boit: Dahl was then twenty-two years of age.
He

He remained in England two years, spent one in Paris, three in Italy; and returned to London in 1688. Kneller had the advantage ground, and deserved it: because, according to Vertue, he excelled him in his likenesses, grace, and colouring: but Dahl's opposite character did him service; as Kneller was profanely arrogant, and Dahl modest to an extreme. He had one advantage in point of professional excellence: Sir Godfrey lavished all his care in painting the face, but entirely neglected the rest of the picture; Dahl, on the contrary, was attentive to the arms, hands, and drapery. In his figures he exceeded Richardson, and in his best pieces he rivalled Riley. His amiable manners made even Kneller esteem him, and he painted Dahl's portrait. This worthy character passed through life in a perfect calm till he had reached full 87 years, when he died October 20, 1743, and was buried in St. James's Church. He had a son, a painter, but a very inferior artist, who died about three years before him, usually called the younger Dahl; and two daughters. There are many portraits by Dahl, for he attempted nothing higher: some of the admirals at Hampton-Court are his, and they suffer but little from the superiority of Kneller's. The first Countess of Orford, at Houghton, is a fine piece, and exhibits grace, which his pieces generally want. At Petworth are several ladies by him, extremely well coloured. Dahl had the honour to have Prince George of Denmark for his patron; and had the sovereigns Queen Ann, and Queen Christina of Sweden, to sit to him. "What do you mean to put into my hand?" "A fan." "Give me a lion, that is fitter for a queen of Sweden." On the contrary, such a queen of Sweden should have had a rosary in her hand, or a philosophical dissertation; for which she

she had quitted the sceptre of a great kingdom. Dahl also painted his sovereign, Charles XI. which is an equestrian figure, and graces one of the apartments at Windsor Castle, and has much merit. It is not a little to his honour, that P. F. Garotti, the Roman sculptor and architect, under whom Gibbs studied, had his portrait painted by Dahl, when a young man, and pursuing his studies at Rome.

JONATHAN RICHARDSON, *in Lord Orford's "Painters," C. Bretherton sc.*

JONATHAN RICHARDSON, *in a wig, an etching, 1738, J. Richardson sc.*

JONATHAN RICHARDSON, *in a cap, J. Richardson sc. 1738.*

Richardson, born in 1665, lost his father when only five years of age; and his mother re-marrying, her second husband placed him with a scrivener, a situation to which he was very repugnant. The death of his master, when he was twenty, gave him his freedom, when he placed himself under Riley, with whom he lived four years, and whose niece he married. Living to see his son arrive at manhood, the most perfect harmony subsisted between them, and they worked and wrote together. The elder, as a man of an excellent heart, well knew the painter's profession, and felt the poet's ardour; but he could never attain the fire of the one, or the harmony of the other. His paintings were as inferior to Michael Angelo's, Raphael's, or Vandyke's, as his poetry was to Milton's; yet his criticisms upon their works were extremely judicious. He excused the inelegance of his style from his want of education. Having unfortunately said, that he saw the classic writers *through his son*, Hogarth, with

with more wit than good nature, represented Jonathan the younger, perforated, and the father peeping through him at the lower end, viewing a Virgil, placed upon a shelf. This conceit, though absurd enough, may raise a smile; but he acted wisely in permitting his son to visit Italy, in order to describe the statues, bas-reliefs, drawings, and pictures, which, afterwards, they both sat quietly down at home to comment upon. Their observations, if not well expressed, were intrinsically good; and his poetry, if it was not like Milton's, who, he most happily says, "was an ancient, born 2000 years after his time," yet exhibits him a very worthy character, whose piety and virtue made his mind a heaven. Such will ever be the case, if, like him, men would "never deviate from what they thought right:" indeed, the fondness of the parent, and the dutiful affection of the son, make us sincerely love both. He died suddenly, May 28, 1745, at the age of 80, at his house in Queen Square, on his return from his usual walk in St. James's Park. He had suffered from a paralytic stroke, some time before, but it had not materially injured his mind, though it deprived him of the use of his arm: this was the less felt, as he had retired from professional labours with an easy fortune. Besides his son, he had four daughters, one of whom was married to his pupil, Mr. Hudson; another to Mr. Gregson, an attorney. He left various pictures, and a few etchings, amongst the rest several of Milton. We have, besides, his Essay relative to Criticism in Painting; his Argument on the Science of a Connoisseur; his Account of the Statues, &c. and his Notes on Milton, with the Life of that poet. He had a mistress, of whom he seemed to be particularly fond, though she was a coy jade: by her he had
Richardson,

Richardson, the co-artist with, and successor of, Kneller and Dahl, who was a most estimable character. His drawings were sold, February, 1748, in eighteen evenings, and produced 2060*l.* his pictures 700*l.*: his son-in-law, Hudson, purchased many of the former. At the death of his son the remainder of the collection was sold; amongst which there were scores of portraits of both father and son, in chalk, with the dates when executed. The good old man thought that day lost, after he had retired from business, if he had not drawn his son's, or his own portrait, and added a copy of verses; and the son, with equal fondness, had marked many of them with the tenderest expressions, relative to his "dear father." There were a few pictures and drawings by the son.

RICHARD VANBLEECK, *mez.* *Ipse* p. 1723. *P. V. Bleeck, jun. sc.* 1735: *this has been reduced.*

The Vanbleecks, a Dutch family, appear to have been ardent lovers of the arts. Richard Vanbleeck visited England, but in what year is not mentioned; but his relation, Peter Vanbleeck, arrived, as a portrait painter, in 1723. Lord Orford mentions him, and the two portraits of Johnson and Griffin, those excellent comedians, in the characters of Ananias and Tribulation in the "Alchymist," painted by him, which were copied in mezzotinto. His lordship says, the painter was a good one, and that the mezzotinto is excellent: of Peter Vanbleeck he remarks, that having bad health, he retired from business, and died July 20, 1764. But Richard is not noticed by this noble author, nor do I recollect that he is spoken of by any other writer.

ENOCH SEEMAN, Junior, in *Lord Orford's "Painters,"* Seipse p. T. Chambers sc.

ENOCH SEEMAN, Jun. *Æt.* 19, own hair, open collar, mez. E. Seeman p. J. Faber sc. 1727.

All the males of the family of Seeman, or Zeeman, were artists. Enoch's father and three of his sons painted, and one of them in water colours; but Enoch was most employed. Lord Orford says, he remembered him when in much business. The portrait from which the print is taken was painted by himself, when nineteen years of age, in the finical manner of Denner: but the face is handsome and interesting. He afterwards painted the heads of an old man and woman, in the same style. He died suddenly, in 1744, leaving a son, Paul, who followed his father's profession. Isaac Zeeman, his brother, who died April 4, 1751, left a son, who was also a painter.

WILLIAM AIKMAN, in the "*Museum Florentinum*."

This gentleman was the only son of William Aikman, of Cairnes, Esq. by Margaret, daughter of Sir John Clerk, of Pennycuick, Bart. He was born October 24, 1681, and the disciple of Sir John Medina, and came young to London; whence he travelled to Rome, Constantinople, and Smyrna. Returning to London, he went into his own country, under the patronage of General John Duke of Argyle, and other noblemen of that kingdom. Having remained there two or three years, he again visited London, where he was greatly esteemed. His father was an advocate, who intended him for the profession of the law; but he quitted it for his favourite pursuit, the art of painting.

At the same time he united that study with the sister arts of poetry and music; and became, with ardour, the Muses' friend. Mr. Aikman brought Allan Ramsay into notice in Edinburgh, and James Thompson in London; introducing the latter not only to the first wits in England, but to the minister, Walpole: and there was also a particular friendship between him and the poet Somerville. His health declining, he was advised to return to Scotland; but the universal tyrant seized his prey in Leicester Fields, June 7, 1741, when only in the 49th year of his age; and his only son, John, having died January 14, preceding, their remains were taken to the Grey Friars' cemetery in Edinburgh, and buried in the same grave, on whom Mr. Mallet wrote this epitaph:

Dear to the good and wise, disprais'd by none,
Here sleep in peace, the father and the son;
By virtue, as by nature, close ally'd,
The painter's genius, but without the pride:
Worth unambitious, wit afraid to shine;
Honour's clear light, and friendship's warmth
divine.

The son, fair rising, knew too short a date;
But Oh! how more severe the parent's fate!
He saw him torn untimely from his side,
Felt all a father's anguish—wept and dy'd.

Ramsay too lamented his beloved, his honoured friend. Margaret and Henrietta, his daughters and co-heirs, married; the former, Hugh Forbes, Esq. advocate, and one of the principal clerks of session, brother of General Forbes; the latter William Carruthers, Esq. of Dormont in Galloway. Aikman was intimate with Kneller, and they were friends, not rivals. The Duke of Kingston, the architect Lord Burlington, and the Earl of Buckinghamshire,

inghamshire, were his most particular patrons in England. Besides which, he had the honour of painting the younger part of the royal family, in a group, to fill a compartment in one of the rooms of the palace; and Queen Caroline, a half-length, to be placed over a door: and had he lived he was to have painted the king in the same manner, to fill the opposite niche. At Blickling are many portraits of the Hobarts, their alliances and friends.

ARNOLD HOUBRAKEN, *in Des Campes* "*Peintres,*" *Ficquet se.*

The Dutch family of Houbraken was celebrated for skill in the arts. Arnold probably was brother of J. Houbraken, the incomparable engraver, so well known to English collectors, for the very fine assemblage of royal and illustrious personages, who are perpetuated by his graver, in a style worthy of their merit and his own*. Of Arnold very little is known in this country: he died in the year 1719.

CHARLES JERVAS, *with LENS and LA GUERRE, A. Bannerman sc. in Lord Orford's* "*Anecdotes of Painting,*" *copied from the following.*

CHARLES JERVAS, *in the title to the Sale Catalogue of his Pictures, G. Vr. Gucht sc.*

Jervas was born in Ireland; Kneller was his master, and Norris, the frame-maker, and keeper

* Though this artist was never in England, it is but a justice due to his labours for the services above mentioned, to naturalize him, as it were, by recording, in this work, the name and representation of so eminent an artist; of whom we have two portraits: one a half-length, by himself, with a copper-plate in one hand, and a graver in the other; and one a three-quarter, sitting, leaning on a portfolio, and holding a drawing, after a painting by Quirkhand, and engraved also by himself, in 1749, in the 41st year of his age.

of the royal pictures, patronized him. But he seems to have had no fortune: for having copied the cartoons, by Norris's leave, and selling them to Dr. George Clarke, of Oxford, he went to Paris and Italy with the money they brought him. He studied drawing at Rome when he was thirty; having begun at the wrong end, in learning colouring first. Jervas is one of the many instances, of the public being blindly partial to a character unworthy of their patronage. Indeed, he had nothing but his own effrontery, and his pupil, Pope's reputation, to build upon: as he was "defective in drawing, colouring, composition; and even in the most necessary, and perhaps in the most easy talent of a portrait painter, likeness." Yet, with all these pictorial sins upon his brush, he became the idol of the day, or rather of the æra. Pope has even immortalized his own want of judgment by sounding his false fame*. Though he did not obtain the hand of Lady Elizabeth Churchill, one of the beautiful daughters of the great Duke of Marlborough, who became Countess of Bridgewater, yet he gained a widow valued at 20,000*l.* and after having again visited Italy for improvement, he returned with additional *reputation*, and lived in perfect style, having a house in Cleveland Court, and another at Hampton. His health being indifferent, he went a third time to Italy,

* Perhaps, however, instead of being offended with the poet for his want of judgment in this instance, one should rather be grateful for it; as this mistaken partiality has given occasion for one of the most elegant and beautiful of all his epistles, viz. that to Jervas, with Dryden's *Fresnoy's Art of Painting*. If the artist had but one grain of modesty in him, how must he have blushed at encomiums that Raphael, or Titian, or Guido, or Reynolds, only could have deserved. The beauties that were to "bloom in *his* colours for a thousand years," had very soon the mortification of being thrust down into the house-keeper's room, or exalted to the garret, amidst the family lumber of grandfathers or grandmothers, or else,

" ———— fluttering in a row,
" They flank the rails of Bedlam or Soho!"

merely for its fine, soft, genial air; and did but return to die at his town house, November 2, 1739. There was no bounds to this inferior artist's vanity, in relation to his person or his art. Lady Bridgewater sitting to him for her picture, he praised all her features with raptures:—"But I cannot help telling your ladyship that you have not a handsome ear." "No; pray, Mr. Jervas, what is a handsome ear?" Turning aside his cap—"this is one." Yet so much did this beauty occupy his thoughts, that he gave her features to many a homely dame who sat to him. After having copied a Titian, looking at the original and then at the work of his own hands, he exclaimed, with vast self-complacency:—"Poor little Tit! how he would stare?" Jervas translated Don Quixotte. His vanity once met with a good retort. Disbelieving revelation, he often talked very irreverently of the Bible. "You surprise me," said Dr. Arbuthnot, "by doing this; because you are not only a speculative, but a practical believer." "This I deny." "I will prove it: you strictly observe the Second Commandment; for, in your pictures, you make not the likeness of any thing that is in heaven above, or in the earth beneath, or in the waters under the earth." Audran engraved two of the cartoons, which he lent him, but died before he could complete more of them. His collection of Roman Fayence, called "Raphael's earthenware," was sold in April, 1741. At the same time was disposed of, his fine cabinet of ivory carvings, by Fiamingo; and at the death of his widow, the rest of his valuables. Such was this vain and inconsiderable artist, whom Steele, in one of his "Tatlers," yet ventures to call "the last great painter that Italy has sent us!!!"

LEWIS GOUPY, *a handkerchief tied over his head, morning-gown, mez. L. Goupy p. G. White sc.*

Lewis Goupy, a native of France, came to England in this reign, probably through the invitation of Lord Burlington, and painted portraits in oil; but afterwards worked in fresco and crayons, and taught miniature painting: he attended the earl to Italy, but we know little more of him. His nephew, Joseph, died in 1747, who was one of the best miniature painters of any age. Lewis had a brother resident in London, as a fan painter, and he appears to have been the first of the Goupy family who came to England: I believe him to have been the father of the instructor of his present majesty in dancing, if I am not mistaken in the name.

ARCHITECTS.

JAMES GIBBS, *the oval scraped, border engraved, fol. W. Hogarth p. M^r Ardell sc.*

JAMES GIBBS, *sitting, compasses in his right-hand, books, mez. S. Williams p. M^r Ardell sc.*

JAMES GIBBS, *oval, within Ratcliff Library, in Lord Orford's "Painters," J. Bannerman sc.*

JAMES GIBBS, *prefixed to his "Description of the "Ratcliff Library," W. Hogarth p. B. Baron sc.*

JAMES GIBBS, *a medallion, in the title to the same, B. Baron sc.*

JAMES GIBBS, *leaning on the frustum of a pillar, collar open, mez. H. Hysing p. P. Pelham sc.*

JAMES GIBBS, *Schryder sc. a Swiss, after painter to the King of Sweden*.*

* Lord Orford.

James Gibbs, born at Aberdeen, in 1683, went to Italy to perfect himself in the study of architecture; afterwards residing in London, he was regarded, in the middle of this reign, as the best of his profession in Britain: yet he was not only inferior to Inigo Jones and Sir Christopher Wren, but he did not even equal Vanburgh. His principal works are, St. Martin's Church, near Charing Cross; St. Mary's Church in the Strand; All-Saints, Derby; the new building at King's College, Cambridge, and the senate-house of that university: but the best was the Ratcliff Library at Oxford, at the opening of which he had the degree of Master of Arts conferred upon him by that university. Mr. Gibbs was a very respectable character in private life, and died of the stone and gravel, on his return from Spa, April 5, 1754, when he bequeathed 100*l.* to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, having been its architect and governor; to the Foundling Hospital, 100*l.*; to the Ratcliffe Library, his books and prints: nor did he forget his relations and friends. His reputation, as an architect, was by no means raised by the publication of a folio of his own designs. His arched rustic-laced windows, his barbarous buildings for gardens, his cumbrous chimney-pieces, and vases without grace, are striking proofs of his want of taste: for these he obtained 1500*l.* besides the plates, which sold for 400*l.* more. The author of the following lines, addressed to Gibbs upon putting up Prior's monument in Westminster Abbey, appears to have conceived higher hopes of the architect's professional merit than some writers are willing to allow him:

While Gibbs displays his elegant design,
And Rysbrack's skill does in the sculpture shine;

With due composure, and proportion just,
 Adding new lustre to the finish'd bust;
 Each artist here perpetuates his name,
 And shares, with Prior, an immortal fame.

T. W.

FRANCIS SMITH, *own hair, sitting, holding compasses, mez. W. Winstanley p. A. V. Haecken sc.*

Mr. Smith, though an architect, and employed by Lord Lichfield, is but little known; neither has Lord Orford mentioned him with Hawkesmoore and Gibbs in the reign of George I.; nor even as a companion to Mr. Archer, the groom porter, architect of St. Philip's in Birmingham, which structure, with some little variations, would not disgrace the best street in London; nor *one* Wakefield*, who drew the design of Helmsley. His lordship, however, casually mentions Smith in another part of his work, where he is called a *mason*, who restored the damage done by a fire at St. Mary's Church in Warwick; and adds, that Smith lived in Warwick: and further remarks, that Sir Christopher Wren was the architect of the church, in which he made several mistakes, yet it is certainly a very fine one. The tower, containing ten musical bells and chimes, is at the west end, and erected on groined arches, supported by four piers, between which is a passage for carriages. The height to the top of the battlements is a hundred and thirty feet, and to the summit of the pinnacle a hundred and seventy-four feet; the diameter at the base is thirty-two

* *One* Wakefield was cashier during the building of St. Philip's Church, and was footman to the family of Holt, at Aston, near Birmingham. He was a very just steward, but he is not the same person here called the architect.

feet,

feet, six inches; at the summit, seventeen. Lord Orford acknowledges, in a note, his former mistake, in supposing the church to have been built by Sir Christopher Wren; he owns the tower only to be his: the church he gives entirely to the *mason* of the town, Smith. The church is a noble edifice, and does the *mason* great credit. The whole building, the fine Gothic chapel of St. Mary's excepted, was burnt in 1694, and rebuilt in 1704 by royal munificence. As I have often received pleasure in viewing this sacred edifice, I could not resist vindicating Smith, who, *if only* a provincial builder, ought to have double honour for raising so fine a structure; and it does honour to Lord Lichfield's taste in employing him.

ENGRAVERS.

FRANCIS CHEREAU, *Cochin sc.*

Lord Orford terms this artist Chereau the *younger*, to distinguish him from his brother, an engraver at Paris of great eminence. Francis came to Britain at the invitation of Dubosc; and we have, by him, a profile of George I. which gained him great estimation: and perhaps he would have obtained good business had he not demanded extravagant prices for his labours: he returned to France in disgust. He must have been very young when here, if Bromley is right in asserting that he was living in 1760: he was a member of the Academie Royale.

GEORGE

GEORGE BICKHAM, *a head etched, sh. G. Bickham, jun. sc.*

George Bickham engraved the heads of Sir Isaac Newton and Bishop Blackhall, and of six writing-masters in one plate; one of these, George Shelley, he engraved from the life, in 1709, as he did Adcock the musician, and some others; but his principal talent consisted in engraving writing, in which he excelled all other artists. His "British Penman" was published in 1711, and contained fourteen plates, examples of round-hand, round-text, and running-hand; but he used a strange licence, and asserted it was written by George Johnson, though only a mere subterfuge to sell the book. His assumed surname was taken from his father's baptismal name, John, and he therefore thought it was scarcely a falsity to call himself *John's* son. "His Penman-ship, in the utmost beauty and extent," consists of the finest specimens of the most skilful writing-masters then living; and in the "Penman's Companion" are others. He published besides, "Letters on several Occasions," containing specimens of epistolary writing in prose and verse; but his greatest work is the elaborate and comprehensive "Universal Penman." He lived a considerable length of time in James'-street, Bunhill Fields, but removed, not long before his death, into Red-Lion Street, Clerkenwell; and died May 4, 1758, aged 74: he was buried in the cemetery of St. Luke, Old-street, near the vestry door, but without a memorial. Bickham enjoyed a long life, which he employed with great credit, in a laborious exercise of his talents, improving the art of English penmanship more than any other

other of our engravers. The worthy Longmate, and his son, have shown with what accuracy both ancient and modern hand-writing may be copied. Granger says, the print of Bickham, senior, has been inscribed HUMPHRY JOHNSON; this, however, is a mistake for GEORGE JOHNSON: Humphry Johnson was a writing-master, whose life has been already noticed. Edward Ward, of prosaic fame, wrote the following lines, which he addressed to Bickham, lines he justly merited :

To Mr. GEORGE BICKHAM, upon his excellent Performances in the Art of engraving.

WHAT Muse, O Bickham! can thy works behold?
So sweetly soft, yet elegantly bold,
And not, in tuneful numbers, praise the hand
That notes with so much order and command;
As if some angel, stooping to thy aid,
Directed ev'ry beauty thou'st display'd;
And taught thy matchless genius to impart,
To scribes and clerks, new specimens of art:
Such as will raise thee monuments of fame,
And thro' all trading nations spread thy name.

Sculpture, too sacred to be man's device,
When Moses govern'd, had in heav'n its rise;
Where God, to make the useful myst'ry known,
Engrav'd his laws on tabulets of stone;
And thus, at once, to Israel did impart
His own commands, and thy immortal art.
Thy noble strokes old graceful hands revive,
And make dead artists seem once more alive;
Their ancient works, illustrated by thine,
From error free, in full perfection shine:
Whilst modern specimens our artists write,
Touch by thy graver, doubly charm the sight.

Proceed,

Proceed, great genius of the age, and show
 How much our penmen to thy labours owe.
 One plate of thine's of universal use,
 And do's a thousand offsprings soon produce ;
 When proofs of art by penmen heretofore,
 Were fruitful eunuchs that begot no more.
 In thy refulgent pages we behold
 The truth of modern hands, as well as old;
 And, by thy studious pains, and at thy cost,
 Retrieve those ancient types, for ages lost.

Thy tender strokes, inimitably fine,
 Crown with perfection ev'ry flowing line;
 And to each grand performance add a grace,
 As curling hair adorns a beauteous face;
 In ev'ry page new-fancies give delight,
 And sporting round the margin, charm the sight;
 Commanding all that on thy labours gaze,
 To own thy excellence, and sing thy praise :
 For no engraver's work, compar'd with thine,
 Could ever yet with equal glory shine.

EDWARD WARD.

GEORGE BICKHAM, Jun. *an etching, Bickham, jun. sc.*

George Bickham, junior, engraver, probably received considerable property from his father, but he is little known, except as having engraved his father's and his own portrait. This Bickham was not, as Lord Orford supposed, the elder, (who, retiring from his labours, resided at Richmond, and disposed of part of his plates and stock in trade, by auction, in May, 1767,) but his son. We are surprised to find so few engravers in this reign, particularly as there were so many painters: indeed, the graphic art was at a very low ebb
 in

in this country, at that period, and we were generally indebted to foreigners for our prints of all descriptions.

MUSICIANS.

WILLIAM CROFT, *sm. fol. T. Murray p. G. Vertue sc.*

WILLIAM CROFT, *circle, in Hawkin's "History of Music," T. Murray p. Caldwell sc.*

William Croft, Doctor of Music, a native of Nether Easington in Warwickshire, was educated by Dr. Blow for the Royal Chapel. His first employment was as organist of St. Ann's, Westminster; he was afterwards admitted into the Chapel Royal; and, in 1704, appointed joint organist with Jeremiah Clark, who died in 1707, when he obtained the whole: and, in 1708, he succeeded Dr. Blow, as master of the children, and composer to the chapel royal, and as organist of the collegiate church of St. Peter's, Westminster. In 1711 he resigned St. Ann's; and, in 1715, he was created a Doctor of Music by the university of Oxford. The ode performed on the occasion, was written in Latin and English, by Mr. afterwards Dr. Joseph Trapp, and performed by the gentlemen of the Chapel Royal. Dr. Croft died August 14, 1727, through an illness occasioned by excessive fatigue, at the coronation of George II. His works are numerous, and generally solemn: though others were composed by him for general thanksgiving, and for victories; but the former were most to his taste, being a person of great decency and seriousness of mind. "O Lord, rebuke me not," "Praise the Lord, O my soul," "God is gone up," and "O Lord, thou hast searched

"searched me out," are some of his best compositions. He would, however, relax at times, as we find by his setting to music Dr. Byrom's plaintive song, "My time, O ye Muses," addressed to Dr. Bentley's daughter, Joanna, the university beauty, who became afterwards the lady of Dr. Cumberland, bishop of Kilmore: and he published besides, "Divine Harmony;" six sets of tunes for two violins; and a bass, which he made in his youth, for several plays; and six sonatas, for two flutes; and six solos, for a flute and a bass. The flute was, in his time, the favourite instrument of music. Crofts was buried in Westminster Abbey, where there is an elegant monument erected to his memory by his friend Mr. Birch*.

FRANCESCO BERNARDO SENESINO, *mex. T. Hudson p. V. Haecken sc. 1735.*

FRANCESCO BERNARDO SENESINO, *four Italian lines, the same in English, mex. J. Goupy p. E. Kirkall sc.*

FRANCESCO BERNARDO SENESINO, *a circle, in Hawkins's "History of Music," T. Hudson p. C. Grignon sculp.*

Senesino was a native of Sienna, and went to Dresden as a singer, in 1719, with Signora Margherita Durastanti; and from thence Handel brought them both to England, with Berenstadt. He per-

* Humphrey Wyerley Birch, Esq. counsellor at law, was of Hampstead in Staffordshire, but upon the borders of the county of Warwick, where he had a large landed estate. Warmly attached to church music, and particularly to solemn dirges, he constantly attended choir service, and all grand funerals in the Abbey: at that of Queen Caroline, that he might the better both hear and see, he, with another lawyer, walked amongst the choiristers in the procession, in surplices, with a music paper in one, and a taper in the other hand. Indeed, Mr. Birch, for the luxury of a pompous funeral at Westminster, would at any time quit the circuit. His dress was so singular, that he could not but be recognized; yet this gentleman was the leading counsel for Woolston, when prosecuted for denying Christ's miracles! Mr. Birch died November 13, 1747.

formed,

formed, for the first time, in the opera of "Muttius Scævola," in 1721, and his salary was 1500*l.* per annum, which his merit deserved; but he felt his importance, an importance odious to Handel: in consequence, the German and the Italian did not long continue together. Handel supposing Senesino aided Faustina, he determined to dismiss both, and refused to compose any thing for him. Their ridiculous quarrel broke up the opera, which had continued nine years; but the nobility established another in Lincoln's Inn Fields, by subscription, where Porpora composed, and Senesino sung; as he did afterwards at the theatre in the Haymarket, which Handel had quitted. He remained in England till 1735; when, having amassed 15,000*l.* he retired to his native city, built a fine house there, lived splendidly, and, at his death, enriched his relations with English wealth. Senesino's voice was even-toned, but not of great compass. Some termed it mezzo soprano; others, contralto; it was, however, astonishingly flexible. He was graceful in his action, and esteemed the best performer of recitative in Europe.

GIOVANNI BUONONCINI, *a circle, in Hawkin's "History of Music," 1776, J. Caldwell sc.*

GIOVANNI BUONONCINI, *mez. Ja. Sympson, jun. sculp.*

Bononcini, or, as he wrote his name, Buononcini, a native of Modena, studied his profession under his father Giovanni Maria Bononcini, a celebrated composer, till he went to the court of the Emperor Leopold, where, and in Italy, he gained great reputation, particularly on the violoncello. His merit was long known in England before he visited it, as most of the operas performed

formed here, had some of his compositions Anglicized. These, however, were only different airs; but he had been the author of many operas, which were well received upon the continent. At length he came to Britain. Handel, who had once before seen London, returned; and Attilio was the third of this famous musical band: such was the governing triumvirate. But power seldom endures long when divided. Attilio was soon happy to retire to the back-ground; and the others, from compeers, went into opposite interests. Handel took the whigs by the ears, and Bononcini led off the tories in triumph. Pleasing the Churchill family by the anthems he composed for the funeral solemnity of the great duke, the Countess of Godolphin, then duchess of Marlborough in her own right, received the Italian into her household, with a salary of 500*l*. At her concerts he presided; and under Her Grace's roof he composed most of his operas, and twelve sonatas, or chamber airs, for two violins and a bass, printed in 1732. The other two persons of the triumvirate wished to have one more trial of skill with Handel, when Muzio Scævola was performed, in which each had an act of his own composition; but Handel retained the superiority, and no further contest was attempted. Convicted of borrowing, without acknowledgment, from Signor Lotti, his fame fell rapidly; and, to complete his disgrace here, he united with an adventurer, under the assumed title of Count Ughi, who pretended to be a natural son of James II. Fortunately for Buononcini, he was invited to Vienna, to compose the music for the celebration of thanksgiving on the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748; and for that performance he received 800 ducats: he afterwards went, with the singer Monticelli, to Venice. If Buononcini was inferior to Handel
in

in his compositions, he yet must be allowed to have had "a tender, elegant, and pathetic style."

JOHN BANISTER, *a circle*, T. Murray pinx. C. Grignion sc. in Hawkins's "*History of Music*."

JOHN BANISTER, *mez.* T. Murray p. R. Williams sculp.

JOHN BANISTER, *the same plate*, T. Murray pinx. J. Smith ex.

John Banister's grandfather was one of the waits of the parish of St. Giles's in the Fields, London, under whom his son was educated; and his talents engaging the attention of Charles II. he was sent, by that monarch, to France for improvement: but he so displeased His Majesty by preferring the English to the French violins, that he was dismissed from the royal band. He afterwards had concerts at the various houses he resided in, or at particular rooms, and died in 1678. His son, John Banister, whose print is that above mentioned, was an excellent performer on the violin, and one of King William's band; besides which, he played the first violin at Drury-lane Theatre, when operas were first performed there; and continued at the head of the band till about 1720, when Carbonelli succeeded him. He died in 1725, leaving a son of the same Christian name, who taught on the flute, and rendered himself remarkable, by playing on two flutes at the same time, an achievement that cannot possibly *add* to his real fame. It is rather an extraordinary circumstance, that the same family, in one branch or other of it, should have been public performers for so great a length of time.

——— VAN BURGH, in the title-page to his
"Mirth and Harmony," 4to.

This person, the composer and publisher of two valuable collections of songs, some of which were great favourites with the town, is yet so little known at this time of day, that his baptismal name even has not reached us, notwithstanding he lived in a house next to the Black Lion, near Sergeant's Inn, Fleet-street, one of the most public and frequented parts of the capital.

JOHN CHRISTOPHER PEPUSCH, in *Hawkins's "History of Music,"* Tho. Hudson p. C. Grignion sc.

JOHANNES CHRISTOPHORUS PEPUSCH, *Mus. Doct. Oxon. mezz.* Tho. Hudson p. A. Vanhaecken sc.

Dr. Pepusch, born at Berlin in 1667, was the son of a Protestant clergyman, and the pupil of Klingenberg and Grosse, under whom he made so great a progress, though he received their instructions only a year, that he was appointed teacher of music to the Prince Royal of Prussia, afterwards the father of the great warrior and legislator, Frederic; but that prince was little like his son, who was a musician: in short, Frederic William, whom he taught to play on the harpsichord, was ever brutal. A singular circumstance made him leave his native land. An officer in the Prussian service, having said something that gave great offence, was led out, and, without trial, decapitated in the presence of the musician. Pepusch came to England in 1700, and gained great reputation. In 1713 the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Music; but he afterwards disgusted that learned body of men; when Dr. Crofts had taken the children of the Chapel Royal, and Pepusch the performers from
the

the theatres, and opened concerts in Oxford for his benefit. The Duke of Chandos, affecting a princely style of living at Canons, engaged him to superintend his chapel service; but His Grace's losses in the South Sea scheme, soon rendered the Doctor's attendance unnecessary. He accompanied Dr. Berkley, that amiable philanthropist, in his adventure to the Bermudas Islands, to found a college, in which, without doubt, he was to have been the professor of music: but the ship was wrecked, and the musician returned to a more permanent settlement, by leading to the altar, in 1722, Signora Margarita de L'Epine, who had quitted the stage, some time before, with a fortune of 10,000*l*. After his nuptials he resided in Boswell-court, Carey-street, and afterwards in Fetter-lane, where an inmate, and no small favourite, was a parrot, who took his station at the window, and surprised visitors and passengers with the air, "*Non e si vago e bello,*" in "*Julius Cæsar.*" It was, indeed, a house of harmony: Mrs. Pepusch played extremely well upon the harpsichord; and their only child showed, that the air of England had not prevented his partaking of the talents of his parents, who, with him, attracted a great concourse of company to their concerts. Death, at length, deprived the Doctor of the grandmother, the mother, the boy, and the parrot. His last situation was that of organist at the Charter-House, where he died July 20, 1752, aged 85; and was buried in the chapel belonging to that foundation, which contains a monument to his memory, erected by a subscription of the members of the Academy of Ancient Music. He made his friends, Mr. John Immyns the Lutenist; Mr. Travers, organist of the Chapel Royal, and of St. Paul's, Covent Garden; and Mr. Ephraim Kelner, of the band of

Drury-lane Theatre; his heirs: he was one of the early patrons of the Society of Ancient Music. Though Pepusch was inferior to Handel, as a composer, he will ever be regarded as a most extraordinary man; and his theoretical knowledge was great, as appears by his Treatise on Harmony. He well understood the Greek language, and was a good judge of the music of the ancients; and, still more to his honour, during fifty years residence in this kingdom, there does not appear to have been a stain upon his character. His great business in life seems to have been, to study harmony, and to promote it in every way.

ANTHONIO VIVALDI, *a circle, in Hawkins's "History of Music," J. Caldwell sc.*

ANTHONIO VIVALDI, *square, Ato. La Cave sc. 1725.*

This celebrated composer for the violin, and great master of that instrument, had been director of the concerts at the hospital of Piety, at Venice; and master of the chapel of the palace of Philip, landgrave of Hesse. After his arrival in England he was engaged at the opera; and we possess his solos, sonatas, and concertos. But he injured his reputation by affecting singularity, in the vain idea, that originality of sound, though not according to the rules of the science of music, must be excellent. How different are his flights from the chaste and exquisite music of Corelli? Vivaldi died in 1743.

ABRAM ADCOCK, *blowing a French horn, and playing a violin, G. Bickham sc. ad vivum.*

Adcock, an organ-builder, used to play the first trumpet at Handel's oratorios for several years, and was supposed the best performer upon that instrument then resident in the kingdom; yet,

yet, though he excelled with this instrument, we see him represented as performing with the French horn, and on the violin. Mr. Newton told Granger, that he was at Lady Coningsby's seat of Hampton-Court in Herefordshire, when a very old man, and that he excelled on the violin. There is an organ by Adcock, at Church-Langton in Leicestershire, as there are at various other places: he also built chamber organs.

JOHN ROBINSON, *playing on a spinet, fol. T. Johnson p. G. Vertue sc.*

Mr. Robinson, educated in the Chapel Royal, under Blow, was celebrated as an organist, and attracted crowds to the three churches in which he played: St. Lawrence, Jewry; St. Magnus; and the collegiate church of St. Peter, Westminster. He performed well upon the harpsichord; and gained great reputation as an instructor, which occasioned his having more scholars than any other master of his time: and he well deserved the preference, being a man of great respectability of character, and extremely assiduous in his profession. Mr. Robinson died, much advanced in years, in 1762; and had married the only child of William Turner, Doctor of Music, who was remarkable for having lived almost seventy years in the marriage state. Dr. Turner died at the age of 80, January 13, 1740; and was buried in Westminster Abbey, in the same grave, and at the same time, with Elizabeth his wife, who died only four days before him. Mrs. Robinson, to distinguish her from Miss Anastatia Robinson, was called Mrs. Turner Robinson: for the former, though unmarried, was also called Mrs. as was then the custom. This Mrs. Turner Robinson sung in the opera of "Nar-

“cissus,” as did Anastatia. Mrs. Robinson had a daughter, who sung for Handel, in the opera of “Hercules.” It was, most likely, of this young lady’s unworthy reception in public, that good-natured Harry Carey, the determined enemy of Italian music and Italian performers, complains in the following couplet, speaking of some favourite Cantatrice of the day:

“ ————— while,
 “ With better voice, and fifty times her skill,
 “ Poor *Robinson* is always treated ill.”

————— *BENEDETTI, Ato. Beluzzi p. G. Vertue sc.*

Benedetti, one of those unfortunate persons that Italy too frequently sends to Britain, was engaged at the theatre in the Hay Market, though he was by no means considered as a first rate singer; indeed, if he had possessed some excellence, Senesino’s superior talents, as an actor as well as singer, would have eclipsed him. Benedetti left England, and intended to dedicate the remainder of his days to piety, in an Italian monastery. While there, two English gentlemen went to his convent, on some antiquarian research, and were not a little surprised on being accosted in their native language. He explained who he was, and paid them every attention, always speaking with rapture of their country. At their departure they requested he would favour them with some commission, that they might convince him how much pleased they were with his civilities:—“Only,” said he, “when you return to that dear country, cut up a turf, and send it me; I shall esteem it an inestimable treasure.” This anecdote rests upon the authority of Dr. Hayes. I believe he did return himself to the dear soil, and died, says Granger, at Shene, in 1739.

HENRY

HENRY CAREY, *prefixed to his "Poems,"* 1729, 4to. *J. Worsdale p. Faber sc.* 1729.

HENRY CAREY, *prefixed to his "Musical Century,"* 1740. folio, mez. *J. Worsdale p. Faber sc.*

HARRY CAREY, *circle,* *J. Worsdale p. C. Grignion sc. in Hawkins's "History of Music."*

The gay Harry Carey studied the science of music under Olaus Westeinson Linnert, a German. He received some instruction also from Roseingrave, and was also a disciple of Geminiani; but for a short time only with the latter, and made no greater proficiency than composing a song, and sometimes a cantata: besides which, he was a teacher at boarding-schools, and to the children of the middle class of people. His muse was of the same mediocrity of talent; but he pleased, and he who can please the many, must have merit. He published a small collection of poems in duodecimo, so early as the year 1713; (these were reprinted in 1720;) and in 1732, six cantatas; and in the "Provoked Husband" there are some of his songs. His farce of the "Contrivances" contains several pretty airs of his own composition; and he wrote three dramas for Goodman's Fields Theatre, which were very favourably received. Carey at length advanced to a quarto, in which size he published his poems, by subscription, in 1729, with his "Namby Pamby," a satire upon Ambrose Philip's Poem on Georgina, Lord Carteret's infant daughter, born whilst his lordship was lord lieutenant of Ireland, and whilst Philip was in his suit; this lady, so idly complimented at that age, became afterwards Countess Cowper. In burlesque of the bombast common to the tragedies of the day, he wrote "Chrononhotontho-

"logos*," in 1734, which is still well received: and we have, besides, his "Honest Yorkshire-man;" his "Interludes of Nancy, or the Pantry Lovers;" and other things. He ventured at last upon two serious operas, *Amelia* and *Terminta*, set to music by Lampe the Saxon, and Charles Smith. From a hint in "Ralph's Touchstone" he wrote his "Dragon of Wantley," and, as a companion, the "Dragoness," both likewise set to music by Lampe. These were intended to ridicule the prevailing taste for the Italian opera. His "Musical Century, or a Hundred English Ballads," were, he said, "adapted to several characters and incidents in human life, and calculated for innocent conversation, mirth, and instruction;" and, in 1743, he published his dramatic works, in a small 4to. likewise by subscription. This man of song and whim destroyed himself, at his house in Warner-street, Cold Bath Fields, October 4, 1744; and is an instance, among many others that I have remarked, of those who seem to live without care, and pretend to be occupied only with exciting pleasantries, having, when alone, the most severe afflictions. Life must have its serious moments; and the important duties must be performed, or distress will unavoidably approach. That Carey was highly admired by the public at large, the subscriptions to his works evidently prove. He had wit, and wit that was felt; but nothing causes so much hatred as ridicule. Those who were exposed to laughter by his means, detested him; and some who were capable, retorted: and he who most provokes, can least bear the retort. Envy, ridicule, pecuniary embarrassments, but

* The name of one of the characters in this piece, *Aldiborontifoscophornio*, is most probably taken from *Aldeboroni-Fusco-Phoni*, a great giant, mentioned in Spriggs's "Philosophical Essayes, with brief advices," printed at London, in a very small size, 1657.

above all, an injury to his domestic felicity, the worst to be borne of any, occasioned a despondency, that prompted him to terminate his life, prematurely, by his own hand. Let wit be chastened, and gaiety moderated, or they will generally lead to misery, disgrace, and ruin. It has been extremely well observed of poor Carey, that, "as a poet, he was the last of that class of
 " which D'Urfey was the first; with this difference, that in all the songs and poems written
 " by him, on wine, love, and such kind of subjects, he seems to have manifested an inviolable
 " regard for decency and good manners."

ANTONIO BERNACCHI, *in the same print with ANTONIO PASI.*

This print is mentioned by Granger, but I find no notice of it elsewhere, and that writer has said nothing about its size, or by whom engraved.

Antonio Bernacchi sung at London, in the opera of "Lotharius," performed in 1729; but, though a great master, he gained little applause: he therefore left us, and probably with no very favourable opinion of our taste. But this was not the Bernacchi who affected to be the founder of a new mode of singing, whose whimsical singularity gained few pupils, and not many admirers.

ANTONIO PASI, *in the same plate with ANTONIO BERNACCHI.*

Pasi was a singer at the opera, but I know nothing more of him.

———— KENNY, *playing on the bassoon, with "Kenny's Right" inscribed on his hat, anonymous. In Lord Orford's Catalogue of Vertue's Works, Class xviii. miscellaneous, this print is called a Conundrum*

nundrum for Kenny's right Tobacco, a toe, a back, and a capital O. This is one of Vertue's scarcest prints.

Kenny was probably a good companion and a musician, as well as a tobacconist, and may have been admitted to musical meetings of the second class; in which there was an opportunity for mutual accommodation, by his playing for them, and the company purchasing, in return, his "right Virginia."

———— DANDRIDGE, *wh. length, an etching, Clarke sc. 1732.*

This print represents the son of Dandridge the painter.

FEMALE SINGERS.

FRANCESCA CUZZONI SANDONI, *E. Seeman pinx. Caldwell sc. a circle, in Hawkins's "History of Music."*

This opera singer, generally called Cuzzoni, was a native of Parma, and came to England about 1722: when high in reputation, she and Senesino engrossed the public attention. Faustina, the Venetian, followed in 1726, and the admirers of singing immediately became divided, and poor Handel had a dreadful time of it: he had endeavoured, in several of his compositions, to favour Cuzzoni's voice, yet she refused to sing "Falsa" "Imagine" in "Otho." Transported with rage, the furious German seized her, and swore, if she did not comply, he would throw her out of the window. After this event Handel patronized Faustina, and the rivals exerted all their female arts to ruin each other. Discord ensued, and Amazonian warfare followed. The contest was as unequal in strength as in other respects.

Cuzzoni

Cuzzoni was neither young nor handsome: Faustina was both, and had the finest voice. At length, the Cuzzonites and the Faustinians wishing for concord, that they might retain both sides, as their qualifications were pleasingly diversified, offered a sum to each; but as some preference was demanded by the Faustinians, a guinea a year more was allowed her than Cuzzoni. The former resented this compromise, as they insisted that Francesca wrought miracles: for, said they,

Boast not how Orpheus charm'd the rocks,
And set a dancing stones and stocks,
And tygers rage appeas'd;
All this Cuzzoni has surpass'd—
Sir Wilfred^a seems to have a taste,
And Smith^b and Gage^c are pleas'd.

Cuzzoni was employed at the opera in the Haymarket, in 1748, and performed in "Terradellas" "Mitridate," but without approbation; when she returned to Italy, fell into poverty, and subsisted by making buttons.

Little Syren of the stage,
Charmer of an idle age,
Empty warbler, breathing lyre,
Wanton gale of fond desire,
Bane of ev'ry manly art,
Sweet enfeebl' of the heart,
O! too pleasing is thy strain;
Hence to southern climes again.
Tuneful mischief, vocal spell,
To this island bid farewell;
Leave us as we ought to be:
Leave the Britons rough and free.

AMBROSE PHILIPS.

^a Sir Wilfred Lawson, Bart.; ^b Simon Smith, Esq.; ^c Sir William Gage, Bart.; all subscribers to the Royal Academy.

SIGNORA FAUSTINA, *in a circle*, Rosalba p.
C. Grignion sc. in Hawkins's "*History of Music*."

Faustina Bordoni, best known by her baptismal name, was by birth a Venetian. Young, genteel in person, and with a handsome face, she came into England, the rival of Cuzzoni, in 1726. Her first appearance in public was in the opera of Alexander. Handel composed several airs therein, for the express purpose of showing her extraordinary powers of execution; nor did she fail him in the performance, "for she emulated "the liquid articulation of the nightingale, and "charmed the unprejudiced part of her hearers "into ecstasy." A country so fond of division and party as ours is, could not possibly pass by so fair an opportunity of indulging its propensity. Whig and tory; high church and low church; the friends of King George, and the Jacobites; in short, every occasion of contest sunk at once to nothing, before the all-powerful influence of the two signoras, their claims to vocal pre-eminence, and the heaviest bag of English guineas. To such a height of rancour and malevolence did their pretensions to exclusive admiration and decided excellence rise, that (" *Animus meminisse "horret luctuq. refugit!*") not only the rival candidates themselves, are reported to have fallen from words to blows; but their respective patronesses, also, were not, without difficulty, upon some occasions, prevented from engaging in like manner, in support of their respective favourites. The Countess of Pembroke of the day, supported the cause of Cuzzoni; and, with all the zeal of patronage, is said to have encouraged even the cat-

cat-calling of the rival syren; as witness the following epigram:

Old poets sing that beasts did dance,
Whenever Orpheus pleas'd:
So to Faustina's charming voice
Wise Pembroke's asses bray'd.

The superiority of Faustina's merit was particularly maintained by Dorothy, Countess of Burlington; and Charlotte, Lady Delamer; among the women; and by a large majority among the men, for a reason far more competent to their judgment in general, than their taste in music: inasmuch as she was very much younger, and, indisputably, much handsomer than her competitor. The more *notified* male admirers of the latter are already characterized in the foregoing article, where the unfortunate close of Cuzzoni's life is strongly contrasted with the happier fate of her rival, who, on her quitting England, made a successful marriage with a musician of eminence at Dresden; as if her presiding good genius continued with her to the last, and said, or might be supposed to say, "*Nec ipsâ in morte relinquam!*"

ACTORS IN TRAGEDY AND COMEDY.

BARTON BOOTH, *prefixed to his "Life and Poems,"* 1783, 8vo. *Vr. Bank p. 1720, G. Vr. Gucht sc.*

BARTON BOOTH, *inserted JOHN BOOTH, 4to. mez. G. White sc.*

It generally happens that unfortunate persons only, who have had a good education, and are possessed of personal qualifications, go upon the stage, but Mr. Booth was an exception. A man of fashion by birth, he adopted a theatrical life

life in preference to a much higher profession, which would have entitled him to a more elevated rank in society. The Booths, of Lancaster, were of the family of Booth, Earls of Warrington, whose representative in the above county, contemporary with Mr. Booth's father, was Sir Robert Booth, of Salford, Knt. lord chief justice of the King's Bench in Ireland. Mr. Barton Booth's father was John Booth, Esq. a gentleman of consequence and reputation, but whose fortune was inconsiderable; and he had several children, of whom Barton was his third son. The father probably resided in Westminster for the advantage of educating them at the Collegiate School, as he was very attentive to their attainments; and Barton became a scholar at the age of nine, under Dr. Busby. It is well known, that the Doctor was partially fond of his pupils acting Latin plays. Young Booth had made a rapid progress in the learned languages, and he even excelled in Latin compositions. His figure, gesticulation, voice, and other qualifications, made him even a youthful Roscius. Universally praised, he felt the general applause. His father wished to have sent him to the university, at the age of eighteen, in order to qualify him for the sacerdotal office, in which his powers of oratory, his learning, taste, and his virtues, might have promoted him to the prelacy; but he rejected the wishes of an indulgent, careful parent, and fled to Ireland, where he performed at Dublin, as an actor, for three years. The grief this perverse conduct occasioned his father, was extremely poignant. In the effusions of his sorrow he would frequently say, "The old man poisoned him with his latest breath," alluding to Dr. Busby's commendations of his acting. After he appeared on the London stage, some time elapsed before

before he gained the public estimation, owing to the principal characters being pre-engaged by the best performers. However, when opportunities offered, he shone with that refulgence, that he was soon saluted as the first of his profession. Patronized by Lord Fitzharding, and tutored by Mr. Betterton, to whom he was an obedient pupil, he obtained great consequence, both in and out of the theatre. Lord Bolingbroke, when in his glory, and during the decline of Queen Ann, raised him to be the first manager in the theatre; but Mr. Dogget so highly resented it, that he would not even accept his share of the profits, amounting to 1000*l.* per annum. Booth excelled in the character of Cato, and he sometimes played in comedy; but in nervous tragedy he was the truly dignified actor. He seemed born for solemnity and command; and he was solemn and dictatorial in private life. He said little in company; but what he did, was as if giving instructions, and in a tone of authority more than of friendship. Even on the stage he passed over the more trivial parts of the characters, that he might throw all the pathos where it would be felt by the audience. His sense, his knowledge of the languages, and his taste, enabled him to know and feel the whole force of the author's words; and he certainly was the best person in birth and qualifications, that had then ever walked a British stage. His manners were not only correct, but he was the respectable gentleman and the moralist. But no part of his character was more estimable than the duty he showed to Mr. Booth, his father, who lived to see him in full possession of the public admiration; yet it is most probable it did not reconcile him to his profession. It is not only as an actor that we must view Barton Booth, but as a poet: when
a youth

a youth he translated several odes of Horace; and afterwards wrote several songs and poems, and a masque, called "Dido and Æneas," which was well received. Indeed, his *aversion* to exertion, only prevented his excelling in writing as well as in acting. The epitaph in Latin, upon the friend of his youth, Mr. William Smith, has been often and justly quoted and printed, which did as much honour to his head as his heart. He loved the man: he felt grateful; and he always mentioned him with zeal. Mr. Smith was a player and a manager, and, like Booth, exemplary in his conduct towards his company. Punctual, generous, and just, Mr. Booth was not the tyrant, but the friend of all who were employed in his theatre; but, unhappily, his frame sunk beneath a complication of disorders, May 10, 1733, when at the age of 52. His first wife was the daughter of Sir William Barkham, Bart. to whom he was united in 1704, and she died six years afterwards: he then married Miss Saintlowe, an actress, who most distinguished herself in the character of the "Fair Quaker of Deal;" but he had no issue by either. He left the whole of his property, by will, to the latter, from justice; as he declared his possessions amounted to but two thirds of the sum he received with her on the day of their marriage. Mrs. Booth had left the stage, but returned to it probably to augment their income, gradually lessened by his disregard of œconomy: upon his death she finally took leave of the public. So accurate was Mr. Booth in his attitudes, that painters, engravers, and sculptors could consult him with propriety. His widow, who survived him nearly half a century, manifested her regard for his memory, by erecting a monument for him in the Abbey, with a suitable inscription thereon. Soon after it was put
up

up, attended by some friends, Mrs. Booth went to look at it; and after considering it for some time, with attention and considerable emotion, she returned back to her house, from which she never went out any more, but died shortly after, at a very advanced age.

BENJAMIN GRIFFIN, with JOHNSON, as *TRIBULATION* and *ANANIAS*, *mez. P. V. Bleek sc. ad vivum.* By a note of Granger's it appears, the picture was painted in 1738: it should be, the print was engraved, for there was no painting; and I even doubt that the date is far too late.

Griffin was originally an apprentice to a glazier at Norwich; but disliking his brittle employment, he determined to leave his trade, and join a strolling company of comedians. Griffin at length appeared on the London stage, where he gained great reputation, as one of the most natural, unaffected comedians, that had ever appeared on it. He is also known as the author of "The Key to the what d'y'e call it," "Love in a Sack," and some other small dramatic pieces, but they are held in no estimation. Benjamin Griffin was not the *Captain Griffin* mentioned by Cibber in his life. The elder Griffin died in 1740, with the character of an "honest, friendly man."

BENJAMIN JOHNSON, in the print with GRIFFIN, as *ANANIAS* and *TRIBULATION*, *mez. P. V. Bleek sc. ad vivum.*

Johnson, the comedian, though not quite equal to his associate, Griffin, was yet a performer of considerable merit. He was many years on the stage, and excelled in his particular cast of parts. Besides the character above mentioned, he was

always much applauded in those of Justice Shallow, Corbachio, and Morose. He died July 31, 1742, aged near fourscore, having kept his place upon the stage almost to the last year of his life.

THOMAS WALKER, *as MACHEATH*, oval, eight verses, *mez. J. Ellys p. Faber sc.* 1728.

Walker kept a great theatrical booth in Southwark Fair, as did Penkethman; he also acted in the same way in Bartholomew Fair, where Booth saw him playing the part of Paris, in the popular droll of the Siege of Troy. The first regular theatre which received him, was that of Lincoln's Inn Fields, where he performed the part of Lorenzo in the "Jew of Venice;" but he never appeared to so much advantage in any character as in that of Macheath, of which he was the original performer. But Walker's Macheath was not the *fine* gentleman which modern actors have made him; more, one should suppose, from a mistaken regard to their own sentiments and appearance, than from a real feeling of the character, and the proper mode of representing it, according to the ideas of the author.

JAMES SPILLER, *with a bowl of punch before him*, prefixed to his "*Life*," 1729, 8vo. *J. Bell sc.* This print was taken from his picture painted by La Guerre, which was hung up for a sign to a public-house kept by Spiller, in Clare Market.

Spiller and his wife were useful performers in the common characters of comedy. He was the original Matt. of the Mint, in the "Beggar's Opera," and was much applauded in that part. It is worthy of remark, that all the parts in this drama must have been admirably cast on its first

first coming out, as almost every performer, whose name is recorded in theatrical history, as having had a share in it, is mentioned with applause for his performance. Spiller was taken with an apoplectic fit as he was acting in the pantomime of "Pluto and Proserpine," before the Prince of Wales, and was obliged to be carried off the stage. He survived about a week only; dying, February 7, 1729, at the early age of 37, and was buried in St. Clement's Churchyard, at the expence of Mr. Rich, the manager of the theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields.

AN ACTRESS.

ANN OLDFIELD, *standing, holding a book, mez.*
J. Richardson p. E. Fisher sc.

ANN OLDFIELD, *prefixed to her "Life," 1761, Vr.*
Gucht sc.

Few female theatrical performers have engaged the attention of the public more than Mrs. Oldfield. We are not told what situation her father filled, but her grandfather was a vintner: she was born in Pall Mall, 1683, and her mother's history seems more interwoven with her own. Her maternal grandfather had an estate in land, and was in James II's guards, but reduced his daughter to poverty by extravagance; in consequence of which, she was apprenticed to Mrs. Wotton, a sempstress in King-street, Westminster. She married and buried Oldfield, and afterwards became the wife of one Wood. For a short interval between her marriages she lodged with her sister, Mrs. Voss, who kept the Mitre Tavern in St. James's Market; not, I believe, the Mrs. Voss, who was Sir Godfrey Kneller's mistress. Mrs. Oldfield had her mother's propensity for reading plays; and while bar-maid at Mrs. Voss's,

Sir John Vanburgh hearing her read, though unobserved, was so greatly surprised that he introduced her to Rich; and Mrs. Cross having then eloped from the theatre with a gay baronet, she was substituted in her place. Her first character was Candiope in "Secret Love;" and Mrs. Vanbruggen's premature death in child-bed further augmented her importance. Her performance of Lady Lurewell in the "Constant Couple," so delighted the town, that the play had a run of fifty-one nights. Lady Betty Modish, in the "Careless Husband," was equally well supported by her; and Mrs. Barry and Mrs. Bracegirdle leaving their profession, she became *sole empress* of the stage: but she went into a decline when at the height of her fame, and died after a lingering illness, October 23, 1730, aged 47. Her corpse, dressed by Mrs. Saunders's directions, had on "a very fine Brussels lace head, a Holland shift, with a tucker, and double ruffles of the same lace, a pair of new kid gloves, and wrapped up in a winding sheet." Thus richly adorned, she was carried from her house in Grosvenor-street, on the 27th, to the Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster, where she lay in state, and about three o'clock was conveyed to the Abbey: the pall being supported by Lord Delaware; Lord Herve; the Right Hon. George Bubb Dodington, afterwards Lord Melcomb-Regis; Charles Hedges, Esq.; Walter Carey, Esq.; and Captain Elliot; and her eldest son, Arthur Mainwaring, Esq. was chief mourner. Dr. Barker, senior prebendary, then resident, read the burial service "very willingly, "and with the greatest satisfaction." This funeral was a striking contrast to the French, who ignominiously buried Mademoiselle Le Couvreur in the fields. Mrs. Oldfield appeared to great advantage off as well as on the stage. She had studied

studied books, had frequented the best company, and was inferior to none in the ease and gentility of her manners; and her understanding was highly cultivated, beyond that of many of her sex. These accomplishments attracted the love of Arthur Mainwaring, Esq. confessedly one of the finest gentlemen in Britain; and no attachment could be more closely cemented by mutual affection. By Mainwaring she had the son who attended her to the grave; and, by General Churchill she had Charles, Churchill, Esq. Curll wrote her life in 1731, under the assumed name of William Eger-ton, Esq. in which all the characters she acted are enumerated: that of Lady Betty Modish, perhaps her greatest, was "written for, and in great measure copied from her." Cibber, who knew her well, says, that she improved in her person till thirty-six years of age, and till her death in her acting: for she endeavoured as much to excel, after the establishment of her character upon the stage, as others did to obtain one. Her manners were gentle and conciliating, and being extremely moderate in her requests, she never met with a denial from the managers; and though she might have demanded her salary to the last moment of her life, by her agreement, she remitted it when she was no longer able to appear upon the stage. She showed a sincere piety in her last illness; and though she erred in two instances, yet she seemed ever to revere virtue, and reverence religion. She gave, by will, annuities to her mother, and her aunt, Jane Gourlaw; the rest of her property she divided between her two sons, Arthur Mainwaring and Charles Churchill, with survivorship if either should die in their minority. Lord Hrevey, John Hedges, and the Hon. Brigadier-general Churchill were her executors. Her property was considerable; and she possessed
a pretty

a pretty collection of medals, statues, and pictures. Her jewels were of great value; and she had also a considerable quantity of plate and books. The furniture of her house was equally costly: all these she ordered to be sold. A wit remarking that she was buried near two other well-known characters, who, like her, had never been married, and observing the part of the Abbey where they all lay, threw into the grave, after the funeral service had been read, a paper, on which was penciled:

If penance in the bishop's court be fear'd,
 Congreve, and Craggs, and Oldfield, will be
 scar'd
 To find, that, at the resurrection day,
 They've all so near the CONSISTORY lay.

JEMIMA PALMER, 1720? *C. D'Agar pinx. G. White sc.*

I am not certain who *Jemima Palmer* was, but I think she was an actress.

A STENOGRAPHER.

JAMES WESTON, *prefixed to his "Stenography,"* 1743, 8vo. *J. Dowling p. J. Cole sc.*

JAMES WESTON, *Faber sc.*

Mr. Weston was, I suppose, a writing-master, and he taught drawing; but, perhaps, he most valued himself upon instructing in the arts of tachygraphy and stenography. An Essay towards a further Improvement in short Hand, was published in 1736 by Philip Gibbs; but, in the same year has appeared, "A Vindication of " *J. Weston's Method of Short-hand, from the " Reflections of the Rev. Mr. P. Gibbs, a dissent-*
" ing

“ ing Minister at Hackney, printed for the Au-
 “ thor.” The Stenography went through a second
 edition, which was advertized as “ useful to all
 “ members of parliament, gentlemen of the
 “ clergy, law, &c. the second impression of
 “ Mr. Weston’s new Method of Short-hand, (au-
 “ thorized by His Majesty,) directing to join, in
 “ every sentence, two, three, four, five, six, or
 “ more words together in one, without taking
 “ off the pen, in the twinkling of an eye, by the
 “ signs of the English moods, tenses, persons,
 “ participles, &c. never before invented: and
 “ what is sufficient to teach any the art perfectly,
 “ without further instruction, though they may
 “ know nothing of Latin, as is attested by several
 “ gentlemen of the clergy, law, &c. at the begin-
 “ ning of the book. To be sold by himself, at the
 “ Hand and Pen, over against Norfolk-street in
 “ the Strand. N.B. If the book does not teach
 “ any purchaser perfectly, he hereby obliges
 “ himself to teach them gratis.”

WRITING-MASTERS.

WILLIAM BROOKS, *prefixed to his* “ *Delightful*
 “ *Recreation for the Industrious,*” 1717, Tomlin-
 son p. G. Bickham sc.

When Mr. Brooks published the above book he
 could have been but young, as he was born in 1696.
 It consisted of twenty-one plates, in oblong folio,
 of plain and practical writing, very neat and true,
 G. Bickham sc. who informed the reader, in a note,
 “ that the original pieces were fairly performed
 “ with the pen; and likewise the ornamental
 “ part struck by command of hand, part in his
 E e 4 “ presence,

“ presence, and the rest at the author’s leisure hours.” Bickham’s assertion adds much to the merit of the performance; and the author adds, in his preface: “ pleasure, not profit, was the stimulus, except what arose from a wish to serve the youth of his country; and, that if he was encouraged by the public approbation, he would perform something of that, or another nature, to further promote their advantage :” but it does not appear that he made such an attempt. In Bickham’s “ Penman’s Companion” is one of his pieces, dated 1720; and in his “ Universal Penman,” printed in 1741, another. Brooks originally kept a school at the corner of Hayes Court, at the upper end of Gerrard-street, near Newport Market, where he taught writing, arithmetic, and merchants’ accounts; but he removed to Castle-street, in the Park, Southwark, after having married the widow of Mr. Dennis Smith, who had previously kept that school. Retiring thence, he was succeeded by Mr. Richard Morris, another celebrated penman. Brooks then went to Much, or Great Baddow, near Chelmsford, in Essex, where he died, in 1749, aged 53. There is an incident mentioned in his dedication to the Archbishop of Canterbury, in his “ Delightful Recreation,” which is interesting, and much to his credit. The young Indian, or rather American prince, brought from South Carolina, who had received the name of George Forcenza, was placed under his care, by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in foreign Parts, with a desire that he should be instructed in writing, arithmetic, and the principles of the Christian religion. So assiduous was this unenlightened young person, that Mr. Brooks declared, that in six months he could read the Bible; and had made

made such a progress in writing and arithmetic, as was scarcely to be paralleled in so short a time. However, the tutor must have taken great care of him, and have amply repaid the confidence placed in him by the society, who, no doubt selected him, as a person of established reputation for religious conduct and professional acquirements.

ABRAHAM NICHOLAS, *prefixed to his "Complete Writing-Master,"* 1722, G. Bickham sc.

ABRAHAM NICHOLAS, *with ornaments.*

This writing-master was the son of Abraham Nicholas, who kept a writing-school in Breadstreet, London, and under whose tuition, it is supposed, he became a celebrated penman. The senior Nicholas was a man of abilities, and published "The Young Accountant's Debitor and Creditor," 8vo. which was reprinted in 1713. The junior Abraham, born in 1692, lived at the Hand and Pen in the same street, and probably succeeded his father. He published, in 1715, "Various Examples of Penmanship," in fifteen plates. This small copy-book was engraved by Bickham, and passed through another edition in 1717. His "Penman's Assistant" and "Youth's Instructor" appeared in 1719, consisting of fifteen narrow plates, with only two lines on each plate. It contains an alphabet of examples in *round-hand*, without the engraver's name; and it was sold by H. Overton, at the White Horse, without Newgate. These seem to have raised his reputation, and to have enabled him to remove to Clapham, where he kept a very considerable boarding-school. His "Complete Writing-master," engraved by Bickham, on thirty-one long folio plates, exclusive of his portrait, was published

lished in 1725; and Bickham says, in a letter prefixed, addressed to Mr. John Bowles, printseller at Mercer's Hall:—"I never saw any pieces that "were wrote with greater command of hand than "the originals of that book." In the same year he sent to Bickham, for his "Penman's Companion," two specimens of his abilities, one of German text, the other in print-hand. For some reason, not mentioned, he went to America, and settled in Virginia, where he died about 1744; but his brother, James Nicholas, continued the boarding-school which he had established at Clapham, and supported it with reputation. There is one of his pieces in Abraham's "Complete Writing-master."

DANCING-MASTERS.

JOHN SHAW, *mez. J. Ellys p. Faber sc.*

Mr. Shaw, a dancing-master, died in 1740.

—— ISAAC, *oval frame, large wig and gown, mez. L. Goupy p. G. White sc.*

Mr. Isaac was a dancing-master, of great reputation in his day. But though he has been promised as much immortality as belongs to any human works of genius, by a votary of the Muses*, it is greatly to be apprehended, that his name and his performance are now equally out of remembrance, as out of fashion.

* "And Isaac's Rigadson shall live as long

"As Raphael's painting, or as Virgil's song."

The Art of Dancing.

Mr. KELLOM TOMLINSON, Author of the "Original Art of Dancing," Composer, Writer of Dances and their Music, for the Use and Entertainment of the Public, *Richard V. Bleeck p. 1716, F. Morellon le Cave sc. 1754.*

This person, whose Christian name was properly Kenelm, learnt his art under that celebrated master, Mr. Caverley, of Queen's Square, Holborn, with whom he lived from the year 1707 to 1714. At quitting him he set up for himself, as a teacher; and, from the appeal he makes in the preface to his "Art of Dancing, explained by "Reading and Figures," to the nobility and gentry of both sexes, who had learnt of him, it should seem, with great reputation and success. This work, the second edition of which was printed in 4to. with numerous plates, in 1744, with his portrait prefixed, appears to have been long in hand, and to have engaged his leisure time and attention for many years; and he complains much of unfair dealing, by the publication of a translation on the same subject from the French, on the back of his advertisement for printing his work. As a proof of the mastery he had obtained in the art of teaching, he mentions, as extraordinary instances of the proficiency of his pupils, two in particular, who had appeared upon the stage *with no small applause*: the one, Mr. John Topham, who danced upon both theatres, under the name of Mr. Kellom's scholar, when he had been with him not quite three years. The other, Miss Frances, who, on the Theatre Royal in Little Lincoln's Inn Fields, performed the *Passacaille de Scilla*, consisting of above a thousand measures, or steps, without making the least mistake; to which he adds: "that she left him in the midst of
" her

“her improvement.” The plates, representing ladies and gentlemen in the several parts of the dance, were engraved by Vandergucht, Vertue, King, Fletcher, and others, the best artists of that day; and, as they represent the costume of the time, and the court dresses, both male and female, are very curious and interesting. Each plate is dedicated to a lady or gentleman, most of whom had been his scholars, and were subscribers to his book.

PRINTSELLERS.

EDWARD COOPER, *a roll in his hand, mez. J. Vr. Vaer Pelham sc. 1724.*

Cooper was a printseller, and resided at the Three Pigeons in Bedford-street, Covent Garden, who died, in all probability, about the beginning of 1725, as an advertisement appeared in the “Daily Post,” in April that year, relative to the sale of his household goods, copperplates, prints, &c. He was so fond of his child that he had an engraving made of him, as has been mentioned in the late reign.

JOHN OVERTON, *Æt. 68, 1708, wig, band, Ato. mez.*

Mr. Overton was a printseller. It would be pleasant if collectors knew more of our printsellers, from Peter Stent, George Humble, and others in the reigns of Charles I. and II. In that of William III. John Bullfinch flourished, who has been already noticed; and Granger mentions Rowlet, as selling the print of Dobson: but the celebrated mezzotinter Smith was a kind of monopolizer of the trade. Overton appears to me
to

to have succeeded him in this business; being, in his day, the principal vender of engravings. Granger conjectured Overton to have been descended from the family of the name of a place in Hants, but he says nothing more of him. Was he not some way concerned with Scott, who was a person of great respectability, and the most eminent bookseller in Europe, who resided in Little Britain, the grand emporium, for a good length of time, for books of every description. Several of the trade were men of learning; and there the literati went to converse with each other. They could do this no where so well as at Overton's, especially if they wished to know any thing relative to foreign literature: as he had warehouses at Franckfort, (celebrated for its fairs of books,) Paris, and other places. He contracted with Herman Moll, of St. Paul's Church-yard, to purchase his trade; but Moll failing, he lost half the 10,000*l.* he owed him. Scott, who was a good scholar, spent his time in reading, after his leaving off business. Granger extracted this account from the Life of Dr. John North, and placed it as relative to Overton: I therefore should suppose there was some connexion between them. Booksellers were then called librarians, and probably printselling was a branch of trade annexed to it. I do not know the date of Overton's decease. I should imagine, Smith, Cooper, and Overton, made it a very profitable trade: for Mr. John King, senior, a printseller in the Poultry, who died September 7, 1738, left 10,000*l.* The next great printseller was Mr. John Bowles, at the Black Horse in Cornhill; a catalogue of whose maps, prints, &c. now before me, dated 1764, evinces he must have had a very considerable stock; and it is well known that he left a large property. He removed from Cornhill;

hill; and the "Gentleman's Magazine" thus notices his death: "April 8, 1757, died Mr. Thomas "Bowles, the great printseller, late of St. Paul's "Church-yard."

TRADESMEN AND MECHANICS.

JOHN LOFTING, *very rare.*

Mr. Lofting, a merchant of London, was the inventor and patentee of the fire-engine, as we are informed by the engraving; in one corner of which is a view of the Monument, and in another, the Royal Exchange, &c. The engines are represented as at work, with letter-press explanations.

JACOB TONSON, *in his cap and night-gown,*
G. Kneller p. Faber sc. 1733.

Jacob Tonson, bookseller, acquired a very large property, and had the character of being remarkably liberal to authors; so that a writer says:—"By booksellers, wit and learning have "received more ample, more substantial encouragement, than from all the princely or noble "patrons, from Augustus down to Lewis XIV. "What astonishing sums have been paid for manuscripts by our Tonsons, our Lintots; and yet "there are still greater sums paid now by far "than was in Tonson's time. Indeed, very liberal "and very munificent acts have distinguished "the booksellers now living." Tonson was well known to Dryden, who sent him his manuscript translation of Virgil, and was refused the price he asked;

asked; upon which the indignant bard wrote this discription of him :

With leering look, bull-fac'd, and freckled fair,
 With two left legs, with Judas-colour'd hair,
 And frowsy pores, that taint the ambient air. }

which he enclosed to the bookseller, with this gentle addition:—"Tell the dog, that he who
 "wrote them can write more." Jacob, abashed, counted out the money, and sent it, as he would have given a sop to Cerberus. Tonson was well known as secretary to the Kit Cat Club, held originally at Christopher Cat's, who kept the Fountain Tavern in the Strand, but afterwards at Barn-Elms in Surry, near which place one of his sons purchased a house in 1747. The Duke of Somerset presenting him with his portrait, all the other members of this celebrated whig club did the shme. The tories threw many a squib at the assembly, and it gave rise to the "Kit Cats," a poem :

"Hence did th'assembly's title first arise,
 "And Kit Cat wits sprung first from Kit Cat pyes."

Cat was famous for his mutton pyes, which were always a standing dish. Granger gives this parody as very applicable :

Eat mutton once, and you need eat no more,
 All other meats appear so mean, so poor;
 Eat it again, nay, oft'ner of it eat,
 And you will find you need no other meat.

Tonson's mutton excellently well agreed with him; for he lived to the age of 80, and died at Ledbury in Herefordshire, in 1735. His wealth was very considerable, and the family was for a long

long time printers to the government. Swift, at the change of Queen Ann's ministry, procured the office for Mr. Barber, the tory printer; but, I believe, at the accession of George I. the Tonsons regained and retained it for many years.

JOHN GURNEY, *oval frame, own hair, sheep feeding, ships sailing, twenty-one verses, 1720, rare.*

Mr. Gurney, a most respectable man, resident in the city of Norwich, was "a Quaker, eminent for his knowledge of trade, good temper, and great abilities." Indeed, his religious sentiments alone prevented his receiving the civic honours of his opulent city, to which place he appears to have been a great benefactor, by encouraging and promoting its woollen manufacture. He died January 26, 1741, leaving a son, named John, who will be mentioned in the next reign.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Æt. 64, a small oval, J. Taylor sc.*

Mr. Williams was a clothier of Kidderminster in Worcestershire, and died in 1755.

BENJAMIN BRADLEY, *holding a pipe, bottle, &c. on a table, "The Best in Christendom without Excise," mez. A. Pond p. J. Faber sc.*

Mr. Bradley was a tobacconist, and, if not a boaster, a very capital one, who is said to have died in 1751. Benjamin Bradley, a Virginian merchant, who died in 1732 or 1733, we may reasonably suppose, was his near relation, and by him he was supplied with this choice article, upon
the

the best terms, which enabled him to obtain great credit in his trade; but whether his own vanity, or the gratitude of his customers, prompted the engraving of his features, does not appear. This print, with its emblems, evidently alludes to the famous triumph of the tobacco trade, in the defeat of Sir Robert Walpole's memorable scheme for subjecting that article, and wine, to the duties of excise, in 1732; on which occasion it is most probable that Mr. Bradley distinguished himself by a zealous opposition to it.

JOHN STURGES, *Turk's cap, furred and laced habit, mez. J. Vr. Bank p. F. Kyte sc. 1733.*

JOHN STURGES, *in a velvet cap, and holding a pair of compasses, mez. J. Vr. Bank p. 1726, G. White sculp.*

This fine-dressed man was by trade a carpenter, according to Bromley; but another gentleman thought he was a comedian: and Granger supposed him to have been a gentleman who had visited Turkey; and adds, that he was living in Bloomsbury in 1769. He was the vainest of the vain; and is said to have paid 80*l.* in one year for portraits of himself, painted by Vanderbank and others. The first engraving of Sturges was begun by White, who finished the head and part of the drapery; but Kyte completed the print, and *modestly* put his name to it. Of this print, which has been much injured, and very badly retouched, it is difficult, at this time of day, to obtain a good impression.

— MARSHALL, *an etching, 4to.*

Marshall, it is said, was a spectacle-maker in London. The trade seems mean; yet what can

equal the blessing of being, as it were, restored to sight again, when age has dimmed the eyes: none but a perverse Swift would renounce the advantage to be derived from glasses. How much does science owe to the invention! Had Marshall been the inventor, instead of vender, of spectacles, we might have voted him a statue; yet, if he excelled in his trade, his contemporaries ought, in gratitude, to have told us something of his history, or, at least, the exact method he used to assist their sight.

JAMES SMITH, *Æt.* 47, 1717, *fol. S. Tuncks p. J. Pine sc.*

This man was a maker of false eyes. It is extraordinary how well the eye may be imitated. I have known two gentlemen who each wore a false eye, yet I never suspected either of them as being deprived of a real one; but I thought they had a peculiar set look with one of their eyes. Whether Smith was the inventor of false eyes or not, I cannot discover; if so, he deserves double credit.

HUMPHRY SKELTON, *sitting in a contemplative posture, bare head, six English verses, anonymous. mez. H. Hysing p. Faber sc. 1728.*

This person was of the trade of an upholsterer, but why he should have been represented in this melancholy posture, or indeed engraved at all, it is difficult to conjecture. This notice of his print may be the means of obtaining some information concerning his personal history, and if he is properly an object of fame, may, after a long repose, again restore him to celebrity.

LE BECK,

——— LE BECK, *in a lincn cap, holding a glass*,
G. Kneller p. A. Miller sc. 1739.

——— LE BECK, *Trotter sc.*

Le Beck was one of the most celebrated tavern-keepers of his time, but he was not without his rivals. In the “Hind and Panther” transversed, Pontac’s eating-house is mentioned with Epicurean honour:

“When at Pontac’s he may regale himself.”

Pontac’s was chiefly frequented as a mutton-chop-house; but every luxury might be had there. Braund’s was another noted place of this kind; as was the Castle, near Covent Garden, memorable for its celebrated cook, John Pierce, where a most gallant act was performed by some licentious persons, who taking off one of the shoes from a noted courtesan, filled it with wine, and drank her health, and then consigned it to Pierce to dress it for them; when Tom produced it, exquisitely ragooed, for their supper. Caviac was master of a house of entertainment, of whom Amherst sung:

“Now sumptuously at Caviac’s dine,
“And drink the very best of wine.”

John White’s chocolate-house was well known, and the man died September 28, 1768, possessed of a very considerable fortune. None, however, excelled Le Beck in providing of the best food, exquisitely cooked, and the most admirable wines; nor did he yield to any of his compeers in the extravagance of his charges. Perhaps Le Beck’s temple was the best provided in London for the devotees of the Epicurean sect; and their high priest seems to have been a large, tremendous-

looking man, fit for the ancient office of killing the largest victims offered at their altars. I should have thought myself highly reprehensible in speaking of these different places of proud luxury, if I had not recollected, that London can still supply the votaries of good-eating with at least as excellent dishes, as good wine, and at as high prices, as even distinguished the days of far-famed Le Beck, whose mighty head became the sign of a noted tavern in the next reign. As in ancient Egypt there was a physician for every disease, so Lord Kaimes recommends a cook for each separate dish. Happy, thrice happy, the contented rural rector, who, has good plain food nicely dressed; for, with him,

“No cook with art increas’d physicians’ fees,
“Nor serv’d up death in soups and fricasees.”

GARTH.

EDWARD KIDDER, *prefixed to his “Receipts,”*
8vo. R. Shepherd sc.

Kidder, a pastry-cook, fearful that his excellent receipts should be lost by his death, patriotically gave them to the world before that lamentable event occurred. This maker of puffs died in 1739, at the age of 73. A person of the same name, and most likely an immediate descendant, was lately living in Holborn; but the family dignity had suffered some abatement, as the practical part appeared to have taken the lead of the theory of the science, the academy having given way to the humbler designation of a pastry-cook’s shop. As a proof of how great importance it was once esteemed, one of the original

ginal professors' bills is given at length in the note*.

CLASS XI.

LADIES.

DUCHESSSES.

ELIZABETH PERCY, Duchess of Somerset, in an oval, rare, mez. Becket sc.

ELIZABETH PERCY, Duchess of Somerset, mez. W. Clarke sc. sold by Becket: these two are from the same plate.

ELIZABETH PERCY, Duchess of Somerset, *Æt. circa 71*, mez. P. Lely p. A. Browne exc. mentioned by Granger. See his observations upon it.

ELIZABETH PERCY, Duchess of Somerset, same attitude as LUCY LOFTUS, Lely p. E. Cooper sc.

There have been few characters more memorable for circumstances not depending upon herself than this Duchess of Somerset, sole daughter and heir of her father, Josceline, in whom terminated the male line of the Percys, Earls of Northumberland, equally memorable for their valour, their turbulence, and their vast possessions. Henry Cavendish, earl of Ogle, only son of Henry, duke of Newcastle, was affianced to her; but his death, in 1680, prevented consummation. Thomas Thynne, Esq. next aspired to this rich heiress; but the infamous Count Coningsmark had him

* Within an engraved border: "To all young ladies, at Edward Kidder's pastry-school in Little Lincoln's Inn Fields, are taught all sorts of pastry and cookery, Dutch hollow-works and butter-works, on Thursdays, Fridays, Saturdays, in the afternoon; and on the same days in the morning, at his school in Norris-street, in St. James's Haymarket; and at his school in St. Martin's le Grand, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, in the afternoon."

shot dead, Sunday, February 12, 1682, with a musketoon, in his coach, at broad day, in Pall Mall, London, as they were on the eve of their nuptials. So little impression, however, did this dreadful accident appear to have made on the lady's mind, that she suffered herself to be led to the altar, as a bride, by Charles Seymour, duke of Somerset, K.G. May 30, following. This pair blazed in the court of Charles II. retired from those of James II. and William III.; and in that of Queen Ann they shone forth again, with great lustre, when the Duke became Master of the Horse, and the Duchess succeeded Her Grace of Marlborough in the custody of the golden key: and she enjoyed more of her royal mistress's confidence than all the other ladies who were about her person. She was the determined enemy of the tory party; and her attachment to the whigs brought them into great estimation in the reign of George I. She died November 23, 1722, leaving issue, Algernon, the last Duke of Somerset of this line, and other children. The duke her husband married again, and died, far advanced, in the reign of George II. retaining his interest to the last. By her marriage she conveyed to the Seymours, together with a very large property, the ancient baronies of Percy, Lucy, Poinings, Fitzpain, Brian, and Latimer, which titles were afterwards inherited by her grand-daughter, the late Duchess of Northumberland, in her own right.

RACHAEL RUSSEL, Duchess of Devonshire, in *Harding's "British Characters."*

Lady Rachael Russel, daughter of the first duke of Bedford, born in 1674, and sister of the amiable, but unfortunate Lord Russel, married William

liam Cavendish, second duke of Devonshire, knight of the garter, a statesman and soldier. Her Grace died December 28, 1725, and the duke June 4, 1729, when he was succeeded by their eldest son, William, third duke of Devonshire.

MARCHIONESSES.

ANNE LEE, Marchioness of Wharton, first wife of Thomas, *mez. Lely p. R. Earlom sc. in the Houghton Collection.*

Ann, daughter and co-heir of Sir Henry Lee, of Ditchley in Oxfordshire, Bart. was first wife of Thomas Wharton, Baron Wharton, comptroller of the household in the reign of William III. His lordship was created by Queen Ann, Viscount of Winchendon and Earl of Wharton, honours which this lady shared with him. But it is probable she died before George I. raised him to the rank of Marquis of Wharton and Malmsbury in England, and Marquis of Catherlough, Earl of Rathfarnham, and Baron of Trim, in Ireland, of which kingdom he was lord lieutenant in 1709. He died April 12, 1715, when lord privy seal, and was buried at Winchendon in Buckinghamshire; and he had a second wife, Lucy, daughter of Adam Loftus, lord Lisburne of Ireland. This nobleman's successor was the eccentric and unfortunate Philip, duke of Wharton, who died in Spain, but by which of the wives does not appear. The marquis's daughters were by the last lady: Jane, married to John Holt, Esq. of Redgrave in Norfolk, and to Robert Coke, of Longford in Derbyshire, Esq.; and Lucy, the divorced wife of Sir William Morice, Bart. Jane, the elder sister, who was the last of her family, died in 1761.

LUCY LOFTUS, Marchioness of Wharton, *before her marriage, mez. P. Lely p. R. Thompson exc.*

Lucy, daughter and heir of Adam Loftus, Lord Lisburne of the kingdom of Ireland, became the second wife of Thomas Wharton, marquis of Wharton in England, and marquis of Catherlough in Ireland. She brought this sensible, but most profligate peer, the estate of Rathfarnham, which the Duke of Wharton sold to William Conolly, Esq. speaker of the Irish House of Commons, for 62,000*l.*

COUNTESSSES.

ANN CAPEL, Countess of Carlisle, *in Harding's "British Cabinet."*

The Countess of Carlisle, only surviving daughter of Arthur Capel, Earl of Essex, married Charles Howard, third earl of Carlisle, a nobleman who appeared with great honour in the courts of James II. William and Mary, Ann, George I. and George II. The earl died May 1, 1738; and Lady Carlisle died a widow, October 14, 1752, when she had attained the age of 78 years. Her ladyship was buried in the Essex vault in Watford Church, Hertfordshire, and the poor blessed her memory for the benevolent attentions she paid them. Indeed, the extensive charities she gave, made her loss severely felt by the indigent.

FRANCES FELTON, Countess of Bristol, when LADY HARVEY, 1695, *oval, hood, book, mez. M. Dahl p. J. Symons sc. This print was afterwards in a square form.*

FRANCES

Frances, second wife of John Hervey, Lord Harvey, created Earl of Bristol, was sole daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Felton, of Playford in the county of Suffolk, Bart. comptroller of the household to Queen Ann. The countess held the place of a lady of the bed-chamber to Caroline, consort of George II. both when Princess of Wales and when queen, and died May 2, 1741. She had four sons and six daughters: John, the eldest, called to the House of Peers, was the well-known statesman, who died before his father; when George William, his eldest son, succeeding his grandfather, became the second Earl of Bristol of the Hervey family.

JANE TEMPLE, Countess of Portland, in *Harding's "British Cabinet."*

Jane, sixth daughter of Sir John Temple, of East-Sheen in the county of Surry, Bart. sister of Henry Temple, Viscount Palmerson, was first married to John Berkley, Lord Berkley, of Stratton; after whose death William Bentinck, first earl of Portland, then a widower, led her again to the altar, May 16, 1700. She was a lady possessed of so much prudence and so many accomplishments, that she was fixed upon to be governess to the three elder princesses, daughters of His Majesty George II. and died March 26, 1751, leaving issue by his lordship two sons and four daughters: the former settled in Holland, where they were nobles; and the latter married British or Irish subjects of high rank.

BESSEY SAVAGE, Countess of Rochford, *sitting in robes, holding a coronet, mez. C. D'Agar p. Smith sc. 1723.*

This

This lady, the wife and the mother of an earl, was the daughter and co-heir of the gay Richard Savage, Earl Rivers, whose illegitimate son was Savage the poet. She married Frederick Nassau de Zulestein, third earl of Rochford, who died in June, 1737, greatly regretted by a private circle; and had been a most advantageous alliance for him, as her father, who died August 18, 1712, made her the sole heir of his estates: she afterwards married the Rev. ——— Carter. By Lord Rochford she had issue, William Henry, fourth earl of Rochford; and Richard Savage Nassau de Zulestein, who, by the Dowager Duchess of Hamilton and Brandon, had William Henry Nassau de Zulestein, the fifth and present nobleman. The countess died June 23, 1746; by whose death 4000*l.* per annum went to her elder, and 10,000*l.* to her younger son.

VISCOUNTESSES.

DOROTHY WALPOLE, Viscountess Townshend, in *Cox's "Memoirs," E. Harding sc. 1802.*

Dorothy, daughter of Robert Walpole, Esq. of Houghton in Norfolk, became the second wife of Charles Townshend, Viscount Townshend. This lady was a national treasure, who cemented the political union of her husband, Lord Townshend, and her brother, Sir Robert Walpole, the minister, afterwards created Earl of Orford; but after her ladyship's death, which happened March 29, 1726, the brothers-in-law at first were distant, then jealous of each other, and at last were rancorous to an excess. Lord Townshend had four sons and two daughters by this lady.

ANN PIERPOINT, Lady Torrington, *pointing with her left-hand, mez. Kneller p. 1709, Smith sc. 1720.*

This lady was the youngest daughter of Robert Pierpoint, Esq. of Nottingham, which he represented in several parliaments, in the reign of Charles II. and married Thomas Newport, created by George I, June 25, 1716, Baron of Torrington in Devonshire. That nobleman was the fourth son of Francis, earl of Bradford; and Lady Torrington was of a branch of the Pierpoints, dukes of Kingston, so that they seemed equal in birth. Lord Torrington died in 1719, without issue by this lady, or his two former marriages, consequently the title became extinct; but his lady survived till February, 1734-5.

NOBLEMEN'S DAUGHTERS, BARONETS' LADIES, &c.

LADY ANN MONTAGU, wife of Sir RICHARD EDGCOMBE, &c. *wh. length, inscribed Mrs. ANN MONTAGUE, mez. Lely p. Browne (exc.)*

LADY ANN MONTAGU, wife of Sir RICHARD EDGCOMBE, &c. *mez. Lely p. R. Thompson exc.*

Lady Ann Montagu, third, but second surviving daughter of Edward Montagu, earl of Sandwich, K.G, married Sir Richard Edgcombe, of Mount Edgcombe, created knight of the bath at the coronation of Charles II. who represented Launceston in one, and Cornwall in three parliaments; and was a lord commissioner of the treasury, and vice-treasurer of Ireland. Sir Richard died in 1688, and was buried at Meker; after which she married Christopher Montagu, Esq.

Esq. elder brother of Charles Montagu, earl of Halifax, a commissioner of the excise, and five times returned a representative for the town of Northampton. I believe Lady Montagu survived him, and died March 14, 1729-30; she was buried near her first husband, by whom only she had children. Her only surviving son, Richard Edgcombe, created Baron of Mount Edgcombe, was ancestor of the Earl of Mount Edgcombe.

The Hon. CONSTANTIA SMITHSON, *H. Varelst p. J. Smith sc.*

The Hon. Constantia Smithson was the only daughter of Henry Hare, first lord Colerane, by his first wife, Constantia, daughter of Henry Lucy, of Broxborne, Herts, Bart. and married Hugh Smithson, Esq. of Armine in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and of Tottenham in Middlesex, in which parish Lord Colerane had a seat: he represented the county of Middlesex in five parliaments. She was his second wife, had no issue, and was buried at Tottenham, August 28, 1726. Her husband's three children by his previous marriage, dying without issue, he devised his estate to his heir, Sir Hugh Smithson, Bart. who subsequently became Duke of Northumberland, K.G. and filled, at different times, some of the greatest offices in the state; sustaining his vast possessions and high honours with as little envy, and as much ease, as if they had descended to him through a long line of ancestral dignity and hereditary wealth.

LADY WORSLEY, *a proof, flowers in her right-hand, and a basket with flowers, mez.*

This Lady Worsley was Frances, only daughter of Thomas Thynne, Viscount Weymouth, and married Sir Robert Worsley, of Appledore-Comb in the Isle of Wight, who died July 29, 1747. Her ladyship died April 2, 1750, having had issue, four sons and five daughters; but unfortunately all the sons died before their parents. Robert, the eldest, was greatly respected and beloved, and died while a student at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1714, aged 19 years. Of the daughters, Frances only lived to become a wife, and married John Carteret, Lord Carteret, afterwards Earl Granville, whose son Robert, second and last earl Granville, became heir to Sir Robert and Lady Worsley. It was of this accomplished and beautiful lady that the poet sung :

“ And other beauties envy Worsley's eyes.”

ANN ROYDHOUSE, Lady Morgan, *J. B. De Medina p. J. Smith sc.*

Ann, only daughter and heir of John Roydhouse, of St. Martin's in the Fields, Middlesex, Esq. married Sir Thomas Morgan, Bart. of Chamston in the Golden Vale, and of Kinnersley Castle in Herefordshire: in the latter seat are many portraits of the family of Morgan. Sir Thomas Morgan, who represented the county of Hereford in 1710, and the two subsequent parliaments, died December 14, 1716. The only issue of this marriage was Sir John Morgan, Bart. member of parliament for the city of Hereford in 1734.

DIANA

DIANA CECIL, wife of Sir EDMUND TURNER, first inscribed "*Madam TURNER,*" *mez. Kneller p. Becket sc.*

This lady was the only daughter and sole heir of the Hon. Algernon Cecil, sixth son of William Cecil, second earl of Salisbury, member of parliament for Old Sarum in 1660 and 1661, who died in 1677. She married Sir Edmund Turner, of Stoke-Rochford in the county of Lincoln, Knt. youngest son of Sir Christopher Turner, of Milton-Ernest in Bedfordshire, Knt. Sir Edmund was purveyor of the out-ports in the reigns of Charles II. James II. William III. and Queen Ann, and held employments both in the cursitor and alienation offices. Lady Diana died a widow, in December, 1735, aged 73, and was called, in the "Historical Register," "Mrs. Turner, a rich widow "lady, of Queen Square, by Ormond-street*." By marrying Sir Edmund, (who was born in 1619,) when he was much advanced in years, she probably obtained a great addition to her own fortune. His first wife was Margaret, daughter of Sir John Harrison, of Balls in the county of Herts, Knt. who died July 30, 1679, leaving issue, John; Christopher; and Elizabeth, married to Sir Justinian Isham, Bart.

ELEANOR BOWES, *mez. J. Simon sc.*

I believe the lady above named to have been Elizabeth, sole child and heir of the Hon. Thomas Verney, eldest son and heir-apparent of George Verney, Lord Willoughby de Broke: she was born after her father's death, who fell a victim to the

* See the "Chronological Diary" for 1736, in the omissions of the preceding year.

small-pox,

small-pox, in May, 1710. Her mother was Eleanor, youngest daughter of Thomas, Lord Leigh, of Stoneleigh in Warwickshire. This lady, the daughter, also named Eleanor, married, in October, 1724, George Bowes, Esq. of Streatham in the bishopric of Durham, who represented that county in several parliaments. She died December 14, 1742, without issue, aged 31; and her husband afterwards married Mary, only daughter of Edward Gilbert, of Paul's-Walden in Hertfordshire, by whom he had Mary Eleanor, his only child and heir, who married first John Lyon, earl of Strathmore, carrying a vast fortune into that ancient family. After his lordship's death she re-married with Andrew Robinson Stoney, Esq. but both her husbands adopted her surname by acts of parliament. Lady Strathmore died a few years since, leaving her last husband surviving.

SARAH, LADY PIERS, *h. sh. mez. Simon sc.*

Sarah, daughter of Matthew Roydon, Esq. originally of Roydon in Yorkshire, married Sir George Piers, Bart. of Stonepit in the parish of Scale, Kent, whose family was of Westfield in Sussex; but Lawrence Piers, Esq. marrying Catherine, daughter of John Theobald, Esq. of Stonepit, obtained that ancient seat, and removed there. Sir Thomas Piers, his son, the first baronet, was grandfather of Sir George Piers, Bart. this lady's husband, who died in 1720, and was buried with his relations in the church of Scale; as it is probable his lady may have been, though I have not discovered the time of her decease. A Lady Piers died in 1720, but she was the wife of Sir Charles Piers, Knt. and alderman of London. Soon after the death of Sir George, Stonepit was alienated, and is now the property of
Mr.

Mr. Richard Round. It is a singular circumstance, that the date of the Piers' patent of creation is omitted in our baronetages, at least I have never met with it.

ELIZABETH CARTERET, Lady Carteret, *in a summer-house, holding a bunch of grapes. mez. J. Kersboom p. J. Smith sc.*

The print of this Lady Carteret has, with some alterations, been called LADY COMPTON.

The family of Carteret is very numerous, and consequently the history of particular branches of it is a good deal confused. I have taken no small pains to satisfy myself respecting this lady, who was evidently by birth and marriage a Carteret, and it is equally certain her husband was a baronet. Bromley tells us she was the wife of Sir Philip, and that she died in 1717, aged 52, who is right in asserting a Lady Dowager Carteret died March 28, 1717, but I do not think she was the lady represented in the above print; and rather suppose her to have been Dame Elizabeth Carteret, who died ———, 1715, aged 34, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, wife, I presume, to Sir Charles Carteret, of St. Owen in the isle of Jersey, Bart. a gentleman of the privy chamber to Queen Ann, and high bailiff of that island in Her Majesty's reign, and at the accession of King George I. Sir Charles died June 8, 1715, and was buried in Westminster Abbey; and in him the title of baronet, as conferred upon his father, became extinct: having no issue, he devised his estates at St. Owen's, Sark, &c. to Sir George Carteret, Bart. who was afterwards raised to the peerage.

ARABELLA

ARABELLA GODFREY, *wreath of flowers in her right hand, the left leaning on a vase, same as the Duchess of Mazarine.*

ARABELLA GODFREY, when Miss CHURCHILL, in *Harding's "British Cabinet," Vanden Berghe sc.*

Arabella, daughter of Sir Winstan Churchill, Knt. sister to the great Duke of Marlborough, was more famed for her graceful form than the beauty of her face, and was even called by her rivals, "that ugly skeleton, Churchill." The Duke of York's passion for this lady had cooled before his abdication, and Arabella chose England and an English husband rather than to go into exile with the court of a dethroned monarch; she accordingly gave Colonel Charles Godfrey her hand, and lived with him in a most correct manner. Mrs. Godfrey was born in 1648, and died May 4, 1730, when 92 years of age. By James II. she had issue, James Fitz-James, duke of Berwick, a grandee of Spain, and marshal of France, knight of the orders of the garter and the golden fleece, outlawed in 1695, and killed in battle; Henry Fitz-James, duke of Albemarle, so created after the abdication of his father, lieutenant-general, and admiral of the French galleys, usually called Grand Prior, who was born in 1673, outlawed in 1695, and died in 1702; and Henrietta, born in 1670, married to Sir Henry Waldegrave, of Chewton in Somersetshire, Knt. and Bart. created by James II. Lord Waldegrave, and died in 1730. By Colonel Godfrey, who was clerk comptroller of the green cloth, and master of the jewel-office, she had two sons, who died young; and two daughters, Charlotte, married to Hugh Boscawen, Viscount Falmouth; and Elizabeth, to Edmund Dunch, Esq. of Little Witten-

ham, Berks, master of the household to Queen Ann and George I. Mrs. Godfrey had the infelicity to survive her lover, her husband, and all her children, and the last male of the Fitz-James family died a few years ago at Madrid; but the Earls of Waldegrave descended from her daughter by the king.

MARY SMITH, *mez. E. Gouge p. G. White sc.*

Mary, wife of Samuel Smith, was living in 1725, but of the situation of her husband, or of her history, I cannot learn any particulars; all that I know has been already mentioned by Bromley.

MISS VOSS, *mez. T. Schenck sc.*

Miss Voss, *with the emblems of St. Catherine, wh. length, sh. mez. G. Kneller p. J. Smith sc.*

Miss Voss, *with the emblems of St. Agnes, mez. G. Kneller p. J. Smith sc. 1716.*

Miss Voss, *in the act of praying, mez. G. Kneller p. J. Smith sc. 1708.*

Miss Voss was the natural and very beautiful daughter of Sir Godfrey Kneller, by Mrs. Voss. She married a person of the name of Huckle, and had issue, Godfrey Huckle, to whom Sir Godfrey left an ample fortune and his surname. He married a lady of Maidstone, and left her in very great affluence, who has not long been dead, and I believe the family is extinct. The estate Mr. Godfrey Huckle, afterwards Kneller, possessed, lay in Sussex.

PRISCILLA COOPER, *mez. M. Dahl p. Pelham sc. In the first impression the hat is turned up; the face was afterwards altered, and ear-rings were added.*

PRISCILLA

PRISCILLA COOPER, *la 4to. mez. T. Gibson pinx. Smith sc.*

I have met with nothing to inform me who this Priscilla Cooper was, except a query by Bromley, Whether she might not have been the daughter of Cooper the printseller? and I think it is most probable she was, as he had the portrait of his son engraved when a boy.

JANE DEERING, *in the Houghton Collection, mez. Lely p. C. Townly sc.*

This daughter of imprudence was for a time the favourite mistress of that able, but unprincipled statesman, Thomas, marquis of Wharton; but I believe the subsequent history of Miss Deering is not known.

—— GURNEY, *inscribed "The Fair Quaker," four verses, R. Houston del. et fecit.*

Mrs. Gurney was the wife of Mr. John Gurney, a woollen manufacturer at Norwich, already noticed in this volume.

SARAH CHICHELEY, *holding a garland of flowers, mez. Kneller p. Smith sc. 1701.*

Bromley gives the date 1704 to this print, as if Mrs. Chicheley had then been living, but I find nothing to discover who she was, nor would the "Stemmata Chichleiana" afford any information. It is probable she died in the reign of George I.

SCOTCH LADIES, &c.

DUCHESES.

HENRIETTA MORDAUNT, Duchess of Gordon,
wh. length, when Lady HENRIETTA MORDAUNT,
mez. P. Lely p. Watson sc.

HENRIETTA MORDAUNT, Duchess of Gordon, G.
Kneller. p.

The above prints represent Lady Henrietta, daughter of Charles Mordaunt, earl of Peterborough and Monmouth, who married Alexander Gordon, second duke of Gordon, after 1716, when his elder brother George, Marquis of Huntley, was degraded for aiding in the Rebellion in Scotland in the year 1715. Her Grace's marriage into this family was a great blessing to them, as it led their children, generally, to profess the Protestant religion. But the duke and his ancestors were Roman Catholics, which circumstance disqualified them from enjoying some of the greatest privileges belonging to the peerage. The duke died in 1728; but "Douglas's Peerage" does not mention in what year the duchess's death occurred.

ELIZABETH TALMACH, Duchess of Argyle,
when LADY LORNE, mez. P. Lely p.

This lady by birth was the daughter of Sir Lionel Talmach, of Helingham, and her mother was Elizabeth, duchess of Lauderdale, daughter and heir of William Murray, earl of Dysart. She married Archibald, duke of Argyle, whom she had the misfortune to bury in 1703, and died in

1735.

1735. The duchess had two sons, John and Archibald, the second and third dukes of Argyle; and a daughter, Ann, married to James Stewart, earl of Bute.

COUNTESS.

MARY HAY, Countess of Roxburgh, *in an oval, mez. G. Kneller p. J. Smith sc.*

Douglas, in his "Peerage," calls this lady *Margaret*, daughter of John Hay, marquis of Tweeddale. Her husband was a privy counsellor to Charles II. by whom she had issue, three sons: Robert, fourth earl of Roxburgh, who died on his travels, in 1696; John, the fifth earl, a great statesman, created Duke of Roxburgh, and elected knight of the garter; and the Hon. General William Ker. The countess unfortunately lost her lord by shipwreck, in the Gloucester frigate, when accompanying James, duke of York, afterwards king, in his passage from London to Scotland, in May, 1681. This event, and the death of her eldest son, the young earl, a youth of great promise, must have been severe trials. She, however, had the consolation of seeing her next son raised to the highest distinctions; and must have lived to a very advanced age, as she died in January, 1753, after having been a widow sixty-nine years. She had buried the duke, her son, in 1741, but saw his only child, Robert, the second duke of Roxburgh, created, in 1722, Earl and Baron Ker, of Wakefield in the county of York, become a peer of Great Britain: His Grace died in 1755, and was succeeded by her great grandson, John, the third duke.

IRISH LADIES.

DUCHESS.

FRANCES JENNINGS, Duchess of Tyrconnel, when MISS JENNINGS, in *Count Grammont's* "*Me-moirs*," *S. Harding del. R. W. Tomkins sc. from an original picture by Verelst, in the collection of Lord Beaulieu, of Ditton-Park.*

This lady, daughter and co-heir of Richard Jennings, of Saundridge in Hertfordshire, Esq. was the eldest sister of Sarah, duchess of Marlborough, and married Sir George Hamilton, Knt. a count of France, son of Sir George Hamilton, fourth son of the Earl of Abercorn, by Mary, sister of James Butler, the first duke of Ormond. Count Hamilton was marechal du camp in the French service, and died in 1667, leaving his lady the mother of three daughters: but she soon after married Richard Talbot, the gallant earl, and afterwards duke, of Tyrconnel, who was deservedly beloved by James II. for his invariable steadiness to his interest; refusing all overtures of accommodation with William, when even the hope of being further useful to James had fled. But his reputation sunk rapidly after the Battle of the Boyne; and he died at Limerick, August 5, 1691. His mind had been so energetic, that he came to England during the Usurpation, professedly to assassinate Cromwell, as he was firmly attached by duty and affection to the Stuarts. Tyrconnel had more cunning than sense, and was fond of dress and splendour. In person he was taller than the ordinary size, and at the close of his life unwieldy. Such were the husbands of this beautiful woman, who, in her youth, was one of the

the principal characters in the court of the amorous Charles II. Count Grammont thus describes her:—"Miss Jennings, adorned with all the "blooming treasures of youth, had the fairest and "brightest complexion that ever was seen; her "hair was a most beauteous flaxen; her countenance was extremely lively and animated, "though generally persons so exquisitely fair, "have an insipidity; her mouth, though not the "smallest, was the handsomest in the world; the "Graces aided her beauties; her whole person "was fine, particularly her neck and bosom—she "was all that youthful poets fancy when they "love." She had, however, some defects: her hands and arms were not equal to the rest of her form; and her nose was not entirely the most elegant. In conversation she was bewitching; piercing and delicate in raillery, but not always accurate in expressing herself. Her charms, her wit, and sprightliness without affectation, with her ease and gracefulness, gained the general adoration of a numerous train of admirers; and the amorous James II. when duke of York, endeavoured to subdue her virtue, but she disdained all attempts to injure her honour. Her last was an unfortunate alliance, though it gave her the ducal honours out of these kingdoms; for the title being conferred after the Revolution, was not recognized in the reign of William III. and she generally attended the court of James II. so that she was a needy pensioner on a pensioner. Her situation was not greatly mended, I suppose, in the reign of Queen Ann, when her sister, in the opposite interest, governed her sovereign, and disposed of every thing in the realm: indeed, the sisters were never friends. She came into England in 1705, but soon retired to Ireland, where she died at a very advanced age, March 6,

1730-1, and was buried in St. Patrick's Cathedral. Lord Melfort, secretary to the abdicated James, says of the Duchess of Tyrconnel, that she had "*l'ame la plus noire qui se puisse concevoir.*" How can we reconcile this language with the conduct of the giddy, gay Jennings going with Miss Price to consult the conjuror; and whose comical adventures, as orange girls, are so well told by Grammont.

A COUNTESS.

HENRIETTA HAMILTON, Countess of Orrery, *leaning on an urn, arms. fol. J. Seeman p. Vertue sc. 1732.*

Lady Henrietta Hamilton, youngest daughter of George Hamilton, earl of Orkney, was married, May 9, 1728, to John Boyle, earl of Orrery, who, on the death of his father, August 28, 1731, succeeded to that earldom, and on that of his relation, the Earl of Cork, December 3, 1757, to his title, so that he thus became fifth earl of Cork, and the fifth earl of Orrery. His beautiful countess, however, never enjoyed the former title, nor, indeed, the latter, but one year, as she died August 28, 1732: her eldest son, Charles, succeeded to the titles of Lord Cork and Orrery. Her husband afterwards married Margaret, sole heir of John Hamilton, of Caledon, in Tyrone in Ireland, by whom his lordship had issue. It is with concern that I add, from Mr. Duncombe's preface to Lord Cork and Orrery's Letters, that the marriage with Henrietta, though entirely approved by his lordship's father, was, unhappily, the source of a family dissention between the two earls. A difficult and delicate situation for a husband, tenderly affectionate to a most deserving

ing wife, and for a son, who had the highest regard and attachment to his father! Such a father and such a son could not long be disunited: a reconciliation followed—"they soon," as Mr. Budgell expressed it, "ran into each other's arms." But, unfortunately, the will, made in resentment, had not been cancelled, and his valuable library, containing ten thousand volumes; went, in consequence, to Christchurch, Oxford. The death of the countess happened while her lord was in Ireland, and she was buried with her ancestors at Taplow in Bucks. The Rev. S. Wesley wrote a poem upon this lady's decease; and Mr. Theobald, in the dedication of Shakespeare's Works, dated January 10, 1733, says: It is an offering to which Lady Orrery did him the honour of making an early claim, and therefore it comes to her lord by the melancholy right of executorship. Lord Orrery addressed some pathetic lines to Mrs. Rowe, relative to the loss of his beloved Henrietta; to whom, in a letter, he gave in charge a "message when she met her gentle spirit in the blissful regions." He has these lines in memory of her, in his Observations on Pliny:

" If purest virtues, sense refin'd in youth;
" Religious wisdom, and a love of truth;
" A mind that knew no thought ignobly mean;
" A temper sweetly cheerful, yet serene;
" A breast that glow'd with those immortal fires
" Which godlike charity alone inspires;
" If these could lengthen fate's tremendous
doom,
" And snatch one moment from the gaping
tomb;
" Death had, relenting, thrown his dart aside,
" And *Harriot*, oh! my *Harriot*, had not dy'd."

Such

Such grief was natural for so excellent and lovely a partner; but his lordship did not consecrate all his days to unavailing grief, as he married again, and so judiciously, that "it pleased Heaven to repair the loss" of his first wife.

CLASS XII.

PERSONS REMARKABLE FROM A SINGLE CIRCUMSTANCE.

JAMES RATCLIFF, Earl of Derwentwater, *fol. Kneller pinx. G. Vertue sc. 1714.*

ANOTHER, in the same print with Lord KENMURE.

This unfortunate young nobleman was the son and heir of Francis Ratcliffe, created Baron of Tindal in Northumberland, Viscount of Langley in Cumberland, and Earl of Derwentwater, the name of his seat on Lord's Island, in the beautiful Lake of Derwentwater in the last county. His mother was Mary Tudor, the natural daughter of Charles II. by Miss Mary Davis*, and in religion he was a Roman Catholic. Gratitude, and his religious faith, united to render him desirous of having the Stuarts restored to the throne of their ancestors. Impressed with these ideas he armed in the ill-concerted rebellion of 1715; and, without effecting the smallest service to the cause, was obliged to surrender a prisoner at discretion, and was sent to the Tower. After he had been impeached he presented a petition, requesting that mercy should be extended to him. But sentence of death passed; and an order was signed, February 18, 1716, for his execution, with five other condemned noblemen. Ardent and powerful solicitations were made to all who had interest

* She re-married at Twickenham, August 26, 1707, Mr. James Rooke; probably she was living at the execution of her eldest son.

in the House of Commons, on the 21st. Many, indeed, relented, and seemed desirous that mercy should be extended to them; but a motion for an adjournment passing by five votes, all further hope was at an end in that house. But they were more fortunate in the House of Peers, where, after much debate, an address was voted to His Majesty, recommending a reprieve to such who should deserve mercy, leaving the respite to the king's wisdom. The answer from the throne was, that "on this, and all other occasions, he would do what he thought most consistent with the dignity of his crown and the safety of his people." On the evening of the 23d, pursuant to the resolutions taken in the council on that day, an order was sent for executing the Earls of Derwentwater and Nithesdale, and the Viscount Kenmure, but for respiting the others: happily for Nithesdale, he effected his escape, disguised in a woman's riding-hood and Joseph. On the following morning Derwentwater was led to the scaffold on Tower Hill, where he read a speech, which he delivered into the hands of the sheriffs. Having fitted his head to the block with uncommon resolution and presence of mind, the executioner, by a single blow, decapitated him. He fell greatly lamented, as a man "amiable, brave, open, generous, hospitable, and humane. He gave bread to multitudes of people, whom he employed on his estate: the poor, the widow, the orphan, rejoiced in his bounty." Thus fell the chief of the noble house of Derwentwater, at the age only of 28 years; a family that had produced five earls of Sussex, four of whom were knights of the garter*.

* The extensive estates of this nobleman were granted, upon his attainder, to Greenwich Hospital, which, including the mines, yield a very large revenue, probably between 30 and 40,000*l.* per annum.

This earl married Anna Maria, daughter of Sir John Webb, of Odstock, Wilts, Bart. who is supposed to have resided at Acton, near London, at the time of his execution. He had a son; and a daughter, named Mary, who became the wife of Robert James, Lord Petre.

WILLIAM GORDON, Viscount Kenmure, *in the print with the Earl of DERWENTWATER; in which is that earl's Dying Speech.*

This print represents William Gordon, seventh viscount Kenmure, in 1698, who succeeded his father Alexander, *umquhil* Viscount Kenmure, and *sua heir male*, by progress to him by the passive titles, according to Scotch phraseology. Unhappily for himself and his posterity he engaged in the Rebellion of 1715, and was taken at Preston. When brought to the bar of the House of Lords by the gentleman-usher of the black rod, he knelt until the Chancellor Lord Cowper ordered him to rise; after which he was asked, whether he was ready to put in his answer, when his lordship said:—"My lords, I am truly sensible
 " of my crime, and want words to express my
 " repentance. God knows I never had any personal prejudice against His Majesty, nor was I
 " ever accessary to any previous design against
 " him. I humbly beg my noble peers, and the
 " honourable House of Commons, to intercede
 " with the king for mercy to me, that I may live
 " to show myself the dutifulest of his subjects,
 " and to be the means to keep my wife and four
 " small children from starving; the thoughts of
 " which, with my crime, makes me the most unfortunate of all gentlemen." He was, however, condemned; and on the morning of Feb. 24, 1715-16, he and Lord Derwentwater were conveyed from the Tower to the Tower Hill, and conducted to an
 apartment

apartment in one of the houses near that place, whence Lord Derwentwater was taken, and beheaded upon a scaffold. After every mark of the execution had been removed, Lord Kenmure was led to the scaffold, accompanied by his son and some friends, and attended by two clergymen of the church of England, which religion he professed. He made no formal speech, but expressed sorrow for having pleaded guilty. Then laying his head upon the block he raised it up, but still continued on his knees; at which time he gave the executioner some money, telling him, he would give him no sign, but that when he laid down his head again, he might perform his office as he saw good. Then having lifted up his hands in prayer, he resolutely laid down his head, which at two blows was severed from his body. He married Mary, daughter of Sir John Dalziel, of Glanae, sister to Robert, earl of Carnwath, by whom he had issue, Robert, who died without issue; John, an officer in the army, who continued the family; James, who left no child; and Henriet, married to her maternal relation, John Dalziel, Esq.

The honours were forfeited; but, by the care and management of Lady Kenmure, His Majesty gave up the estate to the family, which was valued only at 600*l.* per annum.

COL. HENRY OXBURG, *printed with his Dying Speech.*

This unfortunate gentleman engaged in the ill-conducted scheme to place the son of James II. upon the throne of these kingdoms, and he rose to the rank of colonel in the rebel army. General Forster sent him to General Wills, at Preston, to propose a capitulation, but the only message returned

returned by the loyal general was, that he could not treat with rebels. On the following day Forster, and the Scots under his command, were obliged to surrender at discretion. Brought a prisoner, with many others, to London, he was sent to Newgate, and May 8, 1716, was conveyed to Westminster Hall; and having been arraigned, his trial commenced in presence of the four judges in the exchequer court, when he was found guilty of high treason, and sentenced the following day. An order was issued for his execution on the 14th, and he suffered that day at Tyburn. His quarters were interred, but his head was placed upon Temple Bar. Colonel Oxburgh, a rigid Roman Catholic, possessed a considerable landed property in Lancashire, and had served in the French army with great gallantry. At his trial he pleaded guilty. At the place of execution he avowed that he knew no sovereign but king James, to whom he would have been equally loyal, he said, if he had been a Protestant prince.

JOHN BRUCE, *in the print with Col. OXBURGH.*

John Bruce, a Scotch gentleman, captain in the army under the Pretender, was taken prisoner at Preston; but I think he was not the same person who escaped from Newgate, August 21, 1716, and retaken. Bruce, John Winkley, Thomas Shuttelworth, George Hodson, and William Charnley, were tried and convicted at the assizes held at Preston. On the 7th of November following they were reprieved till February the 8th; but Bromley says, Bruce was executed at Lancaster, in 1716: if so, we should read 1716-17.

PHILIP LOCKHART, *mez. A. Johnson sc.*

The unfortunate Philip Lockhart was the second son of Sir George Lockhart, advocate to Oliver the Protector, who acquired a very large fortune by his great knowledge and practice in the law, which he is supposed to have understood better than any other person in the kingdom of Scotland, and who opposed the arbitrary minister of Charles II. Lauderdale. His mother was Philadelphia, daughter of Philip, Lord Whar-ton, and no family could be more in the interest of the House of Brunswick than the Lockharts generally were. Sir William Lockhart, the great statesman, and nephew, by marriage, to Cromwell, was the uncle of this young gentleman; who deserting from the royal army in 1715, united himself to the unfortunate Stuarts, and commanded the fifth troop in the Scotch army at Preston. It was a forlorn business, which impeached his good sense as much as his loyalty; for though a gallant army, yet it was but indifferently appointed. Taken prisoner at Preston, he was tried there by a court-martial, not for treason, but desertion, when a half-pay officer in Lord Mark Ker's regiment. Sentence was passed against him, November 28, 1715, together with Lord Charles Murray, son of the Duke of Athol; Major Nairn; Captains Erskine and John Shaftoe. Lord Charles Murray was reprieved; but Lockhart and the other three gentlemen were shot December 2, following. Happily, he was unmarried.

JOHN HALL, *an oval, with another of the Rev. WILLIAM PAUL, with their Dying Speeches.*

There

There is a print of a JOHN HALL holding a Dying Speech, 4to. R. Sayer sc.

John Hall, Esq. engaged in the Rebellion of 1715, and was taken prisoner. When arraigned, he pleaded not guilty; and was tried with Robert Talbot Esq. at the exchequer bar, Westminster, May 16, 1716. After his conviction the court sentenced him to die, as a traitor; and on the 12th of June following, he and the Rev. William Paul were drawn upon a sledge from Newgate to Tyburn, and there executed; Hall, at the age of 44 years. This gentleman was of an ancient family resident at Otterburn in Northumberland, where he had acted as a magistrate. Government appears to have been much inclined to save Mr. Hall, as he was reprieved five times. However, it was his own fault that he suffered; for he imprudently boasted, that his dying speech would turn the kingdom "to his lawful sovereign, King James III."

GEORGE COLLINGWOOD, *in the print with RICHARD GASCOIGNE.*

George Collingwood, Esq. a gentleman worth 2000*l.* per annum, engaged in the attempt to dethrone his sovereign, George I. and was taken prisoner at Preston, conveyed thence to Liverpool, tried there, and being proved guilty, was executed there, April 8, 1715-16. He was of an ancient family, and greatly lamented.

RICHARD GASCOIGNE, *oval, with another of GEORGE COLLINGWOOD, with his Dying Specch.*

Richard Gascoigne, Esq. another of the Preston prisoners brought to London, was tried and convicted

convicted of high treason, May 17, 1716, and executed at Tyburn, May 25, following: his body was given to his friends for burial. Gascoigne delivered a letter to the sheriff, in which he accused the witnesses of perjury, as he had done before; and urged the great offers that had been made to him, if he would have sworn against others. However, the facts of his raising all the forces he could; his mortgaging his estates to purchase arms abroad, which were conveyed here in casks directed to him; seemed sufficient to satisfy his jury, and Lord Chief Justice King, who tried him. After sentence, he declared his design was not to re-establish the Roman Catholic religion, but only to place the prince on the throne, whom he acknowledged his sovereign. This admission evidently proved him to have taken an active part in the Rebellion.

The REV. WILLIAM PAUL, *oval, in the print with JOHN HALL, Esq.*

It is supposed that both these portraits were engraved by Vertue, who, for prudential reasons, did not put his name to them.

This unfortunate divine, apprehended for espousing the cause of the exiled part of the royal family, was sent to Newgate, and thence to the exchequer bar, at Westminster, May 31, 1716, where he was arraigned, and pleaded not guilty. But when brought again to the bar, June 15, he withdrew his former plea, and acknowledged his guilt; yet this admission did not obtain the royal mercy, and he was executed at the same time with Mr. Hall. There were circumstances in the character of this man, that the ardour of party cannot excuse. He was a native of Leicestershire, and the descendant of a respectable family resident near Lutterworth. He received his

education at St. John's College, Cambridge, and was instituted to the vicarage of Orton on the Hill, by the bishop of Oxford, in 1709. When the Scotch invaded England, he proceeded to join their army at Preston, where he volunteered three days, as chaplain, praying for the Pretender, as king, as he had before done in his own parish church. After the failure of the feeble attempt to alter the succession, he went, disguised, to London, and dressed as a layman, in coloured clothes, with a sword, laced hat, and full-bottomed wig; but being seen in St. James's Park, by Mr. Bird, a Leicestershire magistrate, he recognized him, and immediately seized and conveyed him to the house of the Duke of Devonshire: in consequence of which, he remained a fortnight in a messenger's custody, before he was sent to Newgate. After he had pleaded guilty, he affected much penitence, and wrote letters to the king, the lord chief justice, the archbishop of Canterbury, and other clergymen; soliciting for mercy with the most abject humiliation. Besides which, he wrote to a female friend:—"I am among the number of those that are to suffer next Friday. I cannot think of dying the death of a dog, by the hands of a common executioner, with any manner of patience;" and talked of rather saving the hangman the trouble. He desired, therefore, that his friend Mr. C——r might promise any thing in his name to the Prince of Wales. Yet, at his execution, he left an intemperate paper, declaring that he was a true son of the church, not as it was now, schismatical; and that he died in the real nonjuring one, free from rebellion and schism. He condescended to forgive the Elector of Hanover and Lord Townshend, but earnestly exhorted the people to submit to the person whom he called king. He went to the place

place of execution in his canonicals, in order, as was supposed, to excite greater compassion, and perhaps commotion too, among the numerous spectators.

RICHARD LAYER, *a wood-cut, to his "Life and dying Speech."*

I am ignorant of the place of Mr. Layer's birth, but he was of a respectable family, had been educated in one of the universities, and having studied in the inner Temple, was called to the bar. Attached to the House of Stuart, he went to Rome, and had several conferences with the exiled prince. On his return to England he entered into a conspiracy to seize the Tower and city of London, and the person of the king, under pretence of preserving him from the mob, while their agents in every county would declare for James. They had gained many Jacobites and nonjurors, and even some disbanded soldiers, to assist in this project; but upon the eve of execution, September, 1723, a king's messenger seized him, by authority from the secretary of state. Layer, though married, was a profligate man, and had two women, of the names of Cook and Mason, in keeping at that time, who were Jacobites; and treasonable papers were found in their apartments sufficient to convict them. He appears to have been a man of so much duplicity, that it was impossible to trust him. He sent to the secretary of state's office, declaring that he would impeach his accomplices, but this was merely to gain time. However, he had the favour of being kept in the messenger's house, where his apartment was in the second story: a publican lived opposite; so, cutting his blanket into shreds, he let himself down into the yard of this man's house, though,

in his descent, he overset a bottle rack. But escaping through the tap-room, and taking a boat at the Horse-Ferry, Westminster, he crossed the Thames; but the pursuit being instant, the messenger passed over the river to the Surry side, and following him through St. George's Fields, regained him at Newington Butts. On the following day, after an examination by the secretary of state, he was committed to Newgate. A writ was afterwards issued, directed to the sheriff of Essex, to impanel a jury, which found a bill against him, charging him with having levied forces for the king's enemies; that being returned into the court of King's Bench, his trial commenced before the lord chief justice. His two counsellors, Hungerford and Kettleby, urged every possible argument in his favour; but the jury, after retiring an hour, returned a verdict of guilty. They attempted an arrest of judgment in vain. Sent to the Tower, he was heavily ironed. This rigour was bitterly complained of by his counsels, and justly. But government reprieved him several times, that he might be enabled to arrange his clients' concerns, at least this was the ostensible reason; but probably it was with a hope that he would disclose some important secrets. At length a warrant issued for his execution, and he was conveyed, April 15, 1723, by the sheriffs of London and Middlesex, on a sledge, to Tyburn, dressed in a full-trimmed suit of black clothes, with a tie-wig. He made a most inflammatory speech, declaring James king; styling the reigning monarch an usurper, and recommending the restoration of the Stuarts. He said he died cheerfully in the cause, and did not doubt but that Providence would raise up some one to effect what he had failed in doing. His body was quartered, and his head placed on Temple

Temple Bar: the latter, after having been blown down by the wind, was taken up by Mr. John Pearce, an eminent surgeon of Took's Court, agent for the nonjuring party, who sold it for a considerable sum to the singular Richard Rawlinson, LL.D. of antiquarian memory, who kept it as a precious relic, and, according to his express direction, it was placed in his right hand in his coffin, after his decease.

JAMES SHEPPARD, *4to. mez. J. Faber sc.*

JAMES SHEPPARD, *oval, holding a book, a small oblong with figures.*

JAMES SHEPPARD, *Æt. 18, 1718, half length, anctching, 4to.*

JAMES SHEPPARD, *oval frame, night-cap, collar unbuttoned, in "Ames."*

JAMES SHEPPARD, *small fol. Bromley says he never saw this, and queries whether it was not the next above.*

This unfortunate and infatuated youth was of good connexions, particularly on his mother's side, who was a grand-daughter of Bishop Henchman. His father, Mr. Thomas Sheppard, a glover in Southwark, died when James was about five years of age, when he was put under the care of his mother's relations. This lady had three brothers, one of whom belonged to the church of Salisbury, another resided at Doctors' Commons, and a third was a clergyman and schoolmaster at Westchester. Dr. Henchman, of Doctors' Commons, had the care of his education, and sent him from the school in Hertfordshire, to Mitcham in Surry, and thence to Salisbury, where he remained three years. While there he imbibed the Jacobitical principles of his school-fellows, and was confirmed in them by the pamphlets of the nonjurors. After his removal from school, this uncle appren-

ticed him to Mr. Scott, a coach-painter in Devonshire-street, near Bishopsgate-street; with whom he had been fourteen months, and was eighteen years of age, when the idea of distinguishing himself as a patriot, and as the assassin of George I. had so influenced his imagination, that he wrote a letter, which he left with the Rev. Mr. Leake, of whom he knew so little, even by name, that he directed it for the Rev. Mr. *Heath*. In this letter he proposed, if any friends of the Stuarts would enable him to go to Italy, to invite His Majesty, as he styled the son of James II. to England, he would, as soon as he was landed, go to the palace and kill George I. whom he styled an usurper; and, to conceal his intentions the more effectually, he proposed lodging with a whig. He knew, he said, that he must die a dreadful death in consequence, but he had prepared his mind to expect it; and to fortify himself the better, he intended to receive the sacrament of the Lord's Supper every day, from the hands of clergymen ignorant of his design: no doubt, that it might not involve them in danger. Mr. Leake, greatly shocked at this deliberate wickedness, immediately threw the letter into the fire; but his daughter saying, the boy who brought it would call for an answer on the following Monday, he related the business to Sir John Tryer, a magistrate, who advised him to take the youth into custody. He complied. After which Sheppard was asked, whether he had a copy of the letter: he said no, but he believed he could give the contents; and wrote and signed a letter. But, upon searching his trunk, a copy of the first was discovered, with this addition:—"How meritorious an act will it be, to free these nations from an usurpation that they have lain under these nine and twenty years." He even proposed, in one of his papers,

pers, that a person should personate the prince at Avignon, while he was absent, “lest the rumour of his departure should awaken this inquisitive and suspicious court.” He was twice examined at the office of Lord Sunderland, then secretary of state. He defended, and had the temerity to justify, his conduct, and readily signed what he had before written. During his trial at the Old Bailey, February 17, 1720, he behaved in the same easy and composed manner; and when asked, what he had to say why sentence of death should not pass, he replied: “he could not hope for mercy from a prince whom he would not own.” Upon which sentence was pronounced, and the enthusiast prepared himself for death, under the tuition of the Rev. Robert Orme, a nonjuror, between whom and the ordinary of Newgate there were many violent altercations in the prison. On the 17th of March, Sheppard was conveyed to Tyburn, accompanied by his clerical friend, and the ordinary, who still spoke fervently on his situation; but not prevailing, he left the prisoner with his *confessor*, who died like most other enthusiasts, rather in exultation, than fear or dread. The Marquis Palleroiti had been executed a few hours before for murder, but that nobleman behaved with as much cowardice as Sheppard did heroism*. The government suffered much censure for his death: but though so young, it was justified by the ancient observation, that “he who disregards his own, may take away the life of any one.” Independently of this criminal enthusiasm, the behaviour of this youth was exemplary. His mother bore his fate with

* *Mist*, in his *Journal*, gives a long and flaming account of Sheppard's behaviour at the place of execution; contrasting it strongly with the pusillanimity of the foreign nobleman, who had suffered the same day, before him, at the same place.

Christian resignation, and indulged her melancholy by frequently reading over his papers. The print that resembled him most, and was, indeed, thought to be a very correct likeness, is the quarto etching before mentioned, and which is said to have been done from a drawing by Sir James Thornhill.

JONATHAN WILD, *with an exhibition of the several degrees taken by his pupils, large fol.*

JONATHAN WILD, *when in Newgate, fol.*

JONATHAN WILD, *in an oval, sixteen verses, &c.*

JONATHAN WILD, *sitting in his repository, 8vo.*

Jonathan Wild was born at Wolverhampton in Staffordshire, about 1682, where he received a decent school education; and, at the age of fifteen, he was apprenticed to a buckle-maker in Birmingham. It is said he afterwards returned to his native town, married, and had a son, but deserted both wife and child, and went to London. It is certain, however, that for a year and a half he was a tenant to the father of the writer's grandmother, Mr. William Heatley, of whom he rented a house in Moat-lane, Birmingham, in remembrance of which it always went by the name of Jonathan Wild's house. He was confined in Wood-street Compter for debt, where he became acquainted with the characters of all the most notorious pick-pockets and other thieves in the metropolis, principally through his connexion with his fellow-prisoner, Mary Milliner. Wild, who had good parts, resolved to be a rogue by profession; and his love of power encouraged him to act as the head of all the infamous wretches that then ravaged the metropolis. Accordingly, he opened warehouses for the reception of stolen goods, as at that time there was no law

law expressly forbidding such a practice. But the legislature, finding speculations in this way were carried to an extent scarcely to be believed, passed an act, which doomed the receiver to transportation for fourteen years. In consequence, Jonathan squared his conduct, so that he might follow his wickedness without taking a long voyage. Calling a meeting of the light-fingered fraternity, he explained to them how little they could raise upon what they stole, and proposed, that if they would bring their treasure to him, he would give them a better reward. This proposal was gladly acceded to. Wild, therefore, hired rooms where the goods were deposited; and he immediately undertook to restore stolen property. Numberless applications were made to him; and people were even willing to give a part to regain the remainder, without the expence and trouble of law; as sometimes money, bills, watches, rings, &c. were lost in places which the owners did not wish to have their friends know they frequented. Through these causes trade flowed in so rapidly, that our buckle-maker lived as a gentleman, and dressed in the highest fashion; and if suspicions were hinted that he had connexion with the thief, he highly resented the affront—he wore a sword, and should trouble himself no more about the matter. Wild was a perfect tyrant to his gang, who were poorly paid, and led to execution whenever either his interest or his hatred prompted him. His conduct at length became so intolerable to the public, as well as to the thieves, that both endeavoured to detect his villany and bring him to punishment. A law had been passed in 1718, making it felony to accept a reward for restoring stolen effects, without prosecuting the thief, which was evidently aimed at Wild. But Blake, *alias* Blueskin,

one

one of the villains whom he had employed, and was leading to condemnation, cut his throat, though not effectually, which the man greatly lamented. At length tardy justice seized her prey; and he was sent to Newgate, February 15, 1725; convicted of stealing, and of receiving a sum of money to restore stolen goods, May 15; and executed on the 24th, amidst the execrations of the mob, who threw stones and mud at him. He was so apprehensive of their just indignation, that he had endeavoured to destroy himself, by opium, the preceding day; but, by violent exertion, he was so far roused from his lethargy as to be sensible of his sufferings.

JOHN SHEPPARD, *sitting, and looking to the prison window, J. Thornhill p. G. White sc.*

JOHN SHEPPARD, *whole length, in the same attitude, small fol. in the "Lives of the Highwaymen, &c." by Charles Johnson.*

JOHN SHEPPARD, *smaller.*

There is a sheet print, representing him in Newgate, and the several scenes of his escape from thence.

Jack Sheppard and his brother Thomas were the sons of an honest carpenter, though they both turned out thieves. The former was born in Spitalfields, in 1700; but their father dying while they were boys, the mother had care of them. Jack, after having been two years at school in Bishopsgate-street, was apprenticed to a cane chair-maker in Houndsditch, when his master died, and he was placed with another person in the same trade. But this man using him ill, Mr. Kneebone, a linen draper, received him under his protection, and placed him apprentice to a carpenter in Wych-street, where he behaved with propriety for four years, and till Elizabeth Lyon, or Edgworth Bess, enticed

enticed him to become a thief with her and James Sikes, called Hell and Fury; after which he ran through all the adventures of a burglarist and a robber. His fame, however, would have been no way peculiar, if he had not signalized himself by repeatedly escaping from prison, in a manner that seems almost to exceed belief. Sheppard paid the forfeit of a life of wickedness, November 16, 1724, when only in his 23d year.

This man was so much the wonder of his time, that poets, painters, and even the clergy, were engaged in exhibiting his person and manners to the world. The print shops, the theatre, the churches, and the streets, echoed the name of Sheppard. "The Harlequin Sheppard, a Night Scene in grotesque Characters," with painted scenes of his exploits, was acted at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane; and "The Prison-Breaker, or the Adventures of John Sheppard," a farce, in three acts, made its appearance, though not in the theatres; but, augmented with songs and catches, and new-named the "Quaker's Opera," it was exhibited at Bartholomew Fair. Songs, with his birth, parentage, education, and last dying speech and confession, were rung through every street. A sermon was preached and printed, in which his adventures were related, and then a voluminous train of metaphorical fustian ensued, such as would disgrace even any of our itinerant methodists*.

* The preacher, after specifying the wonderful escape of Sheppard, spiritualizes it thus:—"Let me exhort ye, then, to open the *locks* of your hearts with the *nail* of repentance; burst asunder the *fetters* of your beloved lusts; mount the *chimney* of hope, take from thence the *bar* of good resolution; break through the *stone wall* of despair, and all the *strong bolts* in the dark entry of the valley of the shadow of death: raise yourself to the *leads* of divine meditation; fix the *blanket* of faith with the *spike* of the church; let yourself down to the *Turner's house* of resignation, and descend the *stairs* of humility: so shall you come to the *bar* of deliverance, from the *prison* of iniquity, and escape the clutches of that old executioner, the devil, who goeth about like a roaring lion, seeking whom he may devour."

SARAH PRIDDEN, when S. Salisbury, *mez. Kneller p. Smith sc.*

SARAH PRIDDEN, *with flowers in her hand, mez. Kneller p.*

SARAH PRIDDEN, *Æt. 32, prefixed to her "Memoirs," by Walker, 1725, 8vo.*

This very beautiful, but abandoned woman, is said to have possessed the form of an angel with the disposition of a fiend. Richard Pridden, her father, removed to London, where he united the trade of a bricklayer with the arts of a paltry attorney. Sarah, born in 1690 at Shrewsbury, was apprenticed to a sempstress. When in that situation, Mother Needham marked her for destruction; and, at the early age of fifteen, she lived under her polluted roof; whence she removed to another notorious procuress, named Wisebourn. She soon after commenced her own directress, and immediately displayed the various horrible passions of such women, to the greatest degree. Like Congreve's Doris, she always forgot, or affected to forget, the liberality of her gallants; and if released when arrested, she expelled from her breast all ideas of gratitude. She well knew the art of swindling, as her landlord experienced, when she obtained a brandy shop. But, in the first stage of her career, she showed her skill at Bath, where she appeared, dressed in all the elegance of fashion, and frequented all public places, and was even *attended, very publicly*, by the gay men of rank and fashion. *Miss Pridden's* tire-woman, when cutting her hair, having flatteringly said, that if she had not been with her at the time, she should have taken her for Lady Salisbury, who had just passed by, induced this vain woman to adopt or usurp the name of Salisbury. She was tried, in May, 1732, for assaulting and wounding the

the Hon. John Finch, at the Three Tuns Tavern in Chandos-street, on a trivial quarrel; and being convicted of assaulting and wounding, but acquitted from an intent to kill, she was sentenced to pay a fine of 100*l.* be imprisoned twelve months, and to find security for her good behaviour for two years. She died in Newgate, when she had suffered only nine months of her imprisonment, in 1724, I suppose, at the age of 32 years, and was buried in the cemetery of St. Andrew's, Holborn,

MARY TOFTS, *sitting in a chair, a rabbit in her lap, mez.* J. La Guerre p. J. Faber sc.

Mary Tofts, of Godalming in Surry, had the audacity to pretend she produced rabbits by parturition. This preposterous project of imposing upon the public was acted in the year 1726; and it is difficult to know which most to admire, the impudence of the impostor, or the credulity of those who could be so duped. Tofts pretended that she was delivered of seventeen rabbits in 1726: and the sagacious M. St. Andrè, the king's surgeon and anatomist; Mr. Howard, surgeon at Guilford; Sir Richard Manningham; Dr. Douglas; Dr. Mowbray; Mr. Limborch; and several others; contributed to support the credit of this rabbit story. At length Sir Thomas Clarges attended Tofts, discovered the cheat, and overwhelmed the deluded medical men with shame and disgrace. This woman's impudent wickedness produced much wit and satire, nor did Hogarth let it escape his inventive pencil; and it may be fairly averred, that Mr. John Howard, the rabbit partizan, had no small stock of folly delivered from his brains when he published his relation. The greatest loser on this occasion was St. Andrè, who had received

ceived a sword from George I. which that monarch had previously worn; but St. André was as great an adventurer in his way as Tofts*. The learned Whiston was weak enough to credit this tale, and even wrote a pamphlet, to prove that this supposed "monstrous conception" was the completion of a prophesy of Esdras!!!

THOMAS ROBINSON, *a wood-cut, in Stukeley's "Account of Aburey."*

Thomas Robinson, of Abury, or Aubery, in Wiltshire, was not a learned man, as Bromley has described him. His portrait is represented by Dr. Stukeley in a wood tail-piece, and the print is inscribed THO. ROBINSON, ALBURIÆ JEROSTRATUS. Tom appears in an oval, which is supported by Envy, and over it is a bat. We know that Dr. Stukeley sometimes displayed much wit in things of this nature, as a punishment for such violators of the sacred relics of antiquity. It is evident, that Granger has not sufficiently distinguished this destroyer of antiquities from Horsall, the preserver of them, who was also of Abury, where Stukeley resided for some weeks, contemplating the stupendous druidical temple, only inferior to

* Nicholas St. André, a Swiss, came into England as a menial servant to a Jewish family. He afterwards taught French, then became a music-master; and having been casually wounded, he learnt surgery, which he at length understood and practised: pretended that he was entitled to the name of Count St. André: prescribed for Samuel Molineux, Esq. secretary to George, prince of Wales. This gentleman died, and he immediately married his widow, Lady Elizabeth, daughter of Algernon Capel, earl of Essex. St. André died at the age of 96. He excelled in all manly sports and accomplishments; understood much of all the sciences; was skilled in all that related to gaming, yet not a gamester; obtained great riches; was always charitable, and often munificent. His knowledge and fluency made his conversation at once instructive and pleasing. His vanity so exceeded his judgment, that if people would talk of him, he disregarded whether they praised or censured. Living near Southampton, he went to the market:—"Why," says he to a woman selling vegetables, "have not you more parsley?" "Because your rabbits, Sir, have eaten it up." Rabbits, it was observed, never appeared on his own table, nor at those of any of his friends, when he was invited. A curious account of St. André is to be seen in the appendix to the "Biographical Anecdotes of Hogarth," by Nichols.

Stonehenge; so that he had little difficulty in sketching the features of these men. Granger remarks, from Sir John Harrington, that "the pavement of Coventry Church is almost all tomb-stones, and some very ancient; but there came a zealous fellow, with a counterfeit commission, that for avoiding of superstition hath not left one penny-worth, nor one penny-bredth of brasse upon the tombes of all the inscriptions, which have been many and costly." In my time this principle has been carried to the cemetery, and all the tombs or upright stones levelled or removed. A friend of mine highly lamented the tomb of his parents thus destroyed. Indeed, such violation of sacred edifices and the memorials of the dead are practised every where; I do not, therefore, wonder at the ignorance of Robinson, but at that of church wardens, who act without restraint from rectors and vicars. Yet how are humble ecclesiastics to contend with over-grown farmers—I beg pardon, yeomen, or cultivators of land.

JAMES FIGG, *bald head, open collar, six English verses, mex. J. Ellys p. Faber sc.*

Figg, of Mary le Bone, was a native of Thame in Oxfordshire, and a master of the noble art of defence, in which science he taught numbers of gentlemen, at his amphitheatre in Oxford Road*, where his fame was so great†, that we find him praised in the "Tatler," "Guardian," and "Craftsman," by the several writers in those miscellanies. Sutton, the pipe-maker, of Gravesend, was

* "To Figg and Broughton he commits his breast,
"To steel it to the fashionable test."

† So in Bramstone's "Man of Taste:"

"In Figg the prize-fighter by day delight,
"And sup with Colley Cibber every night."

his rival, and dared the mighty Figg to the combat. Twice they fought, with alternate advantage; but, at the third trial, a considerable time elapsed before victory decided for either party*. In fine, neither Ned Sutton, Tom Buck, nor Bob Stokes, could resist his skill and valour. He had never been defeated but once, and then by Sutton, in one of their previous combats; though it was generally allowed to have been owing to his illness at the time. Figg died in 1734. William Flander, a noted scholar of his, fought at the amphitheatre, in 1723, with Christopher Clarkson, from Lancashire, who was called the Old Soldier. It was looked upon as a very great proof of self-denial in an *amateur*, if he failed a meeting on those occasions :

From Figg's theatre he will miss a night,
Tho' cocks, and bulls, and Irish women, fight.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL, *oval, in the frontispiece to his "Secret Memoirs," 8vo. J. Clark sc.*

DUNCAN CAMPBELL, *Æt. 40. prefixed to his "Life," by Haywood, 1720, 8vo. T. Hill p. Vr. Gucht sc.*

DUNCAN CAMPBELL, *prefixed to his "Life," by himself, 1732, 8vo. T. Hill p. Price sc.*

Here are no less than three publications relative to the life of this silent philosopher, who was alive in 1732. Yet I, an historian, biographer, genealogist, &c. &c. have never been so happy as to meet with what, no doubt, would have greatly added to my fame, and consequently, fortune, if I could display his many and incomparably fine qualities, as they deserve.

* See in Dodsley's "Collection of Poems," Vol. VI. p. 312, "Extempore Verses upon a Trial of Skill between the two great Masters of Defence, Messrs. Figg and Sutton," by Dr. Byrom.

ROBERT NEVE, *a wood cut, prefixed to his "Merry Companion, teaching Tricks in Legerde-main,"* 1721, doubtful.

Robert Neve, the juggler, has never been honoured with the notice of the biographer, that I have discovered. Why is it that all nations delight in their wise men of this description? The East is their favourite soil, yet Lapland is not without them; and, indeed, we hear of them in all countries.

JAMEY, *mez. Smith sc.*

Jamey was one of the merry pipers of merry Scotland, of whom every ancient house had one to play at stated periods, particularly while the laird sat at dinner. Probably it was equally common in Britain to have a family musician, though their instruments were different. In Scotland the bagpipe is the favourite, in Wales the harp. It is said that we are a mixture of all nations, like the modern Greeks at Constantinople, and have no national music. But we certainly had our minstrels: perhaps they, like us, were also formed of a variety, significant of the commixture of the nation to whom they played.

WILLIAM CROUCH, *with English verses, mez. N. Tucker p. 1725. P. Pelham sc.*

I do not find any memorial of William Crouch.

RICHARD DICKINSON, *sitting, in a hat, legs across, 8vo. Clarke sc.*

RICHARD DICKINSON, *standing, three English lines, 4to. Settrington p. 1726, J. Sympson sc.*

RICHARD DICKINSON, *printed with an Account of him, large fol. H. Hysing p. 1725, G. Vertue sc.*

RICHARD DICKINSON, *standing, an etching, six verses, sm. fol.*

RICHARD DICKINSON, *sitting, five verses, an etching.*

RICHARD DICKINSON, *4to. mez. four verses.*

MR. RICHARD DICKINSON, of Scarborough Spaw, *small whole length, view of the rock, many verses underneath.*

Dickinson was the master of amusement at Scarborough Spa. There is, observes Swift, naturally in the English character a tendency to humour: that Dickinson had this propensity was generally allowed. Persons of certain descriptions never acknowledge such a faculty. Pride prevents some, stupidity others; yet I have known men of good understanding, without any flashes of genius, to whom all approach to wit was offensive. Such often have so little conception of it, that if they attempt to repeat what has highly delighted their friends, they are certain to put the part upon which the wit turns in the wrong place, and make the whole an absurdity. Pope and Chesterfield never deigned to laugh, it was beneath the dignity of a philosophic poet, and an elegantly refined statesman, yet they promoted laughter in others. There ought to be a promoter of innocent mirth at every watering-place, for the exhilaration of invalids. An ass that brayed so as to convulse them with laughter, would to these people be of more real use, than ten asses laden with drugs. The history of funny Dick is comprised in few words:—He cleaned shoes, sold gingerbread, built a house, kept a mistress, and ceased from his folly in 1738. His face was often carved upon walking-sticks. Peck the antiquary who, I ween, loved a laugh, had one which was very like him.

PATIE

PATIE BIRNIE, *with these eight verses in the Scottish dialect, by Alan Ramsey, preparatory to "The Life and Acts of, or an Elegy," on him, by that poet, fol.*

The effigie of Patie Birnie,
 The famous fiddler of Kinghorn,
 Who gart the leiges gawff and girnay,
 Aft till the cock proclaim'd the morn.
 Tho' baith his weeds* and mirth were pirny,
 He roos'd those things were langest worn;
 The brown-ale barrel was his kirn ay,
 And faithfully he toom'd his horn—

Patie Birnie resided at Kinghorn, on the sea coast, about nine miles north of Edinburgh, where he supported himself by his consummate impudence. Not by honest labour, but by intruding upon every person who came to the public house; generally apologizing, at his entrance of the apartment where the travellers were, by saying:—that he could not get away from the company he was in sooner, or he should have come on their first sending for him; as he ever pretended that a person had desired him, in their name, to attend. He then fell into the utmost familiarity, grounding his freedom upon his having well ken'd his honour's father, or nearest relation, and had been very merry with him; and concluded his harangues with the commendation of his relation, by averring what an excellent good fellow he had found him. Having thus prepared the way, next followed his own exploits, which were in "showing a very particular comicalness in his looks and gestures; laughing and

* "Weeds and mirth were pirny." When a piece of stuff is wrought unequally, part coarse and part fine, of yarn of different colours, we call it "pirny, from the pirn, or little hollow reed, which holds the yarn in the shuttle."

“groaning at the same time. He played, sung, and broke in with some queer tale twice or thrice e'er he got through the tune; and his beard was no small addition to the diversion.” Johnny Stocks, a low, but very broad fellow, his loving friend, heightened his jests, by dancing to his music, for Birnie was both poet and musician. After Ramsey had lamented the death of Patie, in a long elegy, he concludes,

Soe I've lamented Patie's end;
But least your grief o'er far extend
Come dight your cheeks, ye'r brows unbend,
And lift ye'r head,
For, to a Briton be it kend,
He is not dead.

January 15, 1721.

JOHN KEILING, *alias* BLIND JACK, *in the Ratcliffe Collection, Ato. mez. Dl. Wansell sc.*

Of John Keiling, designated Blind Jack, I have seen nothing.

—— FAWKS, *representing his tricks, la. sheet, Sutton p. Nicholls sc.*

Fawkes, a master of slight of hand, exhibited his tricks in this reign, to amuse the public and fill his own pockets. When Breslaw, a more modern performer of the same kind, was at Canterbury, he requested permission to display his cunning a little longer; promising Mr. mayor, that if he was indulged with permission, he would give such a night, naming a particular one, for the benefit of the poor. The benevolent magistrate acceded to the proposition, and he had a crowded house. Hearing nothing about the money collected on the specified evening, the mayor

mayor waited on the man of trick, and, in a delicate manner, expressed his surprise. "Mr. mayor, " I have distributed the money, myself."—Still more surprised—" Pray, Sir, to whom." " To my " own company; none can be poorer." " This " is a trick."—" We live by our tricks."

A GLUTTON, *P. R. Fremont sc. ad vivum.*

The names of this man have not been transmitted to us, and we are merely informed that he suffered confinement in the Fleet Prison, about 1727, where, it is probable, he did not find any great opportunity of indulging his gormandizing propensity.

CATHERINE STUBS, *wood cut at the back of the title of the Crystal Glass, 1716.*

I know nothing more of this female than that she resided at Burton upon Trent in Staffordshire, a place famous for fine beer, which is there always drank out of small glass tumblers. Did Kate Stubs keep a drinking-house? In the centre of the kingdom beer-houses are often called mug-houses, from the liquor being served in small cups so denominated: but the gentry, as I can vouch, use glasses only at Burton. The town is more famed for the elegance of its inhabitants, than its sparkling malt liquor, its four fairs, or its bridge of thirty-seven arches; or even than it was anciently for its mitred abbey.

JOHN ALDER, *inscribed "The Pilgrim," large beard, four verses, 4to. P. R. Fremont sc.*

Mr. Alder, a Turkish merchant, was, as we learn from Bromley, confined in the Feet Prison, 1727,

but I know nothing more of him; probably he died there.

SAMUEL CHAPPEL, *alias* GRATER, *rare, mez.*
J. Faber sc. ad vivum.

This singular character lived at Oxford, and having no teeth, he constantly grated his bread, from which circumstance he usually went by the appellation of GRATER. By the coarseness of his replies, he was supposed to be disordered in his mind; yet he had received some education, but had so little of worldly wealth that he was reduced to a state of mendicity. Mr. Granger makes a quere, Whether his wanting bread was not owing to his learning? and adds:—"I was telling a person of distinction once in London, how much more a porter could earn than myself."—"That," replied he, "is the disadvantage of being bred to learning."

EDWARD BUREL, *with a French inscription, 4to.*
Hull p. Le Clerc sc.

Edward Burell, or probably Burrell, the old man of Norwich. The date of his death is given, but he is not noticed in Easton's "Human Longevity;" nor do I find him mentioned in Parkin's "History of Norwich."

MARY GORE, *Æt.* 143, *V. Luyck p.* 1725, *T. Chambars sc.* 1746.

Mary Gore, according to the above inscription, attained to a very extraordinary age indeed. She died in 1727, but I do not find any other notice of her; her name is omitted in Easton's "Human Longevity."

MAX.

MAX. CHRIST. MILLER, *fol. Boitard sculp. ad vivum, 1733.*

MAX CHRIST. MILLER, *on a show-board in Southwark Fair, Hogarth sc.*

This native of Saxony was eight feet high, and probably came into England in the reign of George I.; he died in 1734, at the age of 60.

MATTHEW BUCKINGER, *with a letter written by himself, fol.*

MATTHEW BUCKINGER, *a wood cut, 4to.*

MATTHEW BUCKINGER, *in an oval, with ornaments, 8vo.*

MATTHEW BUCKINGER, *in an oval, on a cushion, with ornaments representing his performances, and an account of him at the bottom, fol.*

MATTHEW BUCKINGER, *in an oval, 4to. drawn and written by himself, the book of Psalms engraved in the curls of his large flowing periwig, very curious.*

This poor, mutilated figure, was born in 1674, without hands or feet; and, though thus miserable in the deprivation of those material parts of the human frame, he yet performed a number of curious and active exploits: he lived till 1722. I once saw a foreigner, I think a Swiss, who had neither arms, legs, nor thighs; but he had hands and feet, and could walk, beat a drum, use the broad sword, and perform some other extraordinary things for such an object. He had a vast body, seemed very strong and healthy, said he was married to the woman who went with him, and had children. I have seldom seen a more shocking sight to humanity than this unfortunate object.

ENGLISH DWARF.

The print of this dwarf is mentioned as having been engraved in this reign; but I know nothing more of her than the above, which I have from Mr. Granger's notes.

OWEN FARREL, *whole length, an etching, Smith p. Burgh. sc.*

OWEN FARREL, *whole length, in a leather coat, hat, stick, H. Gravelot del. Hulett sc. 1742.*

Little Owen, an Irishman, was only three feet, nine inches high. Granger says of him:—"Nature deviated widely from its usual walk, in giving this dwarf but little more than half of the stature of a man, with the strength of two." Another writer tells us:—"He was so gross and massive in proportion to his height, that he presented us with a very disagreeable image." I have been in company with a friend's daughter, a dwarf, prodigiously large in bulk, and wonderfully strong. I do not know the time of Farrel's death, but Dr. Hunter had one of his thigh bones, which measured nine inches and a half. The thigh bones of the prelates found in Ely Church, 1769, measured eighteen and upwards, and Duke Birthnoth's twenty and a half; so that the latter was more than double the length of Farrel's. Ireland has sent us several giants, but few dwarfs; though we read of a *little* marriage at Galway, in 1766, between John Ford, aged 19, five feet, six inches high; and Biddy Can, aged 20, three feet, three inches high.

THE DUTCH DWARF, a female, three feet, two inches high, 4to.

We know nothing of this little Dutch personage; but she was a Patagonian compared to William Butler, our own dwarf, only two feet and a half high, who lived to the age of 40, and was buried July 25, 1737. See a laughable account of the three dwarfs exhibited at London, in the "Spectator," Number 271. They were—a very little man, a woman equally diminutive, and a horse proportionable, as we are informed by Mr. Bisset's note.

PERSIAN DWARF.

In Granger's arrangement of the characters of this reign, he mentions a Persian dwarf; one, at least, who *pretended* that she was a native of Persia.

REMARKS ON DRESS.

We do not perceive any great variation in this, from the last reign. It might, indeed, have been supposed that a new royal family would have brought *new* fashions with them, but there were reasons which prevented their introduction: George I. was advanced in years, and seldom mixed with his subjects; and the act which precluded the granting of honours to foreigners, prevented many German gentlemen from visiting England. The female sex, however, generally alter their modes of dress most; but as there was no queen in Great Britain, and as the ladies who accompanied His Majesty were neither by birth, propriety of conduct, age, or beauty, qualified

lified to make any impression in point of fashion in this country, where they were very generally unpopular, their influence did not operate much towards effecting an alteration in female dress, or decorations of any kind. The peace cultivated secretly by George and the regent of France caused a greater intercourse between the courts and kingdoms than had subsisted for many years. As usual, some little difference in the shape of the materials for clothing appeared, but so little as to be scarcely worth notice. Dr. John Harris, then, I believe, a prebendary of Canterbury, published, in 1715, his elaborate "Treatise upon the Modes, or a Farewell to French Kicks," 8vo*, which was well received; and it has been even hinted, that Bishop Gibson, then the disposer of mitres, was solicited to give his consent for rewarding the author with one for his labour; and accordingly, on the particular recommendation of John, duke of Argyle, the patriotic reprobater of French modes, was made bishop of Landaff. The Right Rev. author, for such, we find, he became, dissuades his countrymen from applying to foreigners in matters of dress, because we have "a right, and "power, and genius," to supply ourselves. The French tailors, he observed, invent new modes of dress, and dedicate them to great men, as authors do books; as was the case with the *roquelaure* cloak, which then displaced the surtout; and was called the *roquelaure* from being dedicated to the Duke of Roquelaure, whose title was spread, by this means, throughout France and Britain. The coat, says our author, was not the invention of France, but its present modifications and adjuncts were all entirely owing to them; as the pockets and pocket flaps, as well as the magnitude of the

* To this he prefixed the apposite motto, "*Est Modus in Rebus.*"

but

plaits, which differ from time to time in number, but always agree in the mystical efficacy of an *unequal* number.

The ladies still reduced their shapes, as if to represent some of those insects which seem to have the two ends held together only by a slender union*. But the consequence of this tapering was deformity and ill-health. In vain did a Venus de Medicis prove, that there is a due proportion to be observed by nature. In vain was it allowed that, amongst unclothed Africans, a crooked woman was as great a rarity as a straight European lady. To Mademoiselle Pantine, a mistress of Marshal Saxe, the world was obliged for that stiffened paste-board case, called a pantine, by which a universal compression ensued, to the destruction of the fine symmetry of the female form, as designed by nature†. Spanish broad cloth, trimmed with gold lace, was still in use for ladies' dresses; and scarfs, greatly furbellowed, were worn from the duchess to the peasant, as were riding-hoods on horseback; and the mask, which continued in use till the following reign, to shield the face from the summer's sun and the winter's wind.

* Agreeable to this mistaken practice was the pointed censure of the Roman dramatic poet:—

“ Virgo haud similis virginum nostrarum quas matres student,

“ Demissis humeris esse, *vincto pectore*, ut *graciles* sient,

“ Tametsi bona est natura reddunt curatura *juncas*.”

† How was it possible that the reproach of the English poet also, in his beautiful lines so descriptive of the true elegance of the female form, should have been so little understood or regarded!

“ No longer shall the boddice, *aptly lac'd*

“ From the full bosom to the slender waist,

“ That air and harmony of shape express,

“ Fine by *degrees*, and *beautifully less*.”

APPENDIX TO THE REIGN OF GEORGE I.

GUILLAUME DU BOIS, *Rigaud pinxit.* 1723,
P. Drevet sc. jun.

Cardinal William Du Bois, the son of a surgeon at Brive la Guillaarde, was born in 1656, and gaining the favour of the Duke of Orleans the regent, to whom he had been sub-preceptor, he at length became his confidential minister. France, through policy, was inclined to the restoration of the Stuart family, and had sent the son of James II. into Scotland, in 1715; but the scheme failed, and Lewis XV. a sickly boy, seemed to leave the succession open for contention. Alberoni was strengthening Spain, that Philip V. might revive a claim he had solemnly renounced, and the regent had his fears that he should lose the succession. Du Bois, to prevent this, recommended a close alliance with England; and, to obtain it, he went to Hanover, where he agreed, August 21, 1716, that the Prince should be sent beyond the Alps; and that the port of Mardyke, "that terrible thorn in the side of England," should be demolished, on condition that the article in the Treaty of Utrecht should be confirmed, by which the succession to the throne of France was guaranteed to the line of Orleans. George I. and the regent were highly pleased with Du Bois's management, which procured him much interest in the British court, when ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in 1717; and it is not a little singular that, for the mitre of Cambray, 1720, he was indebted to the interest of the king of England; and for the cardinal's hat, in 1721. He was declared prime minister in 1722; and died at Versailles, August 10, 1723, aged 66, highly esteemed

esteemed for his great abilities. He appears to have possessed great clearness of conception, and to have simplified, not perplexed, his foreign negotiations: indeed, there was a cordiality between him and our ministers that was very unusual. He was in private life profligate and vicious in the extreme; but he had a taste for literature, and was, in consequence, elected a member of the French Academy, and also of those of Sciences and Belles Lettres.

VICT. MAUR. DE BROGLIO, Duc de Broglio, *on horseback, M. Loir p. Bugey sc.*

VICT. MAUR. DE BROGLIO, Duc de Broglio, *Rauc. p. S. Carmona sc.*

Victor Maurice de Broglio, Duc de Broglio, Marshal of France, distinguished himself in the army of Lewis XIV. and died in 1727, aged 80 years. His son, the Duc de Broglio, made an equally conspicuous figure in the reign of Lewis XV.

ANNE CLAUD PHILIPPE DE TUBIERS, DE CRI-MOARD, DE PESTELS, DE LEVE, Counte de Caylus, 1752, *Cochin, jun. sc. ad vivum.*

ANNE, &c. Counte de Caylus, in "*Galer. Franc.*" 1771, *Delorraine sc.*

The Counte de Caylus was a Parisian, and born October 31, 1692. He held a command in the army of France till the Peace of Rastadt; before which he had distinguished himself in Catalonia, and at the siege of Fribourg. The count afterwards devoted himself to science; but his aim was first to thoroughly improve himself by travelling. Having visited various parts of Europe, he sailed from Italy to the Levant; and saw great part of Asia, particularly the Temple of Diana at Ephesus:

Ephesus : and on his return he often lamented that he had not gone on to China. Having thus far gratified his curiosity, he made the promotion of the sciences the business of his life; and his exertions and his purse were equally engaged in patronizing the arts and artists, particularly those of painting and engraving. He was a most learned antiquary; and died after a year's illness, September 5, 1765, universally admired, esteemed, and regretted. His works are very numerous, seven volumes, 4to. of which relate to antiquities; and his engravings of intaglios and cameos, in the Royal Cabinet of France, is a most princely performance. The drawings were by Bouchardon, and the explanation by M. Mariette. These were only a part, though the most magnificent of his publications, except, perhaps, his engravings taken from the coloured drawings of Pietro Santo Bartoli, published with a view to the improvement of the art of painting.

JOHN GASP. Count de Bothmer, *half sheet, mez. J. Faber, ad vivum, del. et fecit, 1717.*

John Gasper, Count de Bothmer, a Hanoverian nobleman, came to England, Nov. 18, 1711, with the Duke of Marlborough, in order to deliver a memorial to Queen Ann, requesting Her Majesty to maintain the union with her continental allies. This memorial was as much praised by the whigs, as reprobated by the tories. Bothmer, though not vested with the character of resident, yet had more power than Mons. Kreinberg; and it was chiefly through him that full powers were granted to the House of Brunswick, to insure their accession by the regency act. George I. was not unmindful of his skill and fidelity, and retained him still in England, as his Hanoverian minister
and

and counsellor. Townshend and Walpole had much difficulty to keep the Hanoverians in any kind of subjection. Bothmer and Bernsdorf were looking so high even as to English peerages; while the third person of the triumvirate, Robethon, more moderate, asked only for the title of baronet. It was some time before the others could be persuaded, that the act of settlement excluded foreigners from the British peerage. But the wonder is, that they did not obtain Irish coronets; as it was discovered that the act had omitted to except such, and as the Baroness Schu lenberg was actually created Duchess of Munster.

MATTHIAS JOAN DE SCHULEMBOURG, *I. M.*
Pitteri sc.

Count de Schulembourg, a Hanoverian, was brother to Erengard Melesina, Baroness Schulembourg, princess of Eberstein and duchess of Kendal, supposed the wife, by a left-hand marriage, of George I. a lady famed for her routine of devotion at the Lutheran chapels in London, and her unbounded rapacity. Bred to arms, he was appointed general to the Republic of Venice, and came to England, I suppose, in consequence of his sister's invitation. His Majesty received him to his table, in 1726, when it was remarked that he dined in his travelling dress. Having received some valuable pecuniary presents, he left Britain, after a short stay, and died at Venice, in 1727, at the age of 66 years. He greatly distinguished himself at the raising the siege of Corfu, in 1716; and this service was so acceptable to the senate of Venice, that their ambassador in England requesting a private audience of the Prince of Wales, then one of the lords justices, related the joyful intelligence. It was not a little singular,

lar, that Venice should have employed a Protestant general to command her army*.

LUDEWIG HOLBERG, 4to. 1757, *Roselius pinx.*
J. M. Bernigeroth sc. 1757.

Baron Holberg, a native of Denmark, emerged from an humble situation in life, by dint of his own genius, and raised himself to eminence. His love of learning and the sciences inspired him with an ardour which induced him to travel from his own country, on foot, to Rome, and I suppose, to Paris; and he visited England in this reign. On his return to Denmark, Holberg was ennobled, as an honour to his country, and died in 1754, aged 70. He wrote several works, of which his "Introduction to universal History," styled by Goldsmith, his earliest and worst performance, translated into English by Dr. Gregory Sharp, Master of the Temple, with maps and notes, has gone through different editions, and is of all his writings that which is best known in this country.

PHILIP LEWIS, Count Zinzendorf, *H. Rigaud pinx. P. Privet sc.*

PHILIP LEWIS, Count Zinzendorf, 8vo.

Philip Lewis, Count Zinzendorf, came to England in 1724, and was the founder of the well-known sect of Moravians, which he established in this kingdom. They now form a class of dissenters, but mix little with those who differ from them, and generally court quiet obscurity rather than public notice. This enthusiast died

* There are several medals of the count struck on this occasion, having, on one side, his bust, and on the reverse, different devices commemorative of the event.

May 9, 1760, at Hernhoot in Silesia, the principal seat of their establishment, in the bosom of the society which he had originally formed, and continued, throughout life, to encourage and protect.

JEAN LE CLERC, 8vo. *B. Picart sc.*

JEAN LE CLERC, in "*Recueil de Portr.*" *Des Rochers sculp.*

John Le Clerc, son of Stephen Le Clerc, a physician of Geneva, was born in that city, March 29, 1657; but settled at Amsterdam in 1683, where he married a daughter of Gregorio Leti, well known in England in 1691. This most learned critic obtained the professorship of *belles lettres*, Hebrew, and philosophy, at Amsterdam; and his works, which are numerous, relate chiefly to sacred history and polemics: but his sentiments were supposed to be Socinian. Le Clerc was imbecile for ten years preceding his death, and lost his speech in 1728, while reading; yet he afterwards wrote incessantly, and regularly sent his unconnected and incoherent productions to the booksellers, who threw them into the fire. In the same year his wife died, but he lived till January 8, 1736, when he had attained his 79th year; a melancholy instance, amongst others, of the greatest intellects failing long before the body. His brother, Daniel Le Clerc, a learned physician, wrote many tracts upon medicine and anatomy. I am not acquainted with the period when John Le Clerc came into England, but I suppose it was previous to this reign.

JAMES L'ENFANT, a small oval, prefixed to the "*History of the Council of Constance*," *J. Vr. Gucht sculp.*

JAMES L'ENFANT, *Picart sc.*

The Rev. James L'Enfant, born in 1691, received his education at Saumur and Geneva, and became Protestant minister of the French Church at Heidelberg, in 1688, and chaplain to the Electress Dowager Palatine. When the French invaded the palatinate in 1688 he went to Berlin, and the Queen of Prussia appointed him one of her preachers, and chaplain to her son the king. L'Enfant was greatly respected in that kingdom, received the honour of being elected a member of the Academy, and was appointed counsellor of the superior Consistory: his learning, integrity, and the amiableness of his manners, gained him these public testimonies of approbation. The time he visited England is not mentioned; but his death occurred by the palsy, in 1728, when at the age of 67. He early discovered his great abilities; and his best works were, "*Histoire du Concile de Constance*," "*Histoire du Concile de Basle*," and the "*Histoire du Concile de Pise*," each in two vols. 4to. His translation of the New Testament from Greek into French, with literal notes, in conjunction with Beausobre, is much valued by Protestants; and we have his "*Poggiana*" and sermons: but "*L'Histoire de la Papesse Jeanne*" had better not have appeared.

BENEDICT PICTET, *Hutut p. J. Houbraken sculp.*

BENEDICT PICTET, in "*Recueil de Portr.*" 1723, *Des Rochers sc.*

This writer, born May 30, 1655, was the son of Andrew Pictet, a syndic of the Republic of Geneva,

neva, and of Barbara, sister of the learned Francis Turretin. Benedict, when a Protestant clergyman, taught divinity, with uncommon reputation, in his native city, where he published many polemical and historical works. After his arrival in England he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. He also visited Holland; and his death occurred June 9, 1724. Pictet had several children, by Catherine Burlamaqui his wife.

FREDERICK RUYSCH.

Frederick Ruysch was a native of the Hague, where he resided and practised as a physician, and being of a good family he gained very considerable employment. His merit was so great as a learned anatomist and naturalist, that he was invited thence to fill the professor's chair at Amsterdam. The Royal Society of London elected him a Fellow in 1716, and the Academy of Sciences at Paris chose him a member. His reputation was very great; and he died at Amsterdam, February 12, 1731, aged 97. His works on physic and botany were published before his decease, and he possessed a fine cabinet of natural curiosities. His method of embalming was preferable to that used in preparing the mummies of the ancients, as he preserved the features. Henry Ruysch, the son of Frederick, who died in 1727, also excelled in physic, natural history, anatomy, and botany.

MARIE FRANC. AROUET DE VOLTAIRE, *Lions p. J. Balcchou sc.*

MARIE FRANC. AROUET DE VOLTAIRE, *Chereau sc.*

MARIE FRANC. AROUET DE VOLTAIRE, *La Tour p. 1736, Ficquet sc. 1762.*

K k 2 MARIE

MARIE FRANC. AROUET DE VOLTAIRE, *La Tour p. R. Guillard sc.*

It would be an endless task to enumerate the portraits of this eminent writer, they are so various and so many.

Voltaire, a wit at a very early age, born in Paris, February 28, 1694, was designed for the law, and became one of the most ingenious and best informed, and, at the same time, one of the wickedest of all his contemporaries. His character was a compound of contradictions, and yet he was consistently profligate. We admire him as the poet, the historian, the dramatic writer, and the brilliant essayist, yet detest him as the infamous atheist. He came to England in 1726, and learned the language, read our best authors, visited our greatest writers, but does not seem to have thoroughly relished either Shakespeare or Milton. He came almost a beggar, but left us reinstated in his finances, through the patronage of King George II. and his queen: the former sent him 500*l.*; and Caroline, to whom he dedicated, in English, a splendid edition of his "*Henriade*," which was printed here in 1728, by her personal application obtained him many subscribers. But always mean and dishonest, he swindled Lord Peterborough out of considerable sums, who, learning his baseness, was with difficulty prevented from taking immediate vengeance on him: but he narrowly escaped, and immediately quitted the kingdom. He used to say, the pleasantest days he spent here were with Mr. afterwards Sir Everard, Fawkener, at Wandsworth, to whom, in an elegant dedication, he inscribed his tragedy of "*Zara*." He pretended that, on his return to France, he could not write with ease in his native language, though it is well known he tried his skill in our's. He compared the English nation
to

to a butt of their favourite beverage: "the top
"frothy, the bottom dregs, the middle excellent."

On a character so well known as this, it is needless to expatiate here—none, perhaps, has been more thoroughly canvassed. He lived to a great age, always, as it were, in the eye of the world, both at home and abroad, consequently his talents, his valuable qualities, and his vices, are all before the public. Literature has, in many respects, great obligations to him; and it is the kindest thing that can be done for his memory, to think only of those for the present, and to leave what else belonged to him to the soothing hands of time and oblivion.

JEAN BAPTIST ROUSSEAU, *J. Aves pinx. J. Daulle sc.*

JEAN BAPTIST ROUSSEAU, *J. Aves p. S. Ficquet sc.*

JEAN BAPTIST ROUSSEAU, in "Odieuvre Portr. III." *Sauvage sc. G. F. Schmidt sc.*

Rousseau, the son of a shoemaker, was born at Paris, in 1669, where his father, though poor, gave him an education, and his genius soon proved how much he deserved it. Even at the early age of twenty he was known and praised as a poet; and Mons. De Monrepos received him as his page, when he went on an embassy to Denmark in 1688. Rousseau came to England with Marshall Tallard, as his secretary; and though he loved distinction, he never regarded wealth, consequently, his admission into the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, in 1701, was pleasing to him, but he rejected all offers of promotion to places. After having been tried and convicted of publishing some obnoxious poetry, he was, by arrêt of parliament, banished France, but it appeared in the sequel that he was not the author of it. He went into banishment in 1712;

and the injustice he suffered seems to have made a deep and lasting impression on his mind. Count De Luc, ambassador from Lewis XIV. to the Helvetic body, taking him to Baden, introduced him to Prince Eugene, who conducted him, after the peace, to the Imperial court, thence to Brussels; and he came to England in 1721. His collection of poems, printed at London, in two vols. 4to. reinstated his finances; but placing his money in the custody of the Imperial Ostend Company, he was reduced to poverty by its failure. The duke of Aremberg gave him an asylum, but too haughty for dependance, he lost his, as he had Eugene's patronage, and went, incognito, to Paris; but finding the prejudices against him were too strong to remain there, he went to Brussels again, and from that city to the Hague, where he died of an apoplexy, March 17, 1741. He had always a great sense of religion, and in his last moments declared, that the lines attributed to him, for which he was banished, were not his. This man's unhappy fate shocks our best feelings; and there is no doubt but that he was sacrificed to the vengeance of some rival wit. His works were printed in three vols. 4to. at Paris, in 1743, by his executor Voltaire, though he was by no means partial to him. Voltaire owns that his odes are beautiful, diversified, and that they abound with images; that in his hymns, he equals the harmony and devotion observable in the spiritual songs of Racine; and that his epigrams are finished with greater care than those of Merot; but he failed in operas and comedies, for want of sensibility and gaiety. He was no ways related to John James Rousseau, of Geneva, so famed for his talents and his eccentricities, who also visited this country, but at a much later period.

BARTHOLOMEW ZIEGENBALG, *mez. J. Simon sculp.*

Bartholomew Ziegenbalg was a Danish missionary, who came to Britain in this reign, and died in 1719.

HERMAN BOERHAAVE, *fol. V. Gunst sc.*

HERMAN BOERHAAVE, *Mandelaar p. J. Houbraken sculp.*

HERMAN BOERHAAVE, *8vo. J. G. p. J. Hulett sc.*

HERMAN BOERHAAVE, *G. King sc.*

HERMAN BOERHAAVE, *8vo. Mandelaar p. J. B. Scottin sc.*

HERMAN BOERHAAVE, *fol. J. Wandelaar sculp. ad rivum.*

HERMAN BOERHAAVE, *mez. G. White sc.*

Dr. Boerhaave, one of the most skilful and learned physicians that has appeared since Hippocrates, was the son of poor parents resident at Voorhout, near Leyden. Europe has universally acknowledged his merit, as a physician, chymist, and botanist, of which sciences he was professor at Leyden. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of England in 1730, and a member of the Academy of Sciences in Paris. His works, which are very numerous, are written in Latin, but some of them have been translated into French. Boerhaave died September 23, 1738, and was buried at the church of St. Peter in Leyden, where there is a handsome monument to his memory. His virtues and his piety were as pre-eminent as his abilities, and his modesty equalled his worth. Humility was so natural, so inherent in him, or he had so well acquired it, that he seemed unconscious of his great talents and his superior goodness.

JAMES DAILLON, Count de Lude, *a clerical habit.*

James Daillon, Count de Lude, is mentioned by Granger as having been in England in this reign. The family was amongst the most eminent in France, and were descended from John Daillon, the favourite of that shocking monarch, Lewis XI. whose descendants were Dukes de Lude. The title became extinct in Henry Daillon de Lude, grand-master of the artillery, who died in 1685; probably the count was of a collateral branch.

MARGARET ELIZABETH DE LARGILLIERE.

Margaret Elizabeth de Largilliere was the daughter of the eminent French painter, Nicholas de Largilliere, a Parisian, born in 1656, who died in 1746. I am not certain whether this lady came to England, but her father was here, I suppose, several times. He came very early, being sent or brought by his father in some mercantile pursuit, though his genius was afterwards allowed to take its proper course. He was here in the reign of Charles II. and was known to, and employed by that monarch; and came again in the reign of James II. when he painted his portrait and that of his consort, in which performances he is said to have even out-done himself. He returned to France at the Revolution, where he gained the greatest distinction as a painter, and was appointed director of the academy. Lord Orford does not mention his coming here again; but it is most probable that the daughter came, subsequent to that reign, and probably while Queen Ann or George I. sat upon the throne. Vertue mentions a small piece, about two feet and an inch high,
in

in which the painter, his wife, and two children, are represented, and highly finished. He leans on a pedestal; the children are sitting, and one is playing with fruit and flowers; with a peacock and a landscape in the back-ground. The son, a counsellor of the Chatelet at Paris, was a commissioner at war in the New Brisac, and author of the "Opera Comique" and the "Foire." Lord Orford says he died in 1747, but it should be 1742, as it is certain he died before the father, and left no issue; for Largilliere bequeathed his large fortune to his only daughter, who was "*worthy to inherit it.*"

JOHN GEORGE KEYSLER, *Svo. Miller sculp.*

JOHN GEORGE KEYSLER, *Svo. James Basire sc.*

John George Keysler was born in 1689, at Tournau in Germany. His father, a counsellor to the Counts of Giech, sent him to the university of Hall, where he studied the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin languages; history, antiquity, the sciences, and the civil law. His great attainments qualified him for the office of a preceptor; and he was intrusted with the care of Charles Maximilian, and Christian Charles, counts of Giech-Buchau, and afterwards with the grandsons of Baron Bernstorff, his Britannic Majesty's first minister of state, as elector of Hanover. With the two young counts, he travelled through Germany, France, and the Netherlands; with the baron's grandsons, to the upper part of Germany, Switzerland, Vienna, Upper Hungary, Bohemia, and other parts of Germany, Lorrain, France, England, and Holland. Keysler was twice in England, in 1718 and 1731: the first was merely a visit of curiosity, but the second time he came with the young Bernstorffs. The learned received him as his merit deserved, and the Royal Society elected him

him a member. After a life of study, greatly diversified with travelling, he retired to ease, competence, and contemplation, under the protection of his noble pupils, whose library and museum he superintended. He died of an asthma, June 20, 1743, when only in his 55th year. His travels, which have been translated into English, and have gone through several editions, are well known and highly esteemed; and we have some tracts by him, in Latin, upon subjects of antiquity: amongst these, Stonehenge on Salisbury Plain, and the missletoe of the Druids, are not forgotten. His Celtic and Northern Antiquities were published at Hanover.

HADRIAN RELAND, *Æt.* 36, *Celascius pinxit*,
Vr. Gunst sc.

This learned foreigner was a native of Ryp, a village in North Holland, where he was born July 17, 1696. His father, minister of that place, and afterwards in Amsterdam, perfected him in the study of literature, in which he made so rapid a progress, that at the age of twenty-four he was appointed professor of philosophy at Hadarwick, which place he afterwards resigned for the chair of the oriental languages and ecclesiastical antiquities at Utrecht. He wrote a great deal, and always in Latin, principally on the antiquities of the Hebrews: as, the description of their country, Palestine; their medals; and the grammar of their language. He also wrote "De Religione Mahammedica," and some other tracts. This learned man came to England in 1713, and died at Utrecht, universally lamented, February 11, 1719, aged 43, leaving a son and daughter. There is a valuable work by his brother, P. Reland, entituled "Fasti Romanorum," published by Hadrian in 1715, 8vo.

WILLIAM

WILLIAM JAMES DE GRAVESANDE, *oval*,
Wandelaer p. J. Houbraken sc.

William James de Gravesande, J.U.D. born at Bois-le-Duc in 1688, was of an ancient family, and early distinguished himself by his mathematical attainments. His regard to Newton and his system, probably occasioned his obtaining the place of secretary to the embassy sent hither in 1715, when a personal acquaintance between him and our invaluable philosopher commenced, which became a friendship that ceased only with the life of Newton. On his return to Holland, he received the appointment of professor of astronomy and mathematics at Leyden, and afterwards of philosophy; and died February 18, 1741, very highly and deservedly esteemed, as a Christian, and a man of established genius in several sciences: his works are very numerous. Gravesande had the misfortune to lose two sons, who seemed to have been designed to inherit his fame.

ELEAZER ALBIN, *on horseback, prefixed to his*
"History of Spiders," 1720, J. Scotin sc.

Eleazer Albin, well known as a naturalist, wrote upon insects, and particularly on spiders, a disgusting subject. Had he lived until the present times he would have found a great field for investigation, respecting the long-legged, many-eyed tribe in New South Wales, where their webs are so strong as to resist violent strokes from a cane. Albin may have loved these creatures as well as Magliabechi did, whose greatest fears were, lest any of his visitors should injure his tribes of spiders*. However, Albin was more pleasingly

* See Spence's "Parallel between Magliabechi and Hill," printed at Strawberry Hill, 1758, page 30.

employed

employed when writing his History of Birds, which work has been translated into French by Derham, in three volumes, 4to. Hague, 1750. Edwards's History has superseded it in a great measure, but the work requires reprinting, with additions and corrections; as, since the time when those authors wrote, ornithology has been much improved by new discoveries. I have a book, entitled, "A Natural History of English Song-Birds, and such foreign Birds as are usually brought over, and esteemed for their singing, with elegant engravings well coloured," extracted from Albin's "Works." I have mentioned it, as a most pleasing present from parents to their children. Albin wrote of other insects, I believe, besides spiders. Granger says he was a painter, and published four hundred plates on birds and insects coloured, with descriptions. The Albini was a very scientific family. Peter Albin, professor of poetry and the mathematics at Wittenberg, and an historian, died at the end of the sixteenth century. Bernard Albin, a physician, professor at Franckfort on the Oder, and of Leyden, died at the latter city in 1721, aged 69. Bernard Sigred Albinus, his son, succeeded him in the professor's chair at Leyden, and became the first anatomist in Europe: Christian Bernard Albinus, another son, professor of physic at Utrecht, has been confused, I believe, with Eleazar Albinus; but they both appear to have written upon natural history. To Christian Bernard is given "The Natural History of the Insects of England," London, 1749, in 4to. The real name of this family was Weiss, Anglicé White, but Latinized to Albinus.

THOMAS FANTET, *Sieur de Lagny*, *A. S. Belle pinx. T. Mutet sc.*

Thomas Fantet, *Sieur de Lagny*, born at Lyons, November 7, 1660, was educated for the law, and had been admitted as an advocate, but quitted it for the mathematics. He went to Paris in 1686, and became tutor to the Duc de Noailles, and in 1695, a member of the Academy of Sciences. Lewis XIV. sent him, in 1697, to Rochfort, as a professor of hydrography, where, during the six years he staid he brought its navigation to perfection. On his return to Paris the king made him his sub-librarian for philosophical and mathematical works; and the regent Orleans gave him a pension of 2000 livres. He was well known in England, where the Royal Society elected him a Fellow in 1718. De Lagny died at Paris, April 11, 1734, aged 74, whose works are in French, and entitled "Methodes nouvelles et abrégée pour l'Extraction et l'Approximation des Racines;" "Nouveaux Elemens d'Arithmetique et d'Algebre;" "La Cubature de la Sphère;" "Analyse générale, ou Méthode pour resoudre les Problems;" and several pieces in the memoirs of the Academy of Sciences.

JUSTUS VAN EFFEN.

Justus Van Effen was a Fellow of the Royal Society, I believe soon after 1716.

NICHOLAS FRANCIS HAYM, *an etching.*

I can learn no other particulars of Nicholas Francis Haym, than that he was a German, and a literary man; I suppose him to have been in England in the year 1720.

JAN

JAN VAN HUYSUM, in *D'Argenville's* "*Peintres*," *Aubert sc.*

JAN VAN HUYSUM, in *Deschamps's* "*Peintres*," *S. Ficquet sc.*

JAN VAN HUYSUM, *A. V. Halen sc.*

JAN VAN HUYSUM, *A. Schouman sc.*

The painter Jan Van Huysum came to England, but in what year I am ignorant. He died in 1749, aged 67.

ANCELM DE LA MOTRAYE, prefixed to his "*Travels*," *J. Wood p. F. M. La Cave sc.*

Motraye, the well-known traveller, died at Paris, January 31, 1743, very far advanced in years. Granger has placed him in this reign. Though he first came into England in 1686, he visited it again at the latter period.

JOAO PEDRO FERNANDE, *J. Green p. P. Castels sc.*

Joao Pedro Fernande, or, as Granger writes the name, Joannes Peter Fernande, came from India to London in 1726, but on what account I am uncertain. It is probable that he was a descendant of some of the Portuguese settlers in the East Indies.

CHARLES LEONE, *mez. T. Johnson, ad vivum.*

Charles Leone, probably an Armenian merchant.

ANTOINE

ANTOINE MAURICE, *R. Gardelle*, (1728,) *ad vivum*.

This clergyman was a pastor and professor of theology at Geneva.

SAGA YEATH, *mez. P. Schenck sc. 1720.*

SAGA YEATH, *whole length, mez. Verelst p. J. Simon sc.*

Saga Yeath Qua Pieth Tow, king of the Maquas Nation, a North American tribe of Indians.

TEE YEE NEEN HO GAROW, *whole length, mez. Verelst p. Simon sc.* Emperor of the Six Nations.

ETOW OH KOAM, King of the River Nation, *whole length, Verelst p. mez. Simon fecit.*

HO NEE YEATH TAW NO ROW, King of the Generethgarich, *whole length, Verelst p. mez. Simon fecit.*

These American chieftains have been mentioned before, under the reign of Queen Ann, but the prints were not sufficiently particularized, for which reason they are inserted here; and to the same period, perhaps, the following portraits, which are not dated, ought also to be assigned :

TOMO CHACHI, Mico or King of Yamacran, and TOOANAHOROI his nephew, son to the Mico of the Etchitas, *two three-quarters lengths, Verelst pinx. mez. John Faber sc. in one plate.*

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

CO. (2005) *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry* 44: 1115-1122.

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

1890

1890

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Environ Monit Assess (2008) 142:111–120

...the ...

...and the ...

Journal of Management Education, Vol. 26 No. 7, December 2002
DOI: 10.1177/1053426902238481
© The Author(s) 2002

THE CHAIRMAN: I will now call the roll.

© 2005 John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

I N D E X

TO THE THIRD VOLUME.

	CLASS	PAGE.
A BERNETHY, John	IV.	163
Adams, Thomas	—	162
Adcock, Abram	X.	404
Aikman, William,	—	385
Albin, Eleazar	App.	507
Alder, John	XII.	485
<i>Aldiborontiphoscophornio, one of the characters in</i> <i>Chrononhotonthologos</i>	—	408 N.
Allen, John, M.D.	IX.	285
Allen, Thomas	IV.	135
Arbuthnot, John, M.D.	IX.	365
Argyle, Elizabeth, duchess of	XI.	452
Arlaud, James Anthony	X.	371
<i>American young prince, some account of the</i>	—	424
<i>André, Nicholas St. a curious account of</i>	XII.	478 N.
Astley, Sir Jacob, Bart.	VIII.	238
Atkinson, Paul	IV.	172
Atterbury, Lewis, LL.D.	—	124
Atterbury, Francis, bishop of Rochester	—	80
Aufreze, Israel Anthony	—	165
Aylmer, Mathew, lord	VII.	225
Baillie, George, the Hon.	V.	187
Bannister, John	X.	401
Barker, William	VIII.	254
Barker, Harricus, S.T.P.	IV.	110
Barham, Henry, Esq.	IX.	362
Barrowby, William	—	279
Bayly, Benjamin. M.A.	IV.	135
Becket, William	IX.	285
Benedetti, ———	X.	406
Bennet, Benjamin	IV.	143
Bentley, Richard, D.D.	—	100
———, <i>his two daughters caressed as first-rate beau-</i> <i>ties by the young Cantabs</i>	—	103
Berkley, James, earl of	III.	40
Bertheau, Charles	IV.	165
Bertringham, Michael	IX.	288
Bernacchi, Antonio	X.	409

	CLASS.	PAGE.
Bernardi, John	IX.	331
Bickham, George	X.	394
Bickham, George, jun.	—	396
Binning, Charles Hamilton, viscount	III.	59
Birch, Humphrey Wyerley, interesting anecdote concerning	X.	398 N.
Birnie, Patie	XII.	483
——, his death lamented by Allan Ramsay	—	484
Bisse, Thomas, D.D.	IV.	100
Blackburn, Launcelot, archbishop of York	—	68
Blackburns the, an ancient family in York	—	69 N.
Blackwall, Anthony, M.A.	—	133
Blind Jack	XII.	484
Blunt, Sir John	VIII.	242
Boerhaave, Herman	App.	503
Booksellers, formerly called librarians	X.	429
Booth, Burton	—	413
Bothmer, count de	App.	494
Bourn, Samuel	IV.	156
Bowes, Eleanor	XI.	446
Bowyer, Sir John, Bart.	VIII.	238
Boyne, Gustavus Hamilton, viscount	III.	61
Bradbury, Thomas	IV.	159
Bradley, Benjamin	X.	432
Bradford, Samuel, bishop of Rochester	IV.	90
Bragg, Robert	—	155
Breslaw, the manner in which he tricked the mayor of Canterbury	XII.	485
Brett, Thomas, S.T.D.	IV.	146
Bristol, Frances, countess of	XI.	440
Broglia, duc de	App.	493
Brockwell, ———	IV.	166
Broome, William	—	136
Brooks, William	X.	423
——, appointed tutor to the young American prince	—	424
Brown, George, M.A.	IV.	151
Bruce, John	XII.	462
Buckinger, Matthew	—	487
Budgell, Eustace, Esq.	IX.	296
Bulstrode, Whitelock	—	364
Buononcini, Giovanni	X.	399
Burchett, Josiah	VIII.	259
Burel, Edward	XII.	486
Burton upon Trent, distinguished for the elegance of its inhabitants	—	485
Bury, Sir Thomas	VI.	198
Cadogan, William, earl	VII.	210
Calamy, Edmund, D.D.	IV.	154
Camel, Robert, J.L.D.	—	125
Canillus, the shield of, an antique in Dr. Woodward's collection	IX.	277
Campbell, Duncan	XII.	480
Carey, Henry	X.	407
Carleton, Henry Boyle, lord	II.	18
Carlisle, Ann, countess of	XI.	440
Carlisle, Charles Howard, earl of	III.	38

	CLASS	PAGE.
Carolina Wilhelmina, princess of Wales, afterwards queen of England	I.	8
Carpenter, George, lord	VII.	214
Carreras, Joseph	IV.	171
Carteret, Elizabeth, lady	XI.	448
Caylus, le Comte de	App.	493
Cat, Christopher, famous for his mutton pies	X.	431
Cecil, Charles	VIII.	233
Cecil, William	—	234
Cecil, Diana, lady	XI.	446
Chandos, John Brydges, duke of	III.	30
Chappel, alias Grater, Samuel	XII.	486
Cheney, George, M.D.	IX.	274
———, <i>an attack upon the Doctor's milk diet and spare regimen, with his reply</i>	—	275
Chereau, Francis	X.	393
Cheron, Louis	—	377
Chichley, Sarah	XI.	451
Chocke, Mr. Alexander	VIII.	255
Clarke, Alured, D.D.	IV.	98
Clarke, Samuel, D.D.	—	118
Clark, Christopher, A.M.	—	132
Clark, Matthew	—	161
Clavering, Robert, bishop of Peterborough	—	91
Clerc, Jean le	App.	497
Cobham, Richard Temple, viscount	III.	46
Cockburn, Archibald, A.M.	IV.	140
———, <i>some remarks upon his "Philosophical Essay concerning the intermediate State of the blessed Souls."</i>	—	—
Coleman, Benjamin, D.D.	—	123
Collingwood, George	XII.	464
Colston, Edward, Esq. of Bristol	VIII.	249
Coningsby, Thomas, earl	III.	44
Coningsby, Thomas de, and family, lines composed on them by some ancient bard	—	46
Conolly, William, the Right Hon.	V.	188
Cooper, Priscilla	XI.	450
Cooper, Edward, printseller	X.	428
Cornwallis, Charles, fourth lord	III.	49
Cotton, Sir John Hynde	V.	183
Craggs, James, postmaster-general	—	178
Craggs, James, jun.	—	176
Croft, William	X.	397
Crouch, William	XII.	481
Crowe, William, D.D.	IV.	122
Croxall, Samuel, S.T.P.	—	113
Dahl, Michael	X.	380
Dale, Samuel, Med. Lic.	IX.	281
Dalrymple, Sir Hew	VI.	209
Dalzel, Robert	VII.	221
Dandridge, ———	X.	410
Dart, John, the Rev.	IX.	353
Dartineuf, or Dartiquenave, Charles	V.	185
Davies, John, D.D.	IV.	112
Deering, Jane	XI.	451

	CLASS	PAGE.
Deloraine, Henry, Scot, earl of	III.	59
Derwentwater, James Ratcliffe, earl of	XII.	458
———, <i>his estate granted to Greenwich Hospital</i>	—	459 N.
De Moivre, Abraham	IX.	354
Denton, Alexander	VI.	197
Derby, James Stanley, earl of	III.	32
Derham, William, D.D.	IV.	108
Desaguliers, J. T.	—	126
———, <i>the first person who read lectures on natural and experimental philosophy in London</i>	—	—
Devonshire, Rachael, duchess of	XI.	438
Dickinson, Richard, or Funny Dick	XII.	481
Draper, William, Esq.	VIII.	239
Du Bois, Guillaume, cardinal	App.	492
<i>Dress, remarks on</i>	Dress.	489
Dunch, Edmund	V.	175
Dunster, Samuel, M.A.	IV.	112
Dwarf, English	XII.	488
Dwarf, Dutch	—	489
Dwarf, Persian	—	—
Echard, Laurence, A.M.	IV.	106
<i>Edward VI. a picture of him at Billingsbeare</i>	VIII.	248 N.
Egerton, the Hon. Thomas	—	234
<i>Egyptian Society, the</i>	IX.	335
Eldridge, Mr.	—	288
Elliott, Edward, Esq.	VIII.	249
Emlyn, Thomas	IV.	161
Ernest Augustus, prince of Brunswick-Hanover and duke of York	I.	9
Etow Oh Koam, king of the River Nation	App.	511
Evans, John, D.D.	IV.	146
Exeter, John Cecil, earl of	III.	36
Eyre, Sir Robert	VI.	196
Falmouth, Hugh Boscawen, viscount	III.	48
Farrell, Owen	XII.	488
Faustina, Signora	X.	412
Fellows, William	VI.	206
Ferg, Francis Paul	X.	375
Fernande, Joao Pedro	App.	510
Figg, James, the prize-fighter	XII.	479
Finch, Peter, M.A.	IV.	135
Finch, Henry, M.A.	—	97
<i>Forcenza, George, the young American prince</i>	X.	424
Ford, Thomas, A.M.	IV.	115
Friend, John, M.D.	IX.	271
Frowde, Philip	—	307
Gale, Henry, Esq.	—	341
Gale, John, M.A.	IV.	139
Gale, Roger, Esq. F.R.S.	IX.	338
Gandy, Henry	IV.	173
Gascoigne, Richard, Esq.	XII.	464
Gastrell, Francis, bishop of Chester	IV.	85
George I. king of England	I.	1
———, <i>Epigram on his statue on Bloomsbury Church</i>	VIII.	258
George Augustus, prince of Wales, afterwards George II. of England	I.	6

	CLASS	PAGE.
Gibbs, James, architect	X.	390
Gibson, Edmund, bishop of London	IV.	69
Giffard, Bonaventure, bishop of Madura	—	171
Gilbert, Sir Jeffray	VI.	198
GLUTTON, A	XII.	485
Godfrey, Ambrose	IX.	289
Godfrey, Arabella	XI.	449
Godolphin, Francis, earl of	III.	42
Gordon, Henrietta, duchess of	XI.	452
Gordon, Alexander, duke of	III.	52
Gordon, Sir William	VIII.	264
Gore, Mary	XII.	486
Goppy, Lewis	X.	390
Grafton, Charles Fitzroy, duke of	II.	21
Grant, Roger	IX.	287
Granville, John Carteret, earl	II.	22
Graves, Richard, Esq.	IX.	347
Gravesande, William James de,	App.	507
Grey, Samuel, Esq.	VIII.	268
Griffin, Benjamin	X.	417
Grimstone, William, viscount	III.	60
Grove, Henry	IV.	157
Guest, Joshua	VII.	222
Gurney, Mrs.	XI.	451
Gurney, John, Mr.	X.	432
Haddington, Thomas, earl of	III.	56
Hall, John	XII.	463
Hanckwitz, Ambrose Godfrey	IX.	289
Hardy, Sir Thomas	VII.	230
Harris, Samuel	IV.	143
Harte, Walter, M.A.	—	147
—, befriended by the three successors of Bishop Ken	—	N.
Hawes,	—	154
Hawkesworth, Sir Walter	VIII.	241
Haym, Nicholas Francis	App.	509
Haynes, Hopton, Esq.	VIII.	256
Haywood, Eliza	IX.	311
Hearne, Thomas, M.A.	—	344
Hendley, William	IV.	142
Hill, Aaron, Esq.	IX.	298
—, lines to the memory of his wife	—	300
Hodgson, James,	IX.	359
Holberg, Ludewig	App.	496
Hole, Mathew, D.D.	IV.	118
Holmes, George, F.R.S.	IX.	339
Hooper, George, bishop of Bath and Wells	IV.	76
—, the character given of him when a boy, by Dr. Busby	—	77
Hoo Ne Yeath Taw No Row, an American chieftain	App.	511
Hopkins, Thomas	VIII.	253
Horsall, Reuben	IX.	354
Houbraken, Arnold	X.	387
Houbraken, an eminent artist, some notice of him	—	N.
Hough, John, bishop of Worcester	IV.	78
Howell Lawrence, M.A.	—	152
Hucks, William, Esq.	VIII.	257

	CLASS.	PAGE.
Hudson, John, D.D.	IV.	127
Hughes, John	IX.	300
Huntingdon, Theophilus Hastings, earl of	III.	33
Hussey, Joseph	IV.	162
Jamey, ———	XII.	481
Ibbot, Benjamin, D.D.	IV.	105 N.
<i>Ibbot, the late Benjamin, of Westminster, a great collector of English portraits</i>	VIII.	253
Jekyll, Sir Joseph	VI.	205
Jennings, Sir John	VII.	231
———, <i>the statue of George II. in Greenwich Hospital the gift of this admiral</i>	—	—
Jervas, Charles, the painter	X.	387 N.
———, <i>his praise falsely sounded by Pope's blind partiality</i>	—	388
———, <i>instances of his excessive self-complacency</i>	—	389
Inglis, Alexander	IX.	285
Inglis, John, M.D.	—	278
Johnson, Benjamin	X.	417
Isaac, ——— dancing-master	—	426
Ithell, Benedict, Esq.	VIII.	255
Kaye, Sir Arthur, Bart.	—	237
Keiling, John	XII.	484
Keith, George	IV.	144
Keamure, William, viscount	XII.	460
Kennet, White, bishop of Peterborough	IV.	86
Kenney, ———	X.	409
Kenrick, John, Esq.	VIII.	240
Ker, John	IX.	329
Keysler, John George	App.	505
Kidder, Edward	X.	436
———, <i>a curious bill or advertisement of his given at length</i>	—	437 N.
King, Peter, lord	VI.	192
<i>Kit Cat Club</i>	X.	431
Knowles, Gilbert	IX.	305
Knapp, William	—	306
Knight, John, Esq.	VIII.	246
La Guerre, Louis	X.	373
Lagny, Sieur de	App.	509
Langdon, Tobias	IV.	141
Largillierre, Margaret Elizabeth de	App.	504
Laurence, John, M.A.	IV.	114
Law, John, Esq. projector of the Mississippi scheme	VIII.	265
Layer, Richard	XII.	467
Leadbetter, Charles	IX.	361
Le Beck, tavern-keeper	X.	435
Lediard, Thomas	IX.	329
L'Enfant, James	App.	497
Leone, Charles	—	510
Lewis, John, A.M.	IV.	138
Lincoln, Henry Clinton, earl of	III.	35
<i>Little Britain, formerly the grand emporium for books</i>	X.	429
Lloyd, Robert Lumley, D.D.	IV.	125
Lockhart, Philip	XII.	463
Lofting, John	X.	430

	CLASS	PAGE.
Lude, Count de	App.	504
Lude, James Daillon de	IV.	165
Lupton, William, S.T.D.	—	109
Macclesfield, Thomas Parker, earl of	IV.	190
Mahomet, Lewis Maximilian	VIII.	268
Malard, Michael	IV.	164
Manchester, Charles Montague, duke of	III.	28
Markham, William	IX.	363
Mar, John Erskine, earl of	III.	55
<i>Marriage, a little one</i>	XII.	483
Marshall, a spectacle-maker	X.	433
Marten, John	IX.	286
Mather, Cotton, S.T.D. and F.R.S.	IV.	166
Mather, Samuel, M.D.	—	168
Mattaire, Michael, M.A.	IX.	294
Maurice, Antoine	App.	511
Melmoth, William, Esq.	IX.	320
Mertins, Sir George	VIII.	241
Miller, Max. Christ.	XII.	437
Molesworth, Robert, viscount	III.	63
Monamy, Peter	X.	376
Montagu, lady Ann	XI.	443
Montague, Sir James	VI.	199
Montgomerie, ———	VIII.	267
Morgan, Ann, lady	XI.	445
Morley, John, Esq.	VIII.	261
———, <i>his expedition to Down-Hall with Matthew Prior</i>	—	262
Mortimer, Cromwell	IX.	342
Moss, Robert, D.D.	IV.	91
Motraye, Ancelm de la	App.	510
Mundy, Francis, Esq.	VIII.	248
Murphy, John, D.D.	IV.	174
Musgrave, William, M.D.	IX.	283
Mustapha, Signor	VIII.	270
Nary, Cornelius	IV.	174
Nesbitt, John	—	160
Netto, or Nietto, David	—	168
Neve, Robert, the juggler	XII.	481
Nevil, Grey, Esq.	VIII.	247
Newcastle, Thomas Pelham, duke of	II.	19
Newcomb, Thomas	IV.	141
Newton, Robert	—	113
Newton, Benjamin, M.A.	—	132
Newton, James, M.D.	IX.	280
Nicholas, Abraham	X.	425
<i>Noble, some notices relative to the name and family of</i>	XI.	304
Ogle, Sir Chaloner	VII.	232
Oldfield, Ann	X.	419
Oldham, Nathaniel	IX.	349
Oldham, George, B.D.	IV.	129
Orme, Robert, M.A.	—	152
Orrery, the countess of	XI.	456
———, <i>lord Orrery's lines in memory of her</i>	—	457
Ossulston, Charles, lord, &c.	III.	43
Overton, John	X.	428

	CLASS	PAGE.
Oxburgh, Colonel Henry	XII.	461
Page, Sir Francis	VI.	N.
—, —, <i>his strange tautology at delivering a charge at the assizes</i>	VI.	203
Palleotti, the marquis, executed for murder	XII.	203
Palmer, Jemima	X.	471
Parker, Samuel	IX.	422
Parker, bishop, his daughter a pauper	—	321
Pasage, —	VIII.	322
Pasi, Antonio	X.	253
Pattison, William	IX.	409
Paul, the Rev. William	XII.	303
Pellett, Thomas, M.D.	IX.	465
Pengelly, Sir Thomas	VI.	278
Pepusch, John Christopher	X.	194
Percivall, Philip	V.	402
Petyt, Sylvester, Esq.	VI.	189
Pictet, Benedict	App.	207
Piers, Sarah, lady	XI.	498
Pococke, Thomas, M.A.	IV.	447
Pomfret, Samuel	—	134
Pope, Alexander, Esq.	IX.	158
Portland, Jane, countess of	XI.	290
Price, Robert	VI.	441
Pridden, Sarah	XII.	200
Pringle, Sir Walter	VI.	476
Probyn, Sir Edmund	VI.	210
Prude, Henry	IX.	197
Puckle, James	—	286
Ramsay, Allan	—	363
Reland, Adrian	App.	312
Richards, Michael	VII.	506
Richardson, Jonathan	X.	216
Richardson, Joshua, A.M.	IV.	382
Ridgley, Thomas, S.T.P.	—	135
Robinson, Bryan, M.D.	IX.	156
Robinson, John	X.	282
Robinson, Thomas	XII.	405
Rochford, Bessey Savage, countess of	XI.	478
Rousseau, Jean Baptist	App.	441
Rowe, Elizabeth	IX.	501
Rowney, Thomas, Esq.	VIII.	309
Roxburgh, John Ker, duke of	III.	238
Roxburgh, Mary, countess of	XI.	53
Rudge, John, Esq.	VIII.	453
Rutland, John Manners, duke of	III.	259
Ruvsch, Frederick	App.	25
Sabine, Joseph	VII.	499
—, <i>a strange story relating to the extraordinary apparition of his lady</i>	—	220
Sadler, Thomas, Esq.	IX.	N.
Salter, Dr. archdeacon of Norfolk	IV.	348
Saunderson, Nicholas, LL.D. and F.R.S.	IX.	105
Seeman, Enoch, jun.	X.	355
Senesino, Francesco Bernardo	—	385
Scarborough, Richard Lumley, earl of	III.	398

	CLASS	PAGE.
Schulembourg, Mathias Joan de	App.	495
Shannon, Richard Boyle, viscount	III.	62
Sharp, Abraham	IX.	359
Shaw, John	X.	426
Shelton, Maurice	IX.	364
Sheppard, James	XII.	469
Sheppard, John	—	474
—, <i>his wonderful escapes from prison whimsically spiritualized</i>	—	475 N.
Shippen, William, M.P.	VIII.	243
Shute, Henry, M.A.	IV.	143
<i>Sissergh, the seat of the Stricklands</i>	—	169 N.
Skelton, Humphrey	X.	434
Sloane, Sir Hans. Bart.	IX.	332
Smalridge, George, bishop of Bristol	IV.	83
Smart, Francis	IX.	306
Smedley, Jonathan, A.M.	IV.	145
Smith, Francis	X.	392
Smith, Mary	XI.	450
Smith, James, a maker of false eyes	X.	434
Smith, William, Philomath.	IX.	361
Smithson, the Hon. Constantia	XI.	444
Snape, Andrew, S.T.P.	IV.	117
Sobieski, Maria Clementina	I.	11
Southern, Thomas	IX.	318
Somerset, Elizabeth Piercy, duchess of	XI.	437
Spiller, James	X.	418
Spinckes, Nathaniel, M.A.	IV.	148
Stanhope, James, earl	VII.	212
Stanyan, Abraham	V.	180
Steele, Sir Richard	IX.	313
—, <i>different places of his residence near London</i>	—	316 N.
Sterne, John, bishop of Clogher	IV.	94
Stevens, —, M.D.	IX.	281
Steven, John	IV.	163
Strickland, Thomas, bishop of Namur	—	169
Stuart, James, attainted prince of Wales	I.	10
Stubbs, Catharine	XII.	485
Stubbs, Philip, M.A.	IV.	115
Stukeley, William, F.R.S.	IX.	335
Sturges, John	X.	433
Talbot, William, bishop of Durham	IV.	72
Tankerville, Charles, earl of	III.	43
Taylor, Ralph, S.T.P.	IV.	150
Thornhill, Sir James	X.	369
Tillemans, Peter	—	378
Tindall, Nicholas, the Rev.	IX.	325
Tindal, Matthew, LL.D.	—	323
Tofts, Mary	XII.	477
—, <i>duded the learned Whiston and others, pretending that she was delivered of rabbits</i>	—	478
Tomlinson, Mr. Kellom	X.	427
Tomo Chachi, king of Yamacran, and Tooanahoro his nephew	App.	511
Tonson, Jacob	X.	430
—, <i>a lover of mutton pies</i>	—	431

	CLASS	PAGE
Torrington, Thomas Newport, lord	III.	51
Torrington, George Byng, viscount	VII.	223
Torrington, Ann, lady	XI.	443
Townshend, Dorothy, viscountess	—	442
Townshend, Charles, viscount	II.	15
Trevor, Thomas, lord	III.	50
Trimnell, Charles, bishop of Winchester	IV.	74
Tunstall, William	VIII.	252
Turner, Daniel	IX.	283
Tyrconnel, Frances Jennings, duchess of	XI.	454
———, <i>count Grammont's description of her</i>	—	455
Vanbleeck, Richard	X.	384
Vanburgh, ———	—	402
Vandrebanks, John	—	376
Van Effen, Justin	App.	509
Van Huysum, Jan	—	510
Vernon, Thomas	VI.	207
Vogelshangk, Izack	X.	340
Voltaire	App.	499
Voss, Miss	XI.	450
Wade, George, field-marshal	VII.	217
———, <i>greatly attached to gaming, with an interesting anecdote respecting this trait in his character</i>	—	219 N.
Waddington, Edward, bishop of Chichester	IV.	92
Wager, Sir Charles	VII.	227
Wake, William, archbishop of Canterbury	IV.	65
Walker, Thomas, LL.D.	VI.	209
Walker, Thomas	X.	418
Walpole, Galsfrid	V.	185
Wanley, Humphrey, F.R.S.	IX.	350
———, <i>humorous anecdote concerning him</i>	—	351
———, <i>his habitual pomposity mimicked by Pope</i>	—	353 N.
Watson, William, M.D.	IX.	280
———, <i>a droll anecdote concerning him when preparing to light his pipe</i>	—	281
Watteau, Anthony	X.	379
Waugh, John, bishop of Carlisle	IV.	89
Welton, Richard, S.T.P.	—	151
<i>Westminster bridge, the sinking pile of, repaired by an invention of Dr. Stukeley's</i>	IX.	336
Weston, James	X.	422
Weston, Thomas	IX.	302
Weston, Stephen, bishop of Exeter	IV.	93
Wharton, Philip, duke of	III.	26
Wharton, Lucy, Marchioness	XI.	440
Wharton, Ann, Marchioness	—	439
Williams, Joseph	X.	432
Williams, William Peer	VI.	208
Willis, Richard, bishop of Winchester	IV.	75
Wills, Sir Charles	VII.	216
Wild, Jonathan	XII.	472
Wilson, Henry	IX.	362
Wilson, Thomas, bishop of Sodor and Man	IV.	95
Winchelsea, Heneage Finch, earl of	III.	36
Wing, Tycho	IX.	361

INDEX.

523

	CLASS	PAGE.
Winstanley, John, A.M.	IX.	308
Wishart, Sir James	VII.	226
Wood, Thomas, LL.D.	IV.	127
<i>Wood, Anthony minutes of his respecting an election- eering business at Oxford</i>	IV.	258 N.
Woodbridge, Dudley	VIII.	260
<i>Woodbridge, John, the Rev. some account of him and his relations</i>	—	261 N.
Woodward, John, M.D. and F.R.S.	IX.	276
Woolston, Thomas, B.D.	IV.	129
<i>Wren, Christopher, Esq. the sixth of that name in regular succession from the father of Sir Chris- topher</i>	X.	329
Wrench, Sir Benjamin, M.D.	IX.	271
Wyndham, Sir William, Bart.	V.	181
Wynne, Sir John, Bart.	VIII.	235
<i>—, an anecdote respecting his relation Thomas Wynne, Esq. M.P. for Carnarvon</i>	—	236 N.
<i>Wynter, Dr. his sarcastic attack upon Dr. Cheney</i>	IX.	275
Young, George	—	286
Yeath Saga, an Indian king	App.	511
Ziegenbalgh, Bartholomew	—	503
Zinzendorf, count	—	496

END OF THE THIRD VOLUME.





DA
28
G73
v.3

Noble, Mark
A biographical history of
England

PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE
CARDS OR SLIPS FROM THIS POCKET

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY
